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### THE NIGHT IS FAR SPENT.

Awaken, O chosen and faithful! And see that your lamps burn bright;
For thick fall the evening shadows,
Then follows the deep, dark night;
The train hath set forth for the marriage, The Bridegroom is on his way And silently cometh the midnight:—
Awaken, and watch, and pray songs of Eternal Life.

# Mr. Baxter's Pamphlet on the "End of the World."

[We have given in the Herald, at the request of Mr. Baxter, two tables from this pamphlet, showing his view of the year day and literal day fulfillment of the Prophetic Periods. As some of the readers of the Herald, doubtless, would like an opportunity to see what he has advance ed in support of his view, and as it is purposed to give in these columns whatever may bear specifically on the times in which we live,-that our readers may be able to judge for themselves of the merit of that which is advanced,-we give below the remaining portion of the pamphlet, excepting unimportant foot notes. And as, from what we have seen of the author's spirit, we judge that he will be pleased to see the reasons of our dissent from some of his statements, we append an occasional note.]

No one who views the existing aspect of the world with discernment, can fail to be convinced that we have arrived at a most momentous and unprecedented era. The course of events is flowing in new and unexpected directions, like an impetuous torrent that has overpassed its banks. Symptoms indicative of some coming catastrophe are observable on every hand, resembling the muttering of a distant thunder-storm, or the volcanic eruptions that precede an earthquake. No portion of the globe is free from sources of disquietude and commotion, either internal or external. In Asia we behold China, which contains 400 million inhabitants, or nearly a third part of the earth's population, desolated by a civil war between the hereditary dynasty and insurgent factions; vast regions of that once prosperous country have become scenes of lawless rapine and bloodshed, nor is there at present any prospect of this fierce strife being terminated. In India, which numbers 200 million inhabi-

its military expeditions against Morocco and Mexico. [Note 1.]

Great Britain is beginning to occupy a very critical position. The one fifth of her populatlon that is concerned directly or indirectly in cotton manafactures, is sure to be more or less thrown out of employment by the American Revolution, which, according to the indications of prophecy, is ushering in a series of calamities that will materially interfere with the cultivation of cotton and its export from the Southern

Note 1. This view of the state of the world, doubtedly just. The Emperor Napoleon, how-

tants, the Sepoy mutiny has recently shown the States. The majority of those who work in En-Iship, which last-named Head fell in 1806, when alarming extent to which a restless and insubordi- glish cotton mills, being only partially educated the Emperor of Austria renounced the title. The nate spirit pervades the entire population; in and devoid of any strong religious principle, will Seventh Head was the French Emperorship unthe present age of revolutions, the gravest ap- be very liable to be incited by Chartist dema- der Napoleon I., from 1806 to 1815, which reprehensions must be entertained, as to the likeli- gogues to lawless and riotous proceedings, as ceived its deadly wound (Rev. 13. 3) at Waterhood of a speedy recurrence of disturbances in soon as they cease to be supplied with food and loo in 1815, and remained extinct and non-existhat country. In Turkey, which has a mixed employment. It is evident to the most superfitent until 1852, when its deadly wound was healpopulation of 33 million Mahomedans, and Chriscial observer that commotions in Ireland also are ed (Rev. 13, 3), and it was revived in Louis Natians, the barbarous slaughter of many of the not far distant; and in Canada East the French poleon, who is thus representative of the 7th relatter by the former in 1860, gives fresh proof Canadians are ripening for a revolt in favor of vived or 8th Head of the Beast, and as such, is of the impotency of the Turkish Government annexation to France. In British India, too, emphatically called the Beast "which had the and of the rapid drying-up of the mystic Eu- fresh complications may soon arise. So that wound by the sword and did live" (Rev. 12. 12. phrates ; the Ottoman Empire must shortly sink there exist grounds for alarm even as to the in- 14). The Eighth Head (that is, the representaunder the weight of its national debt, if not from ternal condition of Great Britain. Externally tive of the Eighth Head) is the special and parits utter disorganization and decrepitude; its its position is such as to occasion still greater ticular Anti-Christ (1 John 2, 18, 22), in conoverthrow will be accelerated by the re-occupa- auxiety. Its principal danger consists in liabili- tradistinction to the many Anti-Christs, such as tion of Syria by Napoleon and the restoration of ty to inavison by France, and this has given rise the Pope and Mahomet. The Eighth Head is the Jews under his auspices. In Russia, which to the greatest apprehensions ever since Louis also "the man of sin," 1 Thess. 2. 3, 8, who is has 60 million inhabitants, a revolution is im- Napoleon's accession, whose character and poli- even to engage in conflict with Christ himself at pending as terrible as that of 1793 in France. cy have materially augmented such fears. This Armageddon, and there to perish. Rev. 17. 14; The upper classes are alienated from the Czar dread of invasion is fully warranted by the word 19. 20. Louis Napoleon's career hitherto gives by his measures in favor of emancipating the of Prophecy, which seems clearly to intimate every evidence that he will shortly be manifestserfs, while the serfs themselves are organizing that about 1864-5, England will be subjected by ed as the Anti-Christ. Six leading characterisan extensive conspiracy to throw off the yoke of the Anti-christ, Napoleon. It is generally ad- tics were to distinguish the Anti-Christ : he was feudal tyranny under which they have so long mitted by expositors of the most discrimination, to be the Eighth Head of the Beast, to acquire groaned. The twelve million Poles will also that the whole extent of the old Roman Empire great power throughout the whole world, to be then be prepared to free themselves from the de- will be partitioned into exactly ten kingdoms du- an invincible warrior, to support the Papal Hiespotic supremacy of Russia. The vast Empire ring the last 3 1-2 years (Rev. 17. 12, 13), and rarchy and after a time to suffer it to be plunof Austria, with a population of thirty million, is will become subject to the Eighth Head of the dered, to have possession of Rome and ultimateon the verge of national bankruptcy, and is men- Beast, or Anti-Christ, who is to obtain "power ly to occupy the Holy Land, and to bear the aced by a revolt of its Hungarian provinces on over all nations," and "exalt himself above all number of 666 in both his names. All these the one side, and of its five million Italian sub- that is called God," being universally worship- features attach partially, if not yet fully, to jects on the other. Italy, with its twenty mil- ped throughout Christendom (Rev. 13.) [Note Louis Napoleon. The letters of his first name lion inhabitants, has lately undergone a startl- 2.] As England was unquestionably part of Louis in Latin, and of his second name in Greek ing transformation, both politically and socially; the ancient Roman Empire, there exists no doubt in the dative case, both contain 666. He is alfrom being a conglomeration of many petty States whatever but that at the beginning of the 3 1-2 so "a man of dark, imperturbable countenance," it is rapidly being moulded into one United King- years, which extend from 1864-5 to 1868-9, it and is about to "destroy many by peace," Dan. dom under Victor Emmanuel, the grateful ally will be vanquished by the Anti-Christ. This 8. deceptively asserting that "the Empire is of France ; and is obviously preparing to take its result is indicated to be brought about partly by Peace." These are briefly the main reasons why place among the ten kingdoms which from I865 a great internal Revolution, which will form a Napoleon is beyond all doubt the Anti-Christ to 1868 are to "give their power and strength" powerful faction in favor of yielding to Napo- who is to subjugate England about 1864-65, if to the French Emperor, the Eighth Head of the leon's supremacy. That Napoleon was to be the not sooner. When Napoleon has drawn all the Beast : Rev. 17. 13. In Spain, which contains Anti-Christ, destined to become a mighty Man European kingdoms into a close alliance with about twenty million inhabitants, a struggie may of War, a false god, and a universal monarch, himself, which he soon will accomplish either by soon be expected between the party in favor of and then to be overthrown at the Battle of Ar-diplomacy or force of arms, Rev. 17. 13, then Queen Isabella, who is now on the throne, and mageddon (Ezek. 38., Rev. 19.) about 1866-8, what resistance can England with 200,000 volthe faction that is plotting to restore the expa- was confidently declared by prophetic writers, as unteers, 100,000 militia, and 350,000 regulars, triated Don Juan De Bourbon. This busy in- early as 1851-2. Even 20 or 30 years previous- (many of the latter in various colonies,) offer triguer, writing to the London Times on Septem- ly, Faber, Frere, Gauntlett, Habershon, Jones, against 750,000 well disciplined French soldiers, ber 16, 1861, said, "Heir of the Spanish throne Cunninghame, Jackson, etc., showed that the accompanied if necessary by one or two millions by my birthright, I hope yet to be King by the Infidel Anti-Christ would be a second French of their allies, who will have no objection to election of the people." The financial embar- Emperor, like Napoleon I., who would arise in share in the division of the spoil. Even view rassments of Spain are also being increased by France out of a great Revolution some years be- ing the matter politically, it is complete madness fore 1866-8 Frere said, about 1820, "There and infatuation to suppose that Napoleon will Dictators, Tribunes, and the Roman Emperor-

horns of the beast, cannot as we read the symbols the Anti Christ; whose power, instead of being lation will not be loosed until that year; and of prophecy be denominated its "head." En. tuture, they regard as on the wane. ED. the 3 1-2 years' hour of temptation, Rev. 3. 10,

will be a resemblance between the 7th Head of refrain from invading England if he obtains an the Beast, Napoleon I., and the future 8th Head, opportunity. With what other end in view, can short only of actual identity." The evidence he be building 20 large iron-cased men-of-war, that Louis Napoleon is the Anti-Christ, or Eighth while Engiand will only have 18 constructed by Head, is so strong as to amount to a mathemati- the close of 1862. There appears however some cal demonstration. The first six Heads of the hope that the great tragedy of England's subju-Beast, or forms of government over the Roman gation by him will not be consummated until Empire (Rev. 17, 10, 11) are unanimously al- 1864-65, as the British Lion, Ezek. 38. 13, is lowed to have been Kings, Consuls, Decemvirs, described, as opposing him at his expedition against Palestine at that time, which implies that it will retain its independence up to that period. Note 2. We suppose this statement to be hard- The same thing is intimated by the command givso far as its present condition is described, is un- ly warranted --- unless those who do not take this en to the four angels. Rev. 7. to hold back the view are excluded from the list of expositors of four winds until the 144,000 wise virgins are ever being the sovereign of one of the ten king- "discrimination." The great body of expositors, sealed, for as the sealing will not be finished undoms, and so being represented by one of the as we read them, regard the Papal hierarchy as til 1864, the four winds of destruction and deso-

out of which the wise virgins are to be altogether kept, will not begin until then. Thus the most 1869 as the end of this Gentile economy. dreadful wars will be averted for the present. [Note 3.]

On the American Continent we see a remark-

would be great Revolutions at the present time. (each of which three has lasted about 2000 in a state of utter anarchy and confusion; the the seventh period of 1000 years of the millenallied expedition that is to proceed there will ial dispensation. This idea was entertained have the effect of extending Napoleon's power among the Jews long before the birth of Christ; more widely, as was the result with the recent and Scripture warrant for it has been afforded expedition to China. In Canada East, the by the statement that "one day is with the Lord French Canadians will of course declare in favor as a thousand years," 2 Pet. 3. 8, and that "there of Napoleon as soon as he invades England, if remaineth therefore a rest, Sabbatismos, a keeping not previously; and Canada West, between which of Sabbath, a Sabbatical septenary, to the people and the United States the feeling is not of the of God," Heb. 4. 9. Also in Rev. 19. and 20., most friendly kind, will then stand in an isolat- the seventh period of 1000 years or millenium is was not since men were upon the earth," Rev. over the Papists, Spiritualists, and most foreignpopulation.

as no person unacquainted with prophecy can imian, for it is not likely that the United States them. The iron vessels, being impervious to shot or shell, can with impunity approach any town upon the sea coast and continue to cannonade it until it becomes a heap of ruins. Thus, Napoleon, with his Iron Fleet will easily command the American seaboard, and though his dorange will be by no means circumscribed. Wherever he sways his sceptre, those persons will be persecuted to the death who will not worship him or his image, and to that crisis the solemn warning applies, "If any man worship the Beast or his image, or receive his mark in his forehead, or in his hand, he shall be tormented with fire and brimstone . . . . for ever and ever," Rev.14

confirmation of the views of those expositors, the Advent of Christ and the End of the World. This last expression does not mean the burning of the earth, but only the end of the Christian the end of 6000 years, acquires additional imdispensation; the word translated "world" de- portance from the fact that they appear from noting "age or dispensation." It appears that Christ comes into "the air" about 1864, raises about 1869, and thus the Birth of Christ was the dead saints, and translates to the heavens about 4131 years, are explicitly stated in Scripsome living sutnts; then the great tribulation, during which many will be converted, lasts until about 1869, when Christ descends on Mount Olivet, but 4 or 5 days previously all the remaining living saints are caught up. At his descent those who still refuse to repent are slain; the surviving Jews and Heathen are converted, and live on the earth in successive generations, for 1000 years, at the end of which the great co nflagration ensues. [Note 4.]

do not entertain, but our readers will judge for those left out are, we believe, excluded forever. themselves of its truthfulness. ED.

Note 4. We suppose the end of the world, though not meaning, will actually synchronize placed in this paragraph at the end of the mil-

The following ten dates unite in pointing to

(1.) The 6000 years. It is a belief of great antiquity that six days of Creation foreshadowed the six periods of 1000 years during the Paable corroboration of the predictions, that there triarchal, Jewish, and Christian dispensations Mexico and some parts of South America are years), and that the seventh day of rest, typified ed and defenceless position, and from the pecu- shown to commence with the resurrection of the liarity of its position will suffer very severely righteous, the advent of Christ, the chaining of during the 31-2 years tribulation, when the whole Satan, etc., and to terminate with the Battle of earth will become like a Pandemonium. The Gog and Magog, the resurrection of the wicked, United States does not seem likely to be an ex- and the burning of the earth. Even Heathen, ception to the statement regarding Napoleon Greek, Egyptian, and Roman writers have exthat "power shall be given him over all kindreds pressed the view, that at the ead of 6000 years and tongues and nations," Rev. 13. 7. A tre- some very great changes would take place. The mendous Revolution "so mighty and so great as infidel historian, Gibbon, testifies to the prevalence of this opinion during the first four centu-16. 18, is to occur under the 7th vial about ries of the Christian era, he says (chap. 15,): 1864-65 here as elsewhere (excepting Anti- "The ancient and popular doctrine of the mil-Christ's seat) and in the midst of the universal lenium, was intimately connected with the seanarchy, men will accept the government of a cond coming of Christ. As the works of the despot, rather than no government at all. More- Creation had been finished in six days, their duration in their present state, according to a traers will be Napoleon's partisans, and they con- dition which was attributed to the prophet Elistitute a large proportion of the United States jah, was fixed to six thousand years. By the same analogy it was inferred that this long period of Such a state of things will ensue at that time, labor and contention, which was now almost elapsed, would be succeeded by a joyful Sabagine : any more than they could have believed bath of a thousand years; and that Christ, with 13 months since in the present condition of affairs. the triumphant band of the saints and the elect It is evident that Napoleon's possession of steel- who had escaped death, or who had been miracplated men-of-war will give him the supremacy u'ously revived, would reign upon earth till the of the seas, after he has vanquished Great Brit- time appointed for the last and general resurrection. So pleasing was this hope to the mind will build as many iron-cased frigates, as France; of believers, that the New Jerusalem, the seat of and wooden frigates can offer no opposition to this blissful kingdom, was adorned with all the gayest colors of the imagination. A felicity consisting of only pure and spiritual pleasure would have appeared too refined for its inhabitants, who were still supposed to possess their human nature and senses. A city was therefore erected of gold and precious stones, and a minion may not extend very far inland, yet its supernatural plenty of corn and wine was bestowed on the adjacent territory. The assurance of such a millenium was carefully inculcated by a succession of fathers, from Justyn Martyr and Irenæus, who conversed with the immediate disciples of the apostles, down to Lactantius. Though it might not be universally received, it appears to have been the reigning sentiment of the orthodox believers." Gibbon further states, Thus glancing at the present perturbed and that after the fourth century this view began to agitated condition of the world, we find strong decline; the Papal corruptions completely obscured it; but since the great revival of religion who for more than half a century, have been as- at the time of the Revolutions of 1793, increasserting that the few years immediately preced- ed attention has been given to the prophecies reing, and during the period 1864-69, would be a garding the millenium, and the views of the primtime of awful wars and revolutions, issuing in itive Church respecting it have again become prevalent. [Note 5.]

This expectation of the advent of Christ at the chronological data of the Bible to terminate ture, excepting one interval of 79 years, from Cyrus' 1st year 536 B. C., until Artaxerxes' 7th year 457 B. C., and the exact length of this interval is decided beyond a doubt by Ptolemy's Canon, and the Histories of Herodotus, Xenophon, Prideaux, etc. The commonly received

the earth with fervent heat. And Christ's coming, the resurrection of those who sleep in Jesus, with the change of the living, we suppose will terminate all probation to mortals. When the Note 3. The position in this paragraph, we door is closed at the coming of the Bridegroom,

Note 5. The melting of this earth, which is with the burning or melting of the elements of lennium, we place at it commencement. ED.

about the year 4000, but the recent researches (Gen. 8, I3, I4) 6000 years. These intervals of Clinton and others, show that Usher missed altogether amount to 1656 years. out about 130 years at the time of the Judges, (2) The period of 222 years between the making it to be about 320 instead of 450 years, Flood and Terah's birth is given in Gen. II. 10 as their computing the Patriarchal genealogies to 24, as here subjoined. The Flood to Arphaxaccording to the corrupted Septuagint version, ad, 2 years; Arphaxad to Salah, 85 years; Sainstead of the original Hebrew text, which is the lah to Eber, 30 years; Eber to Peleg, 34 years; basis of our authorized translation. The later Peleg to Reu, 30 years; Reu to Serug, 32 years; chronologers avoiding the errors of former wri- Serug to Nahor, 30 years; Nahor to Terah, 29 ters, and basing their computations upon the years. Total amount, 222 years. statements of Scripture, arrive at the period of (3) Terah did not beget Abraham until he was 1860 to 1880, as the end of the 6000 years. I60 years old, as is shown by Gen. II. 32, I2. Thus Fynes C inton, the eminent author of "Fas- 4, for when he died at the age of 205 years, Abti Hellenici," computes the world's age at 6000 raham who then migrated to canaan, was 75 years in 1862. The Rev. James Scott, who in years old. Gen. II. 36 might seem to contrain 1844 published " Outlines of Prophecy," dict this : "Terah lived 70 years and begat Ablikewise arrives at I862 as the end of the 6000 raham, Nahor, and Haran," but the first mention years, although his arrangement of chronology of Abraham among the three, does not imply his slightly differs from that of Clinton. The Rev. R. C. Shimeall, of the New York Presbytery, published a very learned and interesting work in I859, called "Onr Bible chronology," which pressly called the eldest Gen. IO. 2I. Thus alis highly commended by Dr. Cumming in "The though Terah was 70 years old at the birth of Great Preparation," and in which I868 is shown his eldest son (probably Haran, as his daughter to be the end of the 6000 years, and the begin- was old enough to marry Nahor, Gen. II. 29), ning of the millenium together with the Advent of Christ. The Rev. C. Bowen, whose tables ham. were inserted in 1851, in the celebrated "Horæ Apocalyptica," makes 1872 the termination of the 6000 years. Sylvester Bliss, an exceedingly able chronologer, in his "Sacred Chronology," in IS5I, computes the 6000 years to end in ISSI at the furtherest, and considers that perhaps they may terminate a few years earlier. Another chronologer, the Rev. B. Saville, is also mentioned by Dr. Cumming as having terminated sions, "Now the sojourning of the children of Isthe 6000 years near the year 1868. While all rael [and of their fathers] which they sojourned these authors arrive at much the same conclu- in the land of Egypt [and in the land of Canaan] sion, it appears that I869 is probably the exact was 430 years." [Note 6.] termination of the 6000 years, as the writer of these pages has endeavored to show in the subjoined arrangement of the Scripture periods. As we have arrived at the Saturday evening of the world's long week of 7000 years, and as on the scale of a day for 1000 years, one year will be ness of the following chronological table can be verified in a few hours, by any person who will refer to the Scripture passages quoted.

THE BIBLE CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD.

J Reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon -40 yrs. each. Acts 18:21; 2 Sam. 5: 4; 1 Kings 11:42.

3) End of Solomon's to the end of Jehoiachin's reign. 1 K. 11:43 to 2 K 25 Reckoning twelve years' interregnum from Amaziah to Azariah. 2 K. 14:2, 93. 15:1

23; 15:1

3525 606 (9) The 70 years' captivity from Jehoiachin's capture until Cyrus' 1st year. 2

K. 24:8-16; Ez. 1; Jer. 25:12

3595 536 (10) Cyrus' 1st year to the midst of Artaxerxes Longimanus' 7th year (by the common chronology)

Cyrus 7 years, Ahasuerus and Artaxerxee, Ez. 4:6, 7, 8 years, Darius, Ez. 6:

1. 35.1-2 years, Xexxes 21 years, Artays, Artaxerxee

Add, for the period of the Christian dis-

Total, from the creation of Adam to the

The following remarks are explanatory of the above-mentioned periods :-

thuselah to Lamech, 187 years; Lamech to No- and Usher.

chronology of Usher, places Christ's Nativity at, 182 years; Noah to the close of the Flood

being the eldest, any more than the mention of Shem, before Ham and Japhet, implied Shem to be the eldest of Noah's sons, for Japhet is exyet he was I30 years old at the birth of Abra-

(4) The 430 years' sojourning Ex. 12. 40, of Abraham and his posterity commenced with Abraham's going forth to Canaan, Gen. 12. 1-5 (2048 B. C.), when God made a covenant with him Gal. 3: 16, and ended with the Exodus, after which the Law was given at Sinai Ex. 19: 1. Dr. Hales renders Ex. 12: 40 according to the Massorite, Samaritan, and Septuagint ver-

(6) In Acts 13. 20, we read "He gave unto them Judges about the space of 450 years until Samuel the prophet" [including, of course, Samuel's judgeship]: and this approximately corresponds with the periods mentioned in the Book of Judges, and is held to be the correct account represented by about a minute and a half, our by Clinton, Hales, Cunningham, Bliss, Bowen, present position in 1861, at the distance of 8 Shimeall, etc. It is noticeable that there is thus years from the end, of the 6000 years in 1869, exactly 508 years from the Exodus to the 4th will be figuratively equivalent to 12 minutes to year of Solomon, when the temple began to be 12 o'clock at Saturday midnight. The correct- built, and any definition of this period, as being 480 years, must be a mistake for 580 years. The component parts of the 450 years given in the Book of Judges, are as follows: From the dividing of the land to the death of Joshua, Jose. 23: 1, 24, 29, 19 years [this period, as well as the next 11 years, is not explicitly stated in Judges, but is given by Dr. Hales, Elliott, Bliss, etc., on the authority of Josephus and other historians]; from Joshua's death to the death of the surviving Egypt-born elders Josh. 26: 31; Jud. 2: 10, 11, 11 years; servitude under Chushan Jud. 4: 7, 8, 9, 8 years; rest under Othniel Jud. 3: 9, 11, 40 years; servitude under Eglon Jud. 3:12, 14, 18 years; rest under Ehud and Shamgar Jud. 3: 15, 80, 31, 4, 1, 80 years; servitude under Jabin Jud 4: 2, 3-23, 5: 31, 20 years; the subsequent rest Jud. 5. 31,40 years; servitude under Midian Jud.4: 1,7 years; rest under Gideon Jud. 6: 14, 8: 28,33, 70 40 years; Abimelech, as judge Jud. 9: 6, 22, 23, 54, 3 years; Tola Jud. 10: 1, 2, 23 years; 79 Jair Jud. 10: 3, 5, 22 years; servitude under Ammon Jud. 10: 6, 8, 18 years; Jephthan, as judge Jud. 11: 32, 12: 7, 6 years; Ibzan Jud. 12: 8, 9,7 years; Elon 12: 11,10 years: Abdon Jud. 12: 13, 14, 8 years; servitude ander the Philistines Jud 13: 1, 40 years; (it is supposed that this 40 years is the same as Eli's 40 years, 1 Sam. 4: 18, and that during part of this time Samson judged Southwest Israel for 20 years cotemporarily with Eli, Jud. 14 to 16 31; Sam. uel's judgeship after Eli's death until Saul's election 1 Sam. 7: 2 gives 20 years, and about

Note 6. This statement of the chronology of (I) The I56 years consists of the generations the world, from the creation to this epoch, we refrom Adam to the close of the Flood, which are gard as correct. The next period of 47 years, given in Gen. 5. and 3. I3, I4, as follows: Ad- on which we do not notice any comment, we make am to Seth, I30 years; Seth to Enos, I05 years; but 46---the 40 years in the wilderness, and 6 to Enos to Cainan, 90 years; Cainan to Mahalaleel the division of land, --- in accordance with the op-70 years; Mahalaleel to Jared, 65 years; Me- inions of Messrs Birks, Bowen, Hales, Jarvis, 10 years more seem to have clapsed, 1 Sam. 7 to 9 30 years. These brief periods altogether amount to 450 years, which is expressly mentioned in Acts 13: 20, while the Judges the first 30 and the last 10 years are not definitely stated, and have to be estimated approximately [Note

(8) This period of 395 years consists of the reigns of the kings from Rehoboam to Jehoiachin, which are given in Kings and Chronicles as follows:-Rehoboam, 17 years and 6 months, 1 Ki. 14: 31, 15: 1; 2 Chron. 12: 13-Abijam, 3 years, 2 Ki. 15: 1, 2-Asa, 41 years, 1 Ki xv. 9. 10-Jehoshaphat, 25 years, 1 Ki. xxii. 42-Jehoram, 8 years, 2 Ki. 8. 17-Ahaziah, 1 year, 2 Ki. viii. 24, 26—Athaliah, 5 years, 2 Ki. xi. 1, 2, 3, 20, 21-Jehoash, 40 years, 2 Ki. xii. 1 -- Amaziah, 29 years, 2 Ki. xii. 21, xiv. 1, 2-Interregnum of 12 years, 2 Ki. xiv. 2, 23; xv. 1 -Azariah, (called Uzziah), 52 years, 2 Ki. xv. 1, 2; 2 Chron. xxvi. 1, 3-Jotham, 16 years, 2 Ki. xv. 32, 33-Ahaz, 16 years, 2 Ki. xvi. 1, 2---Hezekiah, 29 years; 2 Ki. xvi. 20 xviii. 1, 2---Manssseh, 55 years, 2 Ki. xx. 21, xxi. 1 --- Amon, 2 years, 2 Ki. xxi. 18, 19--- Josiah, 31 years, 36---Jehoiachin, 3 months, 2 Ki. xxiv. 8. These reigns altogether amount to 395 years. Rehoboam's is reckoned at 17 years and 6 months, for he evidently must have reigned a few months longer than 17 years, since he died ia the 18th year of Jerobeam's reign, which could scarcely have begun until a few months subsequent to Rehoboam's accession. The interregnum of 12 years between Amaziah's and Azariah's reigns is shown thus: Jeroboam King of Israel, began to reign in Amaziah King of Judah's 15th year,2 Ki. xiv.23; Amaziah reigned 29 years (ver. 2,) and therefore died in Jeroboam's 15th year. But Azariah, the next King of Judah, did not begin to reign until Jeroboam's 27th year, 2 Ki. xv. 1; therefore there must have been an interregnum of 12 years from the 15th to the 28th year of Jeroboam. Dr. Lightfoot, Hales, Jarvis, Cuninghame, Chapin, and Bliss, are substantially of this opinion. A comparison of the line of the Kings of Judah with the parallel line of the Kings of Israel, also shows that there was this interregnum. [Note

(9) The 70 years' captivity is here commenced in Jehoiachin's reign. Some chronologers have commenced it 7 years earlier in Jehoiakim's fourth year, Dan. i. 1; Jer. xxv. 1, xivi. 2, when the King of Babylon defeated the King of Egypt, but rebelled after 3 years, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 6. There seem, however, strong grounds for beginning the 70 years at the end of Jehoiakim's 11 years reign, at the carrying away of Jehoiachin, when Nebuchhadnezzar "carried away all Jerusalem" to Babylon, 2 Ki. xxiv. 16, and none remained save the poorest of the people of the land," at which time also Ezekiel was carried

Note 7. The difference of one year refered to in the previous note, is embraced in this estimate between the exode and temple. The temple is specified, in the 6th chapter of I Kings, as being built in the 480th year; which would be only 479 full years Adding IOO to this, it makes, not 580, but 579: which is as Bowen makes it. This difference, however, is not especially important in an estimate of this nature. ED.

Note 8. All writers on this subject whom we have read, and among them, are Birks, Bowen, Browne, Chapin, Clinton, Cunningham, Habershon, Hales, Jarvis, Shimeall, Usher, the Duke of Manchester, &c. give only I7 years to Rehoboam. The reason given for adding 6 months to God's record respecting it,—that he died in the 17th of Jeroboam-disappears when it is considered that after Abijam had succeeded Rehoboam and reigned three years, that Asa, his son reigned in the twentieth of Jeroboam (I K. I5, 2, 8, 9). As the I7 of Rehoboam and three of Abijam can extend only to the end of Jeroboam's 20th, it follows that those Nos. as specified in scripture, must be correct; which is also shown by other harmonies. The interregnum, between Amaziah and Azariah, in accordance with the opinions of Chapin, Hales, and Jarvis, we make precisly II years-Cunningham being the only one who reckons I2 years. We thus in footing up this period, make only 393 years. ED.

4. This view is greatly confirmed by Jeremiah's about 457 B. C., leaving about 79 years for this letter Jer.xxix. 1 -- 10. which was sent from Jer- interval from Cyrus' 1st year, to Artaxerxes' usalem to the people whom Nebuchadnezzar had 7th year. [Note 10.] carried away captive from Jerusalem to Babylon, after that Jeconiah, Jehoiachin,1 Chron. iii. 16, the king, and the queen, and the eunuchs, the the Christian church to signify 490 years, (a day princes of Judah and Jerusalem, and the carpen- being sometimes put for a year-Gen. xxix. 27; ters and the smiths were departed from Jerusa- Numb. xiv. 34; Ezek. iv. 6); and to have been lem, and in which J remiah says to them "Thus fulfilled from about 457 B. C. to A. D. 33, as saith the Lord, That after seventy years be ac- regards at least one of their accomplishments. complished at Babylon, I will visit you and per- The complete unbroken period of 490 years, form my good word toward you, in causing you was made for iniquity" Col. i. 29; Heb. ii. I7, to return to this place." Here Jehoiachin's cap- and "everlasting righteousness was brought in" tivity seems to be expressly referred to as the Rom. v. 19; Phil. ii. 8; and therefore it must commencement of the 70 years. It is also appa- have begun on the 1st day of 457 B. C. Ez. vii. Cyrus' 1st year was the end of the 70 years, as Birth of Christ, was 457 years. intimated in Chron. xxxvi. 21, 23, and Ezra i.

(10) This 79 years is the only link in the chronological chain of 4I31 years from Adam to Christ, that is not precisely defined in Scripture. The deficiency is, however, supplied by historical authorities, such as Herodotus, Xenophon, Josephus, Petavius, Prideaux, etc., and by Ptolemy's Canon, which is confirmed by the most careful astronomical observations and by more than 20 eclipses. From these sources it appears that Cyrus Ez. i. 1, after the death of Darius the Mede reigned as sole monarch for 7 years. Then Cambyses or Ahasuerus, Ez. iv. 6 reigned 7 years and 5 months; and Smerdis or Artaxerxes, Ez. iv. 7, reigned 7 months. After this Darius Hystaspes Ez. vi.1 reigned 36 years and 6 months; and Xerxes continued on the throne for 21 years; being succeeded by Artaxerxes Longimanus Ez. vii. 7, from whose 7th year in 457 B. C., the 70 weeks Dan. ix. 24, or 490 years, are dated by the general concurrence of commentators. All standard chronologers agree as to Cyrus' 1st year, the end of the 70 years captivity, being about 536 B. C., and the com-

Note 9. When he says in the above that "S. Bliss, in his Sacred Chronology also says of Jehoiachin's captivity, This is an epoch from which many reckon the 70 years," he should have added that the one refered to did not adopt it; but reckoned from the 4th of Jehoiakim, in agreement with Birks, Browne, Chapin, Clinton, Cunningham, Habershon, Hales, Jarvis, Usher, and the Duke of Manchester; and that those who otherwise reckon cannot end with Cyrus. Mr. Baxter is in error in supposing the author last named takes that view-his comment on the third year respect to another point. Like Mr. Shimeall, Mr. Baxter fails to discriminate between the Babylonian captivity, and the Babylonian servitude. The prediction in Jer. 25: II had respect to a service of seventy years to the king of Babylon; which if rendered willingly, was to be without any removal to Babylon (See Jer. 27: II); which therefore began in the 4th of Jehoiakim when the Jews became subject to Babylon, and in seventy years from which time the king of Babylon was to be slain. And while "it is universally allowed that Cyrus Ist year was the end of the 70 years" service, it is not "universally allowed that it ended the seventy years captivity; which is always ended as much after Cyrus as it is commenced after the 4th of jehoiakim. Beginning this seven years later than the writers named, Mr. B. has interpolated that number of years without any warrant or authority from those appealed to. ED.

captive to Babylon, Ezek. i. 2, xi. 1; 2 Ki. xxv. mencement of the 70 weeks or 490 years, being them for fear, and for looking after those things

(11) The 70 weeks Dan. ix. 24, have been generally understsood since the earliest ages of rently indicated in Esther ii. 6, and Matt. i. 12, 9, when Ezra went up in the midst of Artaxer-17,as the time of "carrying away into Babylon." xes' (th year "to restore and build Jerusalem." S. Bliss, in his Sacred Chronology, also says of There is also a secondary fulfillment of the 70 Jehoiachin's captivity "This is an epoch from weeks, as respects its subdivisions of 7 weeks, which many may reckon the 70 years;" and the 62 weeks, and I week. The 7 and 62 weeks Duke of Manchester, in his "Times of Daniel," were to reach "unto Messiah the Prince" Dan. upholds this view, on the ground that the third ix. 25, when Christ was first offered to Israel by year of Jehoiakim Dan. i. 1, may signify the the Baptist's preaching in A. D. 26, and afterthird year after the end of his three years' sub- wards "Messiah was cut off but not for himself," mission to Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Kings xxvi. 1, in A. D. 33, and in A. D. 70 Jerusalem was which lasted from his 4th to his 7th year. In this destroyed, ver. 26. Then the last week follows case "the third year," Dan. i. 1, would mean the at the close of the Gentile economy with "the vals: "Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring 10 year from his election as king, and would be Prince shall come" [the Anti-Christ, Napoleon], only a tew months before Jehoiachin's captivity. making a seven-years covenant with the Jews Zedekiah, who afterwards reigned 11 years, was [about 1861--62], and breaking it in the midst the mere deputy and vassal of Nebuchadnezzar, of the 7 years, and being himself destroyed at being left to rule over the few sews that remain- their termination. By the 70 weeks it is cleared at Jerusalem. It is universally allowed that ly shown that from Artaxerxes' 7th year to the

> Note IO. This period is given as seventyeight years by Birks, Bowen, Browne, Chapin, Clinton, Cunningham, Habershon, Hales, and Jarvis,-Mr. Baxter making his 79 by twice counting the Ist of Cyrus. As the 70 ended in Cyrus Ist, only six more should be counted for Cyrus to the end of his reign.

# From Bro. D. Bosworth.

Dear Bro. Bliss :- As you refer in Her. of Feby.8th to my interview with Bro. I. E. Jones, since might be acceptable.

'time of the end' the same period in which the you what is going on in the world.'" 7th trumpet is to sound? a period too of uncertain duration, in which the 'mystery of God' or convinced that events will guide us with greater exactness than chronology. I have never seen The Bible was translated into more than I50 wondrous character of God.

clouds spread upon the mountains.' There are good is of God."
wars and rumors of wars,' 'men's hearts failing We also learn from the past in what way we

which are coming on the earth.'

"There may be intervals of peace, as there have been since '48, but as we near the shore and meet the 'undertoe,' the waves rise higher, and dash with greater fury. I think in our own war I hear the sound of 'Breakers!'

"To be living is sublime." wolls one

The cnp of trembling is passing from the Jews to those who have afflicted them. But this is an endless subject, and I must close."

Thus we see our bro. is still interested in our common faith, looking for the coming kingdom.

D. Bosworth.

From the London Quarterly Journal of Prophecy. The Retrospect.

Continued from our last.

There are some lessons to be learned from this testimony, which we shall find it profitable deeply to ponder. Fuffilled prophecy proves the truth of the Bible. Prophecy has long been regarded as one of the evidences of Divine revelation. What a contrast is there between the volume of inspiration and all the utterances of false religions. On this ground God challenges His riforth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob. Let them bring them forth, and shew us what shall happen: let them shew the former things, what they be, that they may consider them, and know the latter end of them; or declare us things for to come. Shew the things that are to come hereafter, that we may know that ye are gods: yea, do good, or do evil, that we may be dismayed, and behold it together," (Isa. xii. 21-23.) He defies them to do as He hath done. Long before the event spoken of happened, the names of persons and places connected with them, as also the time of accomplishment, were put on record. Many things thus predicted appeared very unlikely, yea, impossible; yet all came true, even to the smallest particular. A writer on Christian evidences shews, "That the prophecies of the Old Testament were literally fulfilled in Christ in one hundred and nine instances. The at his house in Illinois, I thought perhaps an ex- books which Christ thus fulfilled were in keeping tract from a letter I rec'd from him a short time of His enemies; yea, they who held the documents actually helped to fulfill them. And still "It appears clear to me that the 7th trumpet the course of things as regards the church and began to sound in '48, and probably this is the the world is fulfilling the word of God. Well, point which so many millennarians who fixed therefore, might one say, 'Give me a Bible and on '49 mistook for the Advent. Is not Daniel's a candle in the deepest dungeon, and I will tell

Prophecy reveals the character of God. While His works prove there is a God, His word tells the Gospel should be finished? In other words us what kind of God He is. The one demonthe 'watching time.' Was chronology designed strates His being, and the other describes His to do any thing more definite for us? Can our character. In prophecy we trace His foreknow-Saviour's words, 'but of that day and hour know- ledge, wisdom, patience, power, and love. We eth no man' have their full and natural signifi- behold Him ever consulting His own glory, and cance, if chronology conducts us to the year of thus issuing the highest good of His people. To the event. . . . . . Since '45 I have felt deeply neglect the study of prophecy is to pass by one means God has given us for attaining that knowledge of Himself which is life eternal. His great so clear an argument for '66 as for '47, which object is self-manifestation; and we should symbrought us to the 'time of the end' or the begin- pathize with Him by diligently studying His ning of the 7th trumpet! Wnat a glorious period word and works together and tracing how the intervened between the 6th and 7th trumpets! latter fulfills the former, and thus reveal the

languages, and sent almost by shiploads to every We are also taught what we should avoid and tribe and nation, like so many branches of the what we should aim at. We should shun what-River of Life, along which missionaries course ever God has judged in past ages, or whatever their way crying, 'Ho everyone that thirst- he threatens to judge in the future. We do well eth, come ye to the waters!' Whole to bear in mind that evil principles work tribes of cannibals turned from their feasts of long in secret before their fruit is open and wilhuman flesh to feast on the bread from heaven, ful sin hangs up for the sickle of wrath. All and the cruel savage became the holy disciple principles should be therefore tested by God's. of the crucified. The Gospel swept on through word, and sternly rejected if condemned therethe great Mogul Empire, through Burmah, Siam, by. No patronage of great or even good men, China, Persia, Turkey, and the islands of the sea.' no apparent good arising therefrom, should lead "The arts and sciences unrolled their more us to sustain that which God's light has shewn us than golden treasures, seas became ferries, and is wrong. By patronising, or even conniving at, thought travelled over continents in a car of evil in any form, we may be helping forward the lightning. 'Many run to and fro and knowledge most fearful apostasy. Thus individuals may increased.' The four winds were restrained, and sow the seed which shall ruin communities, and many servants of God were sealed in their fore- Christians be the cause of much evil. The practical teaching from prophecy is, "Come out, and "But, alas! the 'peace of the world is gone.' be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing." It is 'a day of darkness and gloominess, as the "Follow that which is good;" for "he that doeth

expect unfulfilled prophecy to be accomplished in times near at hand. There are very many predictions respecting the future of the church, of Israel, of the nations, of the world; and these are all connected with announcements of the coming Savior. These we should expect to see literally fulfilled as the past have been; making the same allowance for figures and symbols as the accomplished predictions warrant us to do. Psalm xxii., Isa. liii., and Zech. ix. 9, were all at once unfulfilled oracles; we learn from New Testament history how God has accomplished them. Ps. lxxii., Isa. lx., and Zech. xiv., are yet unfulfilled, and why should we not expect them to be as literal in their fulfillment, as the others found in the same writings. God has given us the great sign of a virgin bringing forth a son, Isa, vii. 14. Here we have a proof, "that with God all things are possible," and a pledge that all His words shall certainly be made good to the very letter. In very deed God hath dwelt with man on the earth in lowliness. In wondrous grace and condescension, the incarnate One has died in ignominy on the cross. It is a fact that the glorious One stooped to lie down a while in one of our graves, and them came forth therefrom, declared to be the Son of God with power; and now we look to see Him return in person to reign in glory over a world which he has so closely identified with himself, and towards which he has manifested such amazing love. Nor shall our hope of thus seeing him return personally to reign ever make us ashamed, for this is the great theme of the promises and predictions of the New Testament; and the accomplishment of these faithful words shall issue in the most glorious revelation of God and in the noblest manifestation of his richest grace. If enabled thus to learn lessons from the past, as we study the mighty events with which it is thronged in connexion with God's truth, we shall find our retrospect, though in some respects saddening, yet still a reviving one. We shall hear God speak, and see him act. We shall be encouraged to trust, and learn how to hope; and while as Gentile sinners we look to Jesus as God's ensign, and even now find rest in him, (Isa. xi. 10,) and hope for perfect rest hereafter, "the God of hope will fill us with all joy and peace in believing, and cause us to abound in hope through the power of the Holy Ghost."

(To be continued.)



# ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 22, 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 which response was made two years since, to enemy." 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 re- to Israel, that should they refuse to observe all God's mind 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 the old, nor show favor to the young," Deut. 28: 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 derstanding of dark sentences." Whiting renders 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 history of the Romans, and is marked by all the

Brethren and Sisters, shall this expectation be rea-

#### Exposition of Daniel's Prophecy.

CHAPTER VIII.

(Continued from our last.)

7. The power thus symbolized was to be in existence "when the transgressors are come to the full." The transgressions of the Jews had not come to the full in the time of Antiochus; for, when he began to reign, "the holy city was inhabited with all peace, and the laws were kept very well, because of the godliness of Onias the high priest, and his hatred of wickedness," (2 Mac. 3:1) After this, great corruptions were introduced into the Jewish church and nation, mainly by means of Antiochus; and these culminated in the rejection of Christ, the long promised Messiah; by which time Rome had arrived at the zenith of her glory, and was God's instrument in the destruction of the Jewish nation-long ages before the era of Mohammed.

8. This horn represented "a king of fierce countenance." This characteristic could not be said to belong to Antiochus, who was frightened out of Egypt, by a message from the Roman senate; whose three ambassadors met him when he was drawing near, with his army, to besiege Alexandria. Antiochus recognized the chief of them, Papillius, who had befriended him when a hostage in Rome, offering his hand in remembrance of former acquaintance. Papillius, before accepting any such token of friendship, wished to know if the king would obey the Roman senate and presented its decree, requiring him to desist from farther warfare on Egypt. After perusing it, Antiochus replied, that he would consult his friends and return a speedy answer. Papillius immediately marked a circle around Antiochus with a wand in the sand, and demanded an answer before he should step outside of that circle. After some hesitation the astonished and intimidated king promised obedience, and retreated to Sy-

To the Romans, therefore, much more fitly than to Antiochus, is this fierceness of countenance applicable. Dr. Zouch says of them:

"Their fortitude, or rather ferocity of temper, seems to have distinguished them from every other people. The countenance is not unfrequently the index of the heart. A people of fierce countenance implies an austere and resolute temper. Sprung originally from a wild rabble of robbers and assassins, they commenced their empire with acts of rapine and violence. The success of their arms was enforced by the severity of discipline, and their internal safety confirmed by the authority of the censors, which Valerius calls "the censorial brow."

When the Samnites, after a long engagement fled before the Romans, and were asked the reason, they replied, "That the eyes of the Romans seemed their aspect was full of rage; whence more terror had come upon them than from any other cause," Liv.8.3. And various incidents are mentioned by historians of individual Romans, illustrative of the same national trait. When the valor of Horatius Cocles, -defending single handed the gates of Rome against a victorious army-is spoken of, he is described as, "rolling his fierce eyes on every side upon the Etrurian chiefs; now he challenged them one by one, now he reproached all of them together." At the trial of Appius Clandius, he is said to have "changed neither his dress, nor his language, nor his looks." Plutarch savs of Coriolanus : "He was (as Cato requires a soldier to be) dreadful to meet, not only for the strokes of his hand, but in the tone of his voice, and the look of his countenance." Sallust says of Catiline, that he died as he had lived "retaining in his looks the fierceness of his mind, which he had while alive." Florus said of some of the slain Romans: "Their swords were still in their hands, and the threats still survived in their countenances."

The same characteristic, of fierceness of countenance, is ascribed to Rome by Moses, when he said commandments, "The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far, from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle flieth; a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand, and a nation of fierce countenance, which shall not regard the person of 49, 50. This confirms the application already made of this symbol.

9. The power thus symbolized was to have "unit, "understanding stratagems;" and Stuart, "skilled in fraudulent devices." Mr. Birks says : "The whole context shows that it refers to subtle policy, the crafty intrigue of clever, but unscrupulous statesmen." This feature was eminently seen in the whole best historians.

"Dark sentences," here, may, however, have reference to the Latin dialect of the Romans; which was barbarous, and unintelligible to the Greeks and Jews. This view of its meaning is favored by the words of Moses last quoted, in which, a "tongue thou shalt not understand" and a "fierce countenance" are coupled together, the same as a "fierce countenance" and "dark sentences" are here coupled; and in Jer. 5: 15, the Romans are clearly refered to as "a mighty nation: it is an ancient na tion, a nation whose language thou knowest not, neither understandest what they say.'

10. The power of this little horn was to be mighty but not by its own power. This characteristic is peculiarly true of Eastern Rome, more than of any her army and navy? 170 million. other power. The strength of the other horns lay within themselves; but Eastern Rome, as a horn of the goat, was not great by reason of its own power, but because of its connection with western Rome. There stood the trunk of the tree, the branches of which overshadowed Greece, Syria, Egypt, and Asia. Says Mr. Birks :

"This Eastern kingdom was distinct from the Latin Empire in its language, habits, and institutions and whole historical being. It was a mighty dominion, but not by its own power. So long as its connections remained firm with the provinces of the West, the Roman horn in Asia and Greece continued strong and mighty. When that connection was severed, and the Eastern Empire was left to its own resources, it began to decline, with a steady and sure progress of decay. Its vast dominion dwindled at length into one solitary and beleaguered city, and it sank, a helpless victim, beneath the hand of the spoiler," Later Visions p. 203.

11. "He shall destroy wonderfully." According to Polybius, when the Romans took a city by storm, they massacred all the inhabitants without respect to age, sex, or condition. And the law, permitting a triumph to victors, limited its application to those who had slain at least five thousand in a single attended with great destruction. Fifty four thousand men are reported to have been slain in the batother contests equally destructive. "Never," says Mr. Birks, "in the history of the world was there a career of conquest so steadfast, so long continued, and so complete." In the siege of Jerusalem, were tive. destroyed eleven hundred thousand of that nation. And the whole number slain by Roman armies, from the days of Pompey to those of Adrian, must have been innumerable.

# Bible Questions and Answers.

121. "Son of man, can these bones live?"

will open your graves, and cause you to come up seamen and marine troops. to them to burn, their countenance maddened, and out of your graves, and bring you into the land of FRANCE.—Land forces, war footing, 767,000 men, Israel. And ye shall know that I am the Lord, when and 130,000 horses. Peace footing, 414,868 men I have opened your graves, O my people, and and 78,850 horses. Navy, 608 vessels in construcbrought you out of your graves, and shall put my tion and affoat, carrying 13,353 guns; 373 of these Lord," Ezek. 37: 3, 12-14.

> 122. "Some man will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?"

sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat or of some other grain. But every seed his own body," 15: 35-38.

she''-who had seven husbands?

Ans. "The children of this world marry and are transport ships. given in marriage: but they that shall be accounted from the dead, neither marry, nor are given in mar- ing 895 guns. And Horace speaks of "the countenance of the Mar- riage: neither can they die any more: for they are PRUSSIA.—The land forces on a peace footing num-

with their accustomed liberality. The promptness | sian foot-soldier," as being "fierce against the bloody | equal unto the angels; and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection," Luke 20: 33

124. "O death, where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?

Ans. "The sting of death is sin; and the strength sf sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ," 1 Cor. 16: 55-57.

125. How did Stephen answer his own enquiry, when he asked the Jews, "Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted?'

Ans. He said: "They have slain them which showed before of the coming of the Just One; of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers," Acts 7:52.

126. What answer came from heaven when Saul, having fallen to the earth by reason of a great light that shone around, "heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? and he said, Who art thou Lord?"

Ans. "The Lord said, I am Jesus whom thou persecutest: it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks." Acts 9: 4, 5.

127. What was the answer when "he, trembling and astonished said, Lord what wilt thou have me

Ans. "The Lord said unto him, Arise, and go into the city, and it shall be told thee what thou must do," Acts 9: 6.

### Nations of Earth, their present Condition.

Bro. Bliss:-If not too much trouble, will you please answer the follwing questions

1. What is the population and civil condition of China? What her national debt? and the size of

2. India, do. do? 150.

3. Turkey, do. 22.

4. Russia, do 60.

5. Austria, do. 14. 6. Italy, do. 22.

7. France, do. 34.

8. Great Britain, 36.

9. Prussia, do. 15. 11. Germany, do. 16.

11. Spain, do. 12.

12. Mexico, do. 8.

13. South America, do. 18. 14. Canadas, do. 3.

15. Confederate states, do. 10.

16. Federal states, do. 21.

Answers to the above questions, in a short statistical form, I think would be of great interest to the readers of the Herald, in this time of "Distress of nations, with perplexity," and create a more general interest in the study of the prophetic Srciptures, which relate to the nations of the earth in these "last days."

T. M. PREBLE.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 24, 1862.

REMARKS. We have appended to each country named, an approximation to its probable population battle. Many of the victories of the Romans were giving the answer in millions. The amount of debt, of each nation, we cannot now answer from any statistics in our possession. It is the same in respect tle with Antiochus the Great ; and there were many to army and navy statistics, which are constantly changing; and the civil condition of each one cannot be stated definitely, and anything offered in respect to it would have to be measurably specula-

> TEMPORAL MILLENNIUM, vs. Facts .- The Almanac de Gotha, for 1862, has just been published . . . . From the Almanac we take the following statis-

tics in relation to the armies and navies of Europe: "ITALY .- The official effective, on the 10th of June, 1861, amounted to 327,290 men, and the Ans. "Thus saith the Lord God, O my people, I navy to 106 vessels, carrying 1,036 guns, and 18,000

spirit in you, and ye shall live, and I shall place vessels are steamers, 56 of which are 'plated.' The you in your own land : then shall you know that I navy contains on the peace footing 37,375 men, the Lord have spoken it, and performed it, saith the which in time of war, may be immediately increased to 60,000. The marine troops number 26,879.

ENGLAND.—Land forces,212,773 men, and 21,904 horses. The navy consists of 893 vessels, carrying Ans. "That which thou sowest is not quickened 16,411 guns. It contains 78,200 men, of whom except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou 18,000 are marine troops. There are 9,500 coast

Russia. The land forces number 577,859 men, God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to besides 136 regiments of cavalry, 31 battalions, and 31 batteries of irregular troops. The navy consists Ans. "In the resurrection, whose wife of them is of 313 vessels, of which 242 are steamers, all carrying 3,831 guns. There are also 474 stationary and

Austria.—The army contains 587,695 men, and worthy to obtain that world, and the resurrection the navy 58 steamers and 79 sailing vessels, carry-

navy contains 34 vessels, of which 26 are steam-

Add to all these the million and a half of men in the United States, and we have a formidable series of figures, which may well shake our faith in the proximity of that millennial time when "swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks."—Chicago Times.

#### European Interference.

The interference of France or England with the blockade of the Southern ports by our government, would undoubtedly complicate matters,-either prolonging the war indefinitely, or compelling the U. States to make terms with the rebels. It has been, therefore, with very great solicitude that the press has watched any indications in that direction.

Previous to the surrender of Mason and Slidell, it was thought by many that their arrest would involve us in war with England; and, that affair adjusted, it has been thought that an excuse for interference would be found in the interruption of European commerce with the southern ports by our blockade; and which, doubtless, is severely felt in many European manufacturing towns. A few days since the impression became quite prevalent that the Emperor of the French meditated intervention; and many English papers were quite confident that such a purpose would be indicated by the imperial speech on the opening of the French Chambers. We therefore give of Napoleon's speech on that occasion that portion which alludes to the relations of France with other governments. The Emperor says:

"The year which has just closed, despite certain anxieties, has seen peace consolidated, and all the rumors purposely propagated on imaginary pretences have fallen to the ground of themselves before he simple reality of facts. My relations with foreign powers give me the fullest satisfaction, and the visits of various Sovereigns have contributed still more to strengthen our bonds of friendship. The King of Prussia, on coming to France, has been able to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves with a government and with a people who are advancing with a sure step towards progress. I have recognized the Kingdom of Italy, with the firm intention of contributing by sympathetic and disinterested advice to conciliate two causes, the antagonism of which disturbs the public mind and conscience everywhere. The civil war which desolates America has seriously compromised our commercial interests. Nevertheless, as long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated. Our establishment in Cochin-China has been consolidated by the valor of our soldiers and sailors. The Spaniards associated in our enterprises will find me open in those countries the reward of their courageous support. The Annamites made a feeble resistance to our power; and we should not be at war with any one, if in Mexico the proceedings of that government had not obliged us to join Spain and England in protecting our fellow-countrymen and in suppressing attempts against humanity and the rights of nations. Nothing can arise out of this conflict of a nature to shake confidence in the future. Free from foreign cares, I have directed my attention more especially to the state of our finances."

The Paris Debats, in commenting on the above

"We have no need to recommend to the attention of the reader what the Emperor says of the civil war in America. Weighing well the expressions used, it does not appear that the French government is in such haste to intervene in the quarrel as the friends of the South would desire."

It would seem from the above that Napoleon does not design interfering, as things now are; and there is nothing to show that such has been his intention. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, however, says of the past.

"We had reason to know, some days ago, that the intention of the Emperor was to announce his design of intervening with the blockade in the manner above stated. His speech for the opening of the legislative body was fully determined on and contained such a declaration. We are now assured, however, by authority upon which we place great dependence, that a strong influence brought to bear on the Emperor by the representative and friends of the Union, has succeeded in persuading him to postpone the announcement for some weeks, or at least not to make it at the opening of the session as he originally intended."

After the above appeared in the Journal of Commerce a similar statement has been received from England, except that in the latter version the restraining influence is ascribed to Earl Russell.

The last named stateman has addressed to Lord Lyons a long answer in which he controverts many of Mr. Seward's positions as to the rights of neutrals. As there are no issues pending between the two governments in respect to those questions they are not all communication between Fort Pulaski and Savan-

ber 212,649 men, and the war footing 622,866. The of any practical importance; and the closing paragraph, which we copy, is the one of most interest. Earl Russell says:

"Happily, all danger of hostile collision on this subject has been avoided. It is the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations."

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post,

"The question was distinctly asked of Mr. Lincon if the government were in possession of any advices from England or France which threatened interference with the existing war. He replied that the government had nothing which was not in the foreign journels-that there is no special danger of interference at the present time, thought it was evident that the interference party was at the last accounts growing daily stronger in both England and France, but that the victories which the government expects to win over the rebels in the next two or three months would put to flight all thoughts of meddling in our affairs. The fact was distinctly announced that the government was fully determined to press onward at once upon the enemy, and thus answer the just expectations of the people."

We have gone thus fully into the question of the foreign relations of this government, knowing that the question is one of interest to our readers.

#### Burnside's Expedition.

This expedition, it seems, has succeeded in the capture of Roanoke Island on the coast of North Carolina, destroying or taking five of the rebel gunboats, and capturing the entire rebel army there of some 2500 men. Information respecting it has thus far come only through rebel sources.

The Richmond Examiner of the 11th inst. has the

"The facts seemed to be that on Thursday last (as telegraphed) fifty-five vessels of the Burnside expedition appeared off Roanoke Island, and on Friday at 10 o'ciock opened a hot fire against our batteries. This attack was met with much coolness and deliberation by our forces, and continued without cessation until night, the Federals twice essaying to effect a landing, and being as often gallantly repulsed. These occurrences greatly stimulated both our naval and land forces, but during Friday night the enemy were permitted to land quite 5000 troops at Baum's Point, a short distance below the upper Confederate

"Opinion here is that such a seeming advantage to the enemy could easily have been prevented; but as justifying the step, well-informed persons assert that our advantages were such, in point of position, as to make one hundred Southerners equal to one thousand Yankees. At any rate, it was in this be-lief that the foothold was allowed. In response to these plans, at dawn on Saturday morning our forces commenced firing as they advanced up a causeway through a marsh to the main land. The fire was most galling, and the enemy suffered heavily, while our own losses were inconsiderable. But the landing ruse, it was soon seen, had been successful; they appeared on the south side of the island in boats, and, by the aid of howitzers, made a landing in rear of our batteries to the number of 15,000.

"A forward movement was then made from various points, and, by a flank movement, at once besame masters of the position. Our loss in killed and wounded is variously estimated at from three to four nundred. The Confederates fought with desperation. Only about fifty Confederates appear to have escaped from the island—the remainder of the 2100 reported to have been taken prisoners, or among the killed and wounded."

LATER. Since writing the above we are in possession of the full report of the government victory at Roanoke island. The entire rebel force, from 2500 to 3000 strong, with the exception of from 30 to 50 persons, were taken prisoners. Among them were Capt. O. J. Wise who was mortally wounded and has since died. Gov. Wise is reported to be danger-

A little fleet of six rebel gun boats, commanded by Commodore Lynch, was all sunk or taken, with the exception of one boat that escaped up a creek.

After the conquest of Roanoke island the government fleet proceeded up to Elizabeth city, and captured that place after it had been burned by the retreating rebels. And since then intelligence has been received of the capture of Edenton, Plymouth. and Hartford-the more important towns on that

FROM PORT ROYAL. The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing 10th inst., says advices had been received from the fleet then en route from Savannah, up to Sunday afternoon, 9th inst:

"Not only had the vessels succeeded in cutting off

nah, but the forces have destroyed the water pipes leading to the city, and supplying it with water.

The gunboats, eleven in number, and transports (three), under command of General Wright, expected to land eight thousand troops Monday morn-

The obstacles encountered by these boats were of the most trying character. The piles driven into the Savannah river were of heavy timber, and had been placed with the greatest care. It was a work of no small labor to cut them off, at the depth of sixteen feet below the water. This was done, how-

FROM TENNESSEE. Last week we gave full particulars of the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river. About twelve miles east of that stands Fort Donaldson, a much stronger fortification, which is at the present moment. Monday, surrounded by our forces, and the fight has been going on there since Thursday of last week. It is reported that the left wing of the enemy's fortifications has been already taken. The rebels have, or are said to have hung out a black flag, avowing that they expect and will give no quarter. Great interest is now felt in the intelligence which may be hourly expected. The taking of this fort would make the way open to New Orleans.

FROM MISSOURI. Intelligence from Missouri represents the rebel general Price as having evacuated Springfield, and as being in full retreat from that state. Should this be confirmed it would give hope of the speedy ending of the campaign in that quar-

Sr. Louis, Feb. 13. The Republican's Fort Henry correspondent gives particulars of the Tennesse gunboat expedition. Everywhere the people insisted upon loading the visitors with presents, and the river is as safely navigable to Florence, Ala., as the Ohio. Blessings, cheers and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere. Numbers of prominent men came forward and said should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and anxious to protect their homes, and would at once cluster around it. Under the laws commanding them to join the rebel army or lose their property, they were obliged to succumb in self-defence. The officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everywhere met them. The rebel press is wholly under the control of the politicians and does not represent the people. The secesh element principally comprises the lawless politicians, who overawe by violence the Union-loving citizens.

At Savannah, Lieut. Phelps learned that a cavalry regiment was encamped about a mile distant. He immediately ordered a company of 130 marines, under Col. Ginen, to march against them, but they fled in a panic leaving everything. Their camp was burned, and a considerable quantity of arms and stores captured. Only one steamer, the Dunbar, floats in the Upper Tennessee. The Appleton Belle when fired had 4000 pounds of powder on board, and was purposely anchored by the rebels opposite the fine residence of Judge Crevatt, a noted Unionist. His house was completely shattered by the explosion. The Eastport, which was captured, is a fine

The steamer Illinois brought a quantity of tobacco down from Paris yesterday, and a large lot of pig iron there will be removed, as soon as possible.

The Nashville Union of the 5th says Generals Beauregard, Pillow and Chatham were there. It also contains Beauregard's plan of the battle of Manassas, and prodigious speculations are made of what he will do at Columbus.

Chicaco, Ill., Feb. 17. The following is a special dispatch to the Times:

Fort Donelson, Feb. 16. Fort Donelson surrendered at daylight this morning unconditionally. We and 15,000 prisoners, and 3,000 horses. Generals Pillow and Floyd with their brigades ran away on steamers without letting Buckner know their inten-

Gen. Smith led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was first inside the fortification. The Fort Henry runaways were bagged here. The prisoners are loading on the steamers for Cairo. Our loss is heavy, probably 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lost a large per centage of officers, among them Colonels Erwin, of the 28th Illinois, White of the 31st, and Smith of the 48th Illinois. Colonels John | the sweet singer of Israel, "Oh, that I had wings A. Logan, Sawyer and Ransom are wounded.

Major Post, of the 8th Illinois, with 200 privates, are prisoners, and have gone to Nashville, having been taken the night before the surrender.

The enemy's loss was heavy, but not so large as ours, as they fought behind intrenchments.

Our readers will notice that the intelligence this week of success against rebellion is of thrilling interest, and gives promise of greater results.

EFFECT OF THE LATE MOVEMENTS ON THE TENNES SEE RIVER. The St. Louis Republican says:

"Not only is the communication between Bowling Green, Columbus and Memphis cut off by the seizure of the Memphis, Clarksvile and Louisville railroad, but the Federal forces thereby place themselves in the rear of both wings of the rebel army in Kentucky, with the line of retreat entirely open, and the best facilities provided for falling back upon Paducah in the event of being surprised by a superior force. Luckily this chance is very remote. The rebels at Bowling Green would be the only ones to create apprehension in this particular, and they are so situated that any movement whatever will prove disastrous. The Union army on Green river is all within forty miles of Bowling Green, and may be only waiting for the capture of Fort Henry to advance upon it. There may be some determined resistance, on the part of the secessionists, to prevent the great gain to our generals which must accompany their defeat or retreat from this envied position; but eventually, willingly or unwillingly, they must fall back. If they go to Nashville, (seventytwo miles,) the next strategic point, Gen. Buell will push forward to Clarksville, commanding the Cumberland river, and within forty miles of the Unionists at Tennessee river. If they go to Clarksville, Nashville in the rear of that point, will be taken, and with it a very important stretch of country spreading in all directions."

Since the above was written, Fort Henry has been taken from, and Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels; which opens the road to Nashville.

The Cairo correspondent of a St. Louis paper relates that the minister of the Presbyterian church there not making his appearance at the proper time on a recent Sabbath, and the elder of the church refusing to officiate, Com. Foote, on the impulse of the moment, took the pulpit, read a chapter in the Bible, prayed, and delivered a short discourse from the text, "Let not your hearts be troubled. Ye believe in God-believe also in me." The congregation was delighted. On coming down from the pulpit the minister, who had arrived just after the prayer, approached and tendered his thanks; but the Commodore rebuked him for his tardiness, and also for his neglect to take the pulpit immediately on his

OUR LATE MISSIONARY .- Our brethren are hereby reminded that there is a balance of money due Bro. George W. Burnham, our late missionary at large, for his services; and we also learn that he much needs it. It was understood that he was to be paid by subscriptions among the churches, and those who see their duty in that direction will confer a favor on him by any assistance they may render.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A Contemporary owning a paper in a waning condition sold his subscription list for \$500, and his old old accounts for \$769, receiving cash down to the amount of \$800, and a note for \$500 secured by a mortgage on the office. Of those old accounts only about \$ 100 has been collected, the rest being worthless—about half of the note has been paid, and unless the balance is paid, the fast steamer 250 feet long, and very stanch and former publisher can take back the office. We are happy to say it is not located in New England.

# Another Response.

Brother Bliss :- I cannot agree with you of the Herald about the state of the dead, vet as vou hold and advocate the great truth of the gospel, namely, the resurrection of all the dead and the restored earth as the eternal abode of the saints and God's everlasting kingdom, I will join Brother Burnham's ten dollar list, as I do, and always have been grieved to see a begging church or paper when there are so many that hear preaching and read papers that pay nothing are more able to pay than many poor men and women who do pay.

Yours waiting for the kingdom,

ALI ANDREWS. Bridgeport Conn. Feb. 7th, 1862.

# To Correspondents.

Z. W. Hoyt. Will give our attention to your communication soon.

# Wings like a Dove.

It is related of Daniel Webster that during his last sickness his heart oft responded to the plaint of like a dove! for then I would fly away and be at rest." And when the final scene of his earthly career was near closing, a lady who tenderly watched by his dying bed, heard him repeating the last stanza of Cowper's "Jackdaw :"-

"Thrice happy bird! I too have known Much of the vanities of men:
And sick of having seen 'em,
Would cheerfully these limbs resign
For such a pair of wings as thine."

# 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. Views of correspondents not dissented from, are not necessarily to be considered as editorially endorsed. Correspondents are expected to avoid all personalities, and to study Christian courtesy in all references to views and persons. Any departure from this should be regarded as disentitling the writer to any reply. Christian and gentlemanly discussion will be in order; but not needless, unkind, or uncourteous controversy.

### A Tale of Experience.

BY D. HOYT WILLEY.

I am an old man; my journey over the checkered scenes of life is nearly ended; and my feet are already tottering on the verge of an open grave. And when I look back on the past meanderings of my life, I am shocked at the falsity and deceit of those bright visions of my early days.

Sauntering forth through the estival hours of my childhood, with a thousand vague yearnings, and indefinite beliefs, my aspirations were unlimited : and I reveled in the thought of comprehending even more than the vast knowledge allotted to all man-

A youth, I knew nothing of the strife, turmoil and vanity of life, and I listened only to songs of mirth, and joined only 'mid the gay circles of pleasure and fashion. I saw in the future the golden wreath of honor, and laurel crown which soon should decorate my worthy and honored brow. But as the succession of days, months, and years silently passed into eternity, and I became more and more surrounded by the stern realities of life, those bright visions of my childhood, like the golden beams of the setting sun, gradually left my heart, leaving dark receptacles for the blighted hope and sorrow apportioned to mankind.

I then became awakened to the falsity of my early dreams-of the wild extravagance of my youthful visions. I then saw the barren waste of life : and though sometimes joy seemed to flit along my pathway, I found it not in my grasp, and I was left to plod onward over arid sand and ragged steeps, with a soul filled with dark forebodings and futile

But at last-no longer an aspirant for things unattainable-no longer considering life an eternal stay on earth - I sacrificed those impracticable schemes and vain hopes on the altar of contentment and things real. And though my locks were now whitened for the grave-though fourscore years of my life were ended-yet there often stands at the door of my heart the same folly, clothed in the same which experience tells me now-and I listen to its fied on that immortal shore. which experience tells me now—and I listen to his voice—to give no admittance. Oh for the days of my youth! that I might live them again, possessed And the perils thicken round, Yet our noble vessel is bearing us away. now have, to pilot me onward over the rough surges of life's dark sea. But this is a vain desire, and I thrust it from my heart. Contented I'll wait the fate which God has decreed. And as I am calmly sinking into my lonely grave, aspiring for that holiness only which God and angels impart, may my example and my experience be a warning to induce youth to hasten quickly to the path of duty, and walk unerring therein.

Remember there is no pleasure that is lasting and eternal, save that which is a prelude to the joy and fruition of high heaven. Then culture not those day of the Lord are more clearly discernible than flowers of temporary bloom, that shall be blasted ever. The state of things around us tells how soon summer of thy life is passed thou wilt find no pleasure in all thy labors. But let thy work be done within the garden of peace and holiness. Build thy dwellings therein; and thou shalt reap the reward of thy labors in that land of eternal joy.

# From Bro. D. W. Sornberger.

Bro. Bliss:-The times in which we live are truly perilous. Everything seems to indicate the near approach of the day of release, to the weary, wayworn traveller to the land of rest. Many have left the old paths, so pointed out by waymarks that we need not lose our way in them, and are turned to vain janglings, destroying their own usefulness, and prejudicing the minds of others against the truth. Others seem to be disposed to pursue another course, somewhat different, and try to destroy a part or all of the Christian's hope, by making black white and white black. They tell us the New Jerusalem means the church, and not a literal city. It seems to me there would be as much reason in saying that the Jerusalem that was, meant the Jews, and that the We are told that no man knoweth the day nor the

The signs are made to mean something else, and notwithstanding we are in the midst of signs to indicate the end of this mortal age, yet they are passed over by many of the professed advocates of truth as a matter of no consequence; and while we see "nations in distress, with perplexity," the midnight ery sounding, the faithful servant giving meat in due season, the evil servant smiting and saying, My Lord delayeth, eating and drinking with the drunken, as in the days of Noah, they ate, drank, &c .-Now of course the Lord knew that we must eat to live, and dring to live, &c. Thus it is evident that he saw the age in which we should live in this last generation, resembling that of Sodom, Samaria and Jerusalem-pride, fulness of bread and abundance of idleness-and when we look to those who a few years ago would deny themselves and lift their voice against these sins, what do we see and hear? We see many of them indulge in almost or quite every needless fashion the world indulges in; so that if we look to the mass of those who profess to be looking for her Lord, instead of their appearance being that of a stranger and pilgrim, they appear more like a fellow citizen, belonging to this world; and though they talk loud of self-denial, and sacrifice, it is only talk. The cause of truth must suffer, but the God of fashion must have its demands. Again, we see ministers professing to believe the Lord at hand, emphatically, and people at their feasts-not for the poor; no, no; and thus feasting with the drunken at tea-meetings, picnics, parties of pleasure, &c. When I look back and see the people that went out to meet the Lord, and see how self-denying they were, and then look at the present, and see professed Adventists engage in all the clubs or combinations of the ungodly, and scoffers in these last days, I must confess I am astonished; and when I see the dishonesty practised by some—i. e. persons in conference, giving their voice in favor of the Advent Herald, and then in private using their influence to have its readers stop the Herald, I am lead to think that Paul understood the times in 2 Tim. 3. All these things, and many more, only tell us that all things indicate the day of rest at hand; and while we look through the fog of perils around us, thank heaven, we look, and, lo, the haven of eternal rest, the eternal city, the tabernacle of God, the Son of man in glory, the trumpet sounding, the saints arising from their slumbers in the dust, and see the living changed, the angels scattering, obeying the command of God, Gather my saints, the greeting of the saint by the angel that will convey him to his Lord, the chariot ride to meet the Lord, the welcome, Come, my people, the meeting with the Lord to be with him forever, and then, oh then,

new earth means a state of happiness, and so on. |

The parents find their long-lost child, Brothers on brothers gaze ;

eternal life and health, immortality, the new earth, with all its beauty and glory, all hail, and lo, triumph to that immortal age, that glorious rest!-But I am admonished that my sheet is full. O may fascinating garb which I was wont to welcome, but I, with mine, be found with the gathered and glori-

Cheer up, ye lonely pilgrims,
For soon the trump will sound,
And bring us safe to anchor in the bay.
Then we'll watch, &c.

Derby Line, Vt.

From Sister Martha Salt. Dear Brother :- The year that is past has been one of trouble and perplexity. Our lot has been cast in very eventful times. Everything around us proves that all the previously announced signs of the by the first frost of autumn; for then when the the great day of wrath may burst upon an ungodly dering in mire and dirt. The storm approaches, and there is no security. Men's hearts are failing; and God, in the truthfulness of his word, is not the strength of their hearts. Triumphs are sounding, but defeats are prevailing, if we look at the state and position of this country. And not only this, but all other political events have of late years given a remarkable prominence to the East. Turkey's decay is to prepare the way for great events. I think the return of the Jews is very near. They will soon collect all their property and wealth, which they have been gathering among all nations for eighteen centuries, and return to their own country. They will have to pass through their last trouble, which Zechariah tells of in the 14th chapter, and Daniel and others. We have reason to conclude from the 8th and 9th chapters of Daniel, that we are close upon the conclusion of the present dispensation, or times of the gentiles, and the cleansing of the sanctuary, and the restoration of the kingdom to Israel.

hour when the Son of man cometh, but we are told an Advent paper whose columns are filled with land is promised to them who read and try to un- tained until the gathering day. derstand, and they are told to look up and lift up their heads, when they see that their redemption draweth nigh. Who that is alive may not live to see that awful day arrive in an instantaneous burst of astonishment? O that we might be found faithful, and sincerely watching and praying, that we may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man. Yours in the blessed hope,

MARTHA SALT.

E. Liverpool, O , Jan. 7, 1862.

From Bro. R. H. Bird.

Bro. Bliss :- Having taken the Herald since '43, it is like a well-tried friend; and its weekly visits are both welcome and useful. I am glad that its columns are not so taken up with anecdotes of politicians, or with articles from political journals, as during the summer and fall. I could not well do without it; for I feel that it has been the means of much good to my soul. I pray for you, Bro. Bliss, that you may have grace to so conduct the Herald as shall best serve the interests of Christ's coming and kingdom, and guide its readers to inherit the land. May you and I be there.

Yours in hope, R. H. BIRD. Brocton, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1862.

From Bro. A. C. Brown.

Bro. Bliss :- I have thought, for a long time, that it is high time for the saints of God to awake from their slumbers, take their harps, which have hung too long already on the willows, and be ready for the coming of the Lord, which draweth near. I think everything indicates that the time is not far in the future. We read that "when ye see these things begin to come to pass"-what then? bow down our heads like the bulrush? no; but-lift up your heads, and look up; for your redemption draweth nigh. Come, let us anew our journey pursue, and never stand still till our Master appear. We have but a little more time in which to lead sinners to Christ. O sinner! what will you do in that day, when Jesus comes in the clouds to take vengeance on this wicked world, and you have no Saviour ?-You will call for the rocks and mountains to fall on you, and hide you from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb. O flee, poor sinner, flee from the wrath to come!

Yours looking for redemption, A. C. Brown.

Oakdale, Dec. 27, 1861.

From Bro. H. Canfield.

Bro. Bliss :- If I were to give way to the press ure of hard times I should say, Stop my paper; but I cannot do without the weekly instruction and encouragement which I receive in the Herald; and, believing as I do, that we are nearing the port of rest, and having a desire to spread the glad news of the coming kingdom, I shall ever pray that the Herald may receive a hearty support, and shall give my influence in that direction. Truly yours,

H. CANFIELD.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 2, 1862.

From Bro. G. Higgins.

D.W.S.

Bro. Bliss :- Fifteen or twenty years ago, second advent preachers preached here, and much interest was felt by many, in regard to the second coming of our Lord. About fifteen years since brother Philo Hawkes preached here four times, and afterwards, in the same year, brother D. T. Taylor, I believe, three times. Both of them were much liked, and there seemed to be considerable prospect of a har vest. But since about that time, second advent preachers have neglected to come here; we have not, I believe, had any preaching here on that subject for the last ten years; and almost all who had become interested in the subject have died, moved away, or gone back into the world. I don't suppose that, except myself, there is any other person in town that would feel under moral obligation to speak in approbation of the late Wm. Miller as a man or Christian. And if I did not take the Herald, I should not know anything about the second advent people.

It is unnecessary for me to say I like the Herald, as I have taken it, I believe, twenty years or more, including the Signs of the Times; and, I believe, I have generally paid for it in advance.

Most respectfully yours, GIDEON HIGGINS.

E. Haddam, Ct., Jan. 7, 1862.

From Bro. G. Pillsbury.

Dear Bro. Bliss :- I prize the Herald above all other religious papers that I have met with. I believe it is the only Advent paper which adheres to the old landmarks. It is indeed a consolation to find

to understand the signs given for our direction. The sound doctrines. My prayer is that it may be sus-

Yours truly, G. PILLSBURY. E. Kingston, N. H., Jan. 6, 1862.

From Bro. F. Gale.

Bro. Bliss :- I have taken the Herald almost from the beginning, and I would take it a little longer. I very much dislike to turn off old friends.

There is nothing very special taking place here. All things remain about the same as usual. We have preaching every Sabbath, and a good congregation. My intention, and those with us, is to go ahead, if we do have to fight a little; for not one soldier shall be slain so long as he fights on.

Your brother respectfully, F. GALE. Kingston, N. H., Jan. 21, '62.

The Overcomer-His Conflicts.

There is ever in our world a mighty conflict going on between the powers of good and evil : a contest between right and wrong: an earnest warfare between sin and holiness. It is a great struggle fought with momentous consequences, and every one whatever be his condition in life is called upon to engage in it: and he who comes off victorious on the side of right, has been appropriately called an overcomer. Let us dwell for a few moments on the present condition of such an one-his conflicts, trials, &c. No one who has continued for any length of time

in the ranks of the Christian soldiery need to be told that it is not a life of ease: there are obstacles to be surmounted, difficulties to be met, trials to be borne. requiring more than human strength. On every side of Earth's great battle field there are opposing forces, sometimes unseen like foes in ambush and at others in full view. Satan the arch-enemy is ever on the alert, striving to draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty; and how various are his arts; how multitudinous are his efforts: without a constant vigilance none can escape from being led astray by him : in the language of inspiration, "He goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." Then there are our fellow beings the great majority of whom are opposed to holiness of heart. and purity of life, with these he who would overcome is to live : among such he is to think, speak and act, and while they would fain draw him into conformity with themselves, he must turn a deaf ear to their enticements, and resisting all their entreaties that he would be like themselves, and while still with them be not of them, and while refusing their unholy influence, try to influence them to become overcomers also. Again there is much in one self to overcome : the inclinations of the natural heart are in a contrary direction from the right. Selfishness predominates: whereas we are to love our neighbor as ourselves. Covetousness exists, which is idolatry : Self-will exalts itself when the will of the creature should be in entire submission to that of the Creator : and Self-righteousness with its soul destroying effects, how deeply engrafted in the soil of our heart : these and much else that is indigenous to human nature must be overcome: no one can obtain a victory in this most glorious of all battles while these plants of an unregenerate heart are allowed to remain unchecked in their growth-there is to be a transformation of the whole nature. He who was once passionate must be gentle and mild : he who was unforgiving and full of malice and revenge must be kind and loving: that bosom where pride dwells must become the abode of humility: he whose own will is predominant must learn to say with Jesus "Not my will but thine O God be done :" he who once thought himself good, must seek to be clothed with the perfect righteousness of Christ.

He who would do and become all this must fight, earnestly] and unceasingly, maintaining a warrior's

Haverhill, Jan. 1862.

Man as he was, as he is, and as he may be.

In Eden there once lived a happy pair, Created in the image of God; But a subtle beast also came there, Claiming this as his abode. Took Ha well

He to the innocent wife thus said, Eat and you shall live; Not so, exclaimed the woman; God said, Eat and thou shalt not live.

Made bold over the attention thus won, The serpent dares still to prolong
The syren's note, with falsehood made strong;
God doth know that, and so on.

In the day you partake of this knowledge fruit,
Your eyes most clearly will see;
Knowing good and evil, as gods, be great;
In wisdom thus you will be free.

Listening awhile to this seductive strain, God's command is not seen;
While to the eye of sense there seems A beauty in evil, wise to be known.

Not alone the woman ceased to remember The words of God, which were just; But man also, who had dominion over Fishes, fowls, reptiles and beasts,

Forgot his power, transferred his right, In a moment to the usurper,
And thus fell from light, to shades of night,
Two persons doomed to sorrow.

And finding these people were my ancestors,
Though this was six thousand years ago,
I have searched the old book, called Scriptures, To learn if I too were doomed to woe.

Alas, no better fate for me, and all mankind. Save in the once promised word, A coming Seed shall bruise the serpent's head, None other this than Christ, the Lord,

To God through him we may approach,
With humble faith in prayer,
And to the bright world let all our hopes
Be tending, if we would be there.

Who in this day of peril may securely stand?

None but the regenerate in heart;

And Christ has said to this blood-washed band,

You shall walk with me in white.

MARY H. NORTON.

De Kalb, Ill.

### OBITUARY.

Died, in Winchendon, Mass., Feb. 2, Edward Dwight, son of G. W. and Nancy Gregory, aged one year, four months and nineteen days.

After one week of sickness and much suffering, tality, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, who has said "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." I administered words of consolation to afflicted parents and children from Jer. 31:17, "There is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come again to their own border." J. V. HIMES.

DIED, of cancer, in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 16th, 1861, Anna L. Wright, aged 47 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

The deceased was a Christian from her youth, during the last few years of her life, and for some weeks previous to her decease her sufferings were extreme; but with Christian fortitude and calm prayed with her some two days before her deathfrom which time she was very happy. When her last hour had come, she asked, "Is this death?"-She continued, "If this is death 'tis nothing in comparison to the joy that I now realize." Her friends were called, she bade each farewell, hoping soon to meet again (blessed hope!) obtaining from her eldest son, who was still out of Christ, the promise that he would seek his Serious. He has in a 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." She continued, "If this is death 'tis nothing in comthat he would seek his Saviour. He has since done so, and I trust, by the grace of God, he may prove faithful to the end. She left an aged mother, an affectionate husband and two loved sons, as well as many near relations and friends, to mourn her loss. They sorrow not as others, who have no hope. Her mortal remains were taken to the church, where words of comfort were given to a large and affected audience, from the text found Rev. 14:13, by the JA.H.

Died, Oct. 29th, 1861, Martha Ann Parsons, aged 6 years and 21 days.

Funeral services by Rev. Mr. Callen, of the Presbyterian church—the writer being absent.

Maria Parsons, aged 4 years, 3 months and seven days. Disease of both, diptheria.

ters of Bro. Wm. and sister Mary Ann Parsons, of from an upright man. Instead of resorting to sub-Morrisville, Pa. This was a severe affliction to br. terfuges to disguise his defeat, he frankly confessed and sister Parsons, but with one of old they could his error, and while he lost faith in himself, retain-say. — "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken ed his trust undiminished in God, and endeavored say, - " The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

this cold world-and God removed them to a fairer premillennial coming.

While addressing the bereaved and friends from Rev. 7:9, the younger loved one, beautiful even in death, lay in its little coffin in front of the pulpit. It was enshrouded in beautiful white, whilst by its side and in its snow-white hand upon its bosom were placed some lovely flowers. My text, the scene before me, and the calm and beautiful afternoon, awakened in my mind the most lively impression of the glories of the future world I ever experienced.

Believing the glorious millennial morn will soon dawn upon our world, when these little ones shall come from the land of the enemy, be clothed with white robes, and have palms in their hands; when death shall be swallowed up in victory; when loved ones shall meet to root was a shall meet to root Believing the glorious millennial morn will soon

cease to flow; when the sun shall shine with seven times its present lustre; when lovely birds shall warble in bowers of perpetual green; when the rose and the lily shall forever bloom. Truly the joys of that land no tongue can tell.

> This glorious land is heaven; The righteous soon shall enter there; The Lord to them hath given A title to that land so fair.

I alluded to the innocency and purity of a little child, and to our blessed Saviour's remark, that-"Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." Many eyes were wet with tears of joy, mingled with those of grief.

"Weep not for those
Who sink within the arms of death,
Ere yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er them blows; But weep for them who here remain, The mournful heritors of pain, Condemned to see such bright joy fade, And mark grief's melancholy shade Flung o'er hope's fairest rose.''

JOHN A. HEAGY.

Morrisville, Pa.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Memoirs of William Miller.

By the author of the Time of the End-excepting After one week of sickness and much suffering, 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 in-telligence 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 having sought and found her Saviour early. She embraced the doctrine of the speedy coming of Christ in 1844, and identified herself with the Advent, now Messiah's church, Morrisville, Pa., of which she remained a consistent and devoted member till removed by death. She was frequently ill during the last few years of her life, and for some closet and places of retirement, to unfold the workconnection with his life.

The revivals of religion which attended his labors, extreme; but with Christian fortitude and calm are here testified to by those who participated in submission she patiently bore them. I visited and 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

This volume is worthy of a perusal by all who ake 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 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 unright; he had orous 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 DIED, Nov. 8th, 1861—ten days later—Hester Instead of the ambitiousness of a religions demagns. Disease of both, diptheria.

God, and gave the most decided evidence that he understood and felt the power of their great truths. Instead of the ambitiousness of a religions demagns. Disease of both, diptheria.

His de-The above were the second and youngest daughto guard his followers from the dangers to which These were two lovely children—too lovely for losing their interest in the great doctrine of Christ's

# A Volume for the Times.

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ones shall meet to part no more; when tears shall new earth, by Drs. Chalmers, Hitchcock, and Wes-

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BOSTON, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

#### What kindness Did.

Many years ago, a certain minister in the United States of America, was going, one Sunday morning, from his house to his school room. He walked through a number of back streets, and as he turned a corner, he saw assembled around a pump a party of little boys, who were playing at marbles. On seeing him approaching, they began to pick up their marbles, and run away as fast as they could. One little fellow, not having seen him as soon as the rest, could not accomplish this so soon and before the sound of the sound in the sound and before he had succeeded in gathering up his marbles, the minister had closed upon him, and placed his hand upon his shoulder. There they were, face to face—the minister of God, and the poor little ragged boy, who had been caught in the act of playing at marbles on Sunday morning. And how did the minister deal with the boy? for this is what I want you to observe. He might have said to the boy, "What are you doing here? You are breaking the Sabbath; don't you deserve to be punished for thus breaking the com-mand of God?" But he did nothing of the kind. He simply said,

"Have you found all your marbles?"
"No," said the boy; "I have not."

"Then I will help you find them."— Whereupon he kneeled down, and helped to look for the marbles; and as he did so he remarked, "I liked to play at marbles, when a little boy, very much, and I think I could beat you; but," he added, "I never played marbles on Sunday." er played marbles on Sunday."

The little boy's attention was arrested. He liked his friend's face, and began to wonder who he was. Then the minister said, "I am going to a place where I think you would like to be—will you come with

"Where do you live?"

"Why, I live at such and such a place," was the reply.
"Why, that is the minister's house!"

exclaimed the boy, as if he did not suppose that a kind man and the minister of the gospel could be the same person.
"Why, I am the minister myself; and if you will come with me, I think I can

do you some good."

"My hands are dirty; I cannot go."
"Here is a pump; why not wash?"
"I am so little that I can't wash and

pump at the same time."

"If you'll wash, I'll pump." He at once set to work, and pumped, and pumped, and pumped; and as he pumped, the little boy washed his hands and his face, till they were quite clean.

"My hands are wringing wet, and I don't know how to dry them."

The minister pulled out of his pocket a clean pocket-handkerchief, and offered it to the boy.

"But it is clean."

"Yes," was the reply: "but it was made to be dirtied."

The little boy dried his hands and face with the handkerchief, and then accompanied the minister to the door of the Sunday

Twenty years after, the minister was walking in a street in one of the largest mie?"

with a street in one of the largest mie?"

"I did not want the little birds," said tapped him on the shoulder, and looking Jamie; "I wanted the eggs to put on a

"No," said the minister, "I don't."

"Do you remember, twenty years ago, finding a little boy playing at marbles Little Hannah looked up in surprise deround a pump? Do you remember that lighted at these words; and deep in a your pumping for him, and speaking kindly to him and taking him to school?"

"Oh!" said the minister, "I do remem-

"Sir," said the gentleman, "I was that boy. I rose in business, and became a leading man. I have attained a good position in society; and on seeing you to day in the street, I felt bound to come to you, and tell you that it is to your kindness, and wisdom, and Christian discretion-to your having dealt with me lovingly, gently and kindly, at the same time you dealt with me aggressively-that I owe unto

God all I have attained, and all that I am at the present day."-J. C. Ryle.

#### Little Hannah's Trouble.

"Oh, I wish, how I do wish, I could find a bird's nest or two!" cried Jamie Haynes; "Hannah, if you see one about

the garden, come and tell me, will you?"
"Yes, I will," replied little Hannah;—
then, recollecting some of her brother's mischievous pranks, she added, earnestly: "But you won't hurt the birdies, will you, Jamie? — what do you want to do with

But I mean to try not to see any; I hope I shall not!" And in this hope little Hannah rested.

But the very next day, as she was playing ball in the garden, her ball bounded off into some bushes, and as Hannah was searching for it, she came upon a nest of littie fledglings. "Oh dear! oh dear me!" sighed Hannah once more. "Poor little, wee birdies, I wish I hadn't seen you !-Now I must go and tell Jamie, because I promised, and perhaps he will kill the birds!" And tears filled the eye of the tender-hearted child.

Replacing the branches, she slowly walked back toward the house, thinking to herself whether it would be very wrong not to keep her promise this one time; but she knew that if Jamie should ask her she must tell the truth, and then it would be worse, for he would be vexed with her. "I wish mamma was at home," she said to herself; "oh, what shall I do!"

Just then a sweet verse came into her mind, that she had learned a few days before, which tells us that not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Father. Hannah feit comforted; "Then our heavenly Father cares for the birdies; I can go and tell Him about it," she murmured, with a brightening face. She went up to the nursery; no one was there; and, shutting the door, the child kneeled down and prayed: "O heavenly Father, I have found some poor little birdies, and I must tell Jamie; please, God, give Jamie a kind heart, so that he will not hurt God's little birds.— Amen."

No one was in the room, I said; but Jamie was in the closet getting some twine; and he heard his dear little sister's prayer. Jamie felt very strangely, for, although he had been as carefully taught as Hannah, he did not often feel that God was so near, and that he might pray to him at any time. He felt sorry, too, that he had been so naughty and cruel; indeed Jamie's heart was much softened. He kept quite still in the closet until he heard Hannah leave the room, running down stairs, as he knew, to find him; then he followed her.

"Jamie," said Hannah when she saw him, "I have found a bird's nest, do you want me to show it to you?"

"Yes," replied Jamie, hardly knowing

what to say.

So Hannah led the way, and showed Jamie where the nest was. She leaned over his shoulder, as he sat for some time looking at them, and, gathering courage from his quiet manner, said at length: -"What did you want to see them for, Ja-

into his face, said, "You don't remember string. But I don't want them now, Han-me?" spoke. "I shan't hurt the birds' nests again, ever!"

boy's being too dirty to go to school, and grateful little heart she treasured the remembrance of her answered prayer. -Child's Paper.

# Little Sins.

A little sin-it seems, at first, Scarcely a sin at all;
But little sins are things accursed—
God does not count them small.

For, from the evil heart within, Soon greater things proceed; The growth of unrestrained sin Is terrible indeed.

And quickly, on the downward way,
The thoughtloss sinner speeds,
Till in the evening of his day,
He finds out where it leads.

Dear Lord, the little foxes slay, That would my grapes devour;
This heart will wander from thy way
Till kept there by thy power.

### 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

We agree to pay annually in furtherance of the objects of the American Millennial Association, the sums set against our respective names. Samuel Prior, Yardleyville, Pa ..............................5.00

 Samuel Prior, Yardleyville, Pa
 5.00

 Stephen Sherwin, Grafton, \*\*
 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

 Church in Stanstead, C. E
 3.00

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

APPOINTMENTS.

I. H. Shipman will preach at Meredith Neck on Friday, wening of the 21st of February, and at Lake Village abbath, 23d Feb.

Eld. M. Batchelor will preach in Massena, N. Y., the first and second Sundays in March.

DEDICATION. The house of worship recently erected by the Adventists in Waterloo, C. E. will be dedicated (DV) on Thursday, Feb. 27th, the services commencing at halfpast 1 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the pastor. A general invitation is extended to the ministers and members of the Canada East and Northern Vermont Conference to meet with us. Meetings will be continued over the following Sunday. We hope for a good attendance and the Lord's blessing. J. M. ORROCK.

A series of meetings will be held (D.V.) at Fitch Bay in Stanstead, C. E., commencing Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, and will hold over the following sabbath. Eld.I.H. Shipman is desired to be with me there, if he can. J. M. ORROCK.

If Providence permit, I will preach at Swanton Falls

Feb. 20, in the evening; Montgomery, Sabbath 23d; Sutton, C. E., in the Olmsted school house, 25th; Shepherd Plains, 26th; Lawrenceville, 27th; Melbourne, Sabbath, March 2, where the brethren may appoint.

Note from Elder Himes. To those interested I wish to say, that I have been detained in Lowell longer than I expected by the deep interest and successful gathering of the Advent people into a new and commodious place of worship. It was my intention to go direct from here to Canada West; but the pressing call from the church in N. York city, with the fact that I could not so well serve them on my return, has induced me to change my plan, and go to C. W. from New York about the first of March. I shall so by the Eric R. B. and call at Danwille, Springwater

to C. W. from New York about the first of March. I shall go by the Erie R. R. and call at Dansville, Springwater and Lewiston, and take the cars at Suspension Bridge, stopping at Hamilton a day, and then direct to London, C. W., where I commence my work in that field.

Meetings will commence in New York in the 7th day Baptist chapel in 11th st., Friday evening Feb. 21, and continue two weeks.

Lowell, Feb. 15, '62.

Bro. Bliss—The church voted here last sabbath to have an extra series of meetings, to begin in three weeks from that day and hold over one or two weeks, as the Lord may lead at the time. We invite all friends to come and help, and share with us, who can. We expect the aid of Brn. Reynolds and Bosworth. Pray that God will bless us. Yours truly,

Brooksville, Vt , feb. 13, '62.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

#### BUSINESS NOTES.

J. Murray. It was received January 2d, and paid to July. Have sent the second No.

R. Robertson. We have received, and cr. twelve shillings each for the Herald to Jan. 1st, 1863, to Richard Robertson, Robert Mann, John Cochrane, Miss Jean Templeton, John Pell, Thomas Watson, Robert Cookson, Chas A. Thorp, Joseph Hough, Wm Cookson, and John Turton; also crediting six shillings to Joseph Bryan for the first half of last year. We have also credited donation for eight shillings from Miss Templeton, six shillings from Bro. Cochrane, and fifteen shillings from yourself. We received your letter of credit for six pounds twelve shillings, which, with the two pounds sixteen shillings credited in last Herald, makes nine pounds eight shillings. Deducting one pound sixteen shillings to Mr Himes, it leaves for the office, seven pounds, twelve shillings. You will please to accept our thanks, and the thanks of the A. M. Association, for your gratuitous services rendered in its behalf, and also for your aid to its treasury. Letters of credit from England are 14 1-2 cts premium here now over the gold, so that we are also obliged, for the manner in which you make the remittance. The other friends aiding in like manner through your agency, will also accept our thanks. in like manner through your agency, will also accept our

thanks.

D. Bosworth. Received the 12th inst. Thank you.
F. Davis. We forgot to say in our last, that we sent a bundle to you on the 10th inst.

H. Purdy. There were received \$2 from you on the 2th of January, which paid your Herald to No. 1089—as or. in the paper of Feb. 1st; which, and that of the week following, we again send.

P. W. Higgins. Sent you charts the 18th.
R. Rowell. You say nothing about changing the address from some other place; and so we enter it as new at D.

D. I. Robinson. The lest week that the second seco

D. I. Robinson. The last money received from S. E. Corey was \$1 on the 18th of January, 1861. The \$1 sent in the summer was not received, but we credit to No.1075.

#### 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, FEB. 18, 1862.

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE NOV. 1st - \$400 Needed

Total received since Nov. 1......\$248.25 DONATION OF STOCK.

Br. Amasa Coburn, of Haverhill, Mass., has given the A.M.A. one share of stock in the B. A. Association (the Chapel)—par value \$50.

The shares thus given, though paying nothing just now, will be a yearly help, as soon as the building again pays dividends.

# 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

# RECEIPTS.

UP TO TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

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.

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.

B Sheffer 1049, J A Conover 1107, J Blythe 1106, B F Brownell 1143, and 50 cts in tracts, E M Palmer 1089,—send two of them the 13th; S W Thurber 1075, A J Blackman 1062, J Roberts 1101, Mrs Ruth Hopkins 1108, W L Rowell 1108—each \$1.

Kowell 1105—each \$1.

J Knott 1075, V Truell 1094, T W Brisbin 1134, C Comant 1080, J B Parker 1136, Mrs B M Kenaston 1116, Z W Hoyt 1090, A G Edgerly 1130, Amasa Coburn, Asahel Coburn, H Coburn, J Hewitt, each to 1101; M S Whiting, M Hare, A Dilliagham, O G Smith, N A Holton, H Harriman,—sent 2 Restitution, O A Scott, L Edwards, J Knowles, each to 1127—each \$2.

G Bursell 1098, \$2.50; S Bursell 1098, \$2.50; M P Wallace 1088, \$1.50.