

AT NO. 8 CHARDON-STREET, BOSTON, Nearly opposite the Revere House.) JOSHUA V. HIMES, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

*** For terms, &c., see last page



PROSPECT OF THE RESURRECTION.

BY DR. ISAAC WATTS. e tyrant reign blood of martyrs slain, with the dust ?

ise and climb the hills from afar descry istant are his chariot wheels tell how fast they fly.

ce, "Ye dead arise !"

nts, with joyful eyes, ected day.

ve the dust, and on the wing the middle air, g garments meet their King. adore him there.

ill our joy and wonder rise, our returning King, ear us homeward through the skies, ve's triumphant wing !

The Protestant Alliance.

Concluded from our last.)

Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Chelsea, moved the second resolution :

"That the recent movements of the Romish priesthood throughout Continental Europe, coupled with their late aggressive proceedings in England, prove the existence of a settled purpose to overthrow religious freedom; while their success in France, in prosecutions for the sale of controversial tracts, and in preventing the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, shows to what an extent that freedom may be curtailed, poleon; and there could be no doubt that such even under a Constitution framed to secure both civil and religious liberty. That this Meeting, on any Protestant minister, however eminent. therefore, approves of the purpose of the Com-mittee of the Protestant Alliance to interpose, whenever practicable, in behalf of those suffer-hood at the present moment in France. There whenever practicable, in behalf of those suffer-ing wrong at the hands of that priesthood; and it calls upon the Protestants of all countries, and especially upon those in the United States

religious and the political questions were inex-tricably blended. Popery had two characters; it was not only a secret confederacy against the religious liberties of man, but it was also a po-litical conspiracy against his civil liberties.--(Hear, hear.) At the present moment the condition of France presented an anomaly such as had never before perhaps been witnessed. They had there a Republic with universal suffrage They they had there the principles of civil liberty proclaimed far and wide upon the largest basis that had ever been laid down in modern Europe. and yet nowhere was the power of the Popedom of the Romish priesthood more rampant and than in that very country. How was this to be explained? He believed it was to be explained in one sentence-that the power of Rome was strongest whenever the civil power of a country was weakest. In this country during the reign of Elizabeth the civil power had been strong, of Enzabeth the civil power had been strong, and Popery had been hapless; but in the reign of Charles I, the civil power had been weak, and Popery had again assumed an air of tri-umph. Again, in Ireland Popery had been powerful in the days of political concessions; but now that our Government had begun to grasp somewhat vigorously the political trunch-eon, the crosier of Primate Cullen began to tremble in his hands. (Loud cheers.) beet to France, there was a time, in February 1848, when the priesthood were restrained with-in reasonable limits by the Government of Louis Philippe-when the priests were kept within the walls of their churches, and were never seen in processions in the streets ; but within twentyfour hours what a sight did that capital present. when the priests came into the public squares to embrace the republic, which they despised in their hearts, and blasphemously assimilated the trees of liberty to that tree of Calvary where He died who died for us all. Yes, that day saw the Romish priests in their true colors-Monarchists to-day, Republicans to-morrow; provided only that they could grasp the power which would bring men in subjection to their feet. Since that period the Government of France had treated them with the utmost deference, and had paid them every possible compli-And what was the state of things now ment. not a railway could be inaugurated, not a pillar could be set upon its end, not a piece of canvass could be spread for a tent, but a priest was called to bless it. (Hear, hear.) Upon a re-cent occasion all the civil and military authorities of the city of Toulouse had attended in solemn state the funeral of its archbishop, whose great recommendation to that distinction seemed to have been his politics during the time of Na-

had a profit of even one sous on each medal here was a profit of 40,000l. on this one article. There were also in France two (Hear, hear.) thousand five hundred religious houses besides the monasteries, and all these were independent of the seminaries, the Colleges of Maynooth, whence issued the novitiates of the Romish priesthood. Now, all those immense resources were entirely under the control of the bishops, who were themselves completely at the disposal of the Pope, who thus became a generalissimo more powerful than the Minister of War, who fancied he had four hundred thousand troops under his command. From that very army there had been detached ten thousand men to guard the gorged prisons of Rome ; and for that service the innumerable army marshalled under the Romish system, consisting of bishops, priests, monks, and their followers, had given the Government a partial support. But that was not all. Out of the forty thousand priests there were thirty thousand of them called the rural clergy, who had no civil or political existence, who were entirely at the will and disposal of their bishops, who might at any time dismiss these men from their cures without assigning the slightest cause, and without the right of ap-peal. And all this occurred in a republic which talked of equality, liberty, fraternity. (Cheers.) The priests had got possession of four of the principle strongholds of society in France-they had got possession of the schools, they had in-vaded the provincial judgment-seat, they had subdued the press for their own purposes, and this alliance between the Papacy and the Govthey had got possession of the tribune in the Representative Assembly. * * * * He did believe, in the terms of the resolution, that there was a settled purpose in existence to overthrow religious freedom in Europe. They had heard of it as settled and fixed in Italy; they had heard of it in Spain; but they had not yet been told of an article in the Pope's concordat with the Queen of Spain. "The Roman Cathoic and apostolical religion is the religion of Spain, to the exclusion of every other." He wished to ask, whether in Spain the e was not a confederacy to put down religious freedom ? he would ask, if in Portugal the same was not the fact? Witness the excellent Dr. Kalley, and that poor woman who had just escaped death by the intervention of this country. would ask if there was not such a confederacy in Italy? If Italy was not involved in the charge, why was Guicciardini exiled? Why Why was our brother groaning in prison while we breathed the air of liberty? He asked if Austria did not intend to restrict liberty? * The Rev. William Chalmers, in seconding

the resolution, said : Most reflecting men are convinced that that Church is ready to take away every vestige of The recent Papal aggression, therefore, is to be freedom, civil and religious, and that her true spirit is what Mr. Warren, in his pamphlet, "The Queen or the Pope," has pithily expressed in the words—"I ought, and I will; I would, if I could; I wait till I can." (Cheers and laugh-ter.) Surely, my Lord, it is something gained, that if we are to be engaged in a death-struggle with the Papacy, the haze which a combination of circumstances had thrown around the charac-ter of our antagonist has been dissipated, and it now stands out before us in all its naked hideousness, armed to the teeth indeed, and for-midably equipped for the strife, but still devoid of everything of a political kind, that could ex-cite the sympathy, or procure the favor of any but its immediate adherents; on the contrary, chargeable with having insulted, wantonly in-sulted, our religion, our nationality, the preroga-tives of our Queen, and her sovereign rights of circumstances had thrown around the charactives of our Queen, and her sovereign rights harpies and thieves-(cheers)-the rights of conover the territory, the institutions, and the civil distinctions of Englishmen. (Cheers.) We know where we are, and with whom we have to deal, when there confronts us that very Po-pery which our fathers grappled with, and threw Sir Culling E. Eardley said, that the cata-

ing.) My Lord, my motion speaks of "a setpurpose to overthrow religious freedom." Perhaps the language had not been too strong had it spoken of a conspiracy for that end—a gunpowder plot in the nineteenth century.— (Hear, hear.) For such is, and always has been, the character of Popery. It is a great, wide-spread, and implacable conspiracy against the rights, and implacable conspiracy against the rights, and interests, and liberties of the human race. This, all past history for a thou-sand years constantly testifies—(hear,)—and that this is its present character, recent events have rendered signally evident. The details which have been given by Dr. Burgess of the state of things on the Continent of Europe, and especially in France, sufficiently prove that especially in France, sufficiently prove, tha the members of the Church of Rome are every. where imbued with fresh zeal, animated with eager hopes, and engaged with an unanimity of purpose unequalled in our day, in putting forth all their strength in one mighty and simultaneous effort for the recovery of the old as-cendancy of Rome. And in this effort they are backed and supported by almost all the Govern-ments of Europe, who in their mad attempts to restore and perpetuate a policy which cannot live in the nineteenth century-(loud cheering) -have summoned around them, as the very bodyguard of their tyranny, the Romish priesthood; and at this moment rely, and have reason to rely with more confidence upon their aid. than they can venture to do even upon their standing armies. * * Whether ernments abroad may, or may not, lead to a crusade against the Protestantism and liberties of England, I cannot tell; but certainly the spirit which could lead France to extinguish the rising liberties of Italy for the sake of the Papacy, is quite ready, if it dared—(cheers)—to unite all the powers of Europe against ourselves.— Again and again have Romish ecclesiastics mysteriously hinted, that the Catholic powers of Europe will not suffer their Church in this country to be treated with disrespect. Lord John Russell himself has alluded in Parliament to the possibility of a Continental Popish League. My Lord, we may be called, in this respect, to stand in the Thermopylæ of Europe ! (Loud cheers.) But be that as it may, there is enough in the occurrences of the last twelvemonth, in our own country, to put us all on our guard. * * * It is not toleration that will content them. Their restless ambition aims at supremacy. They want to govern. (Hear, hear.) They serve a master who hopes again to be the autocrat of the civilized world, and to give laws to princes as well as to their subjects. (Cheers.) Their real design is to bring us to the same state of things as now exists on the Continent of Europe.

regarded as a part of that very conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the human race which scheme for the better administration of the spiritual affairs of the Romish Church in England. It is the establishment, so far as they can establish it, of that very machinery by which, when pery which our fathers grappled with, and threw loathed, degraded, and kicked out of England. (Cheers.) That was Popery,—the same in corruption, in arrogance, in bloodthirstiness,— which of old lorded it over kings, assumed the

on the Continent. In attempting to lay before them the results of that experience, he should pass by those countries where it was perfectly notorious that the secular power was employed

and especially upon those in the United States of America, to unite with the people of Great Britain in defence of those principles of the glori-ous Reformation for which our ancestors labored and suffered." He said, in looking at the series of resolu-tions which were to be moved, he saw no single he had no qualms of conscience in meeting he had no qualms of conscience in meeting upon this platform those who agreed with him. millions: some accounts made it as high as four upon this platform those who agreed with him. But he believed the principal reason why he had been called to take a prominent part in this meeting was, that he was supposed to know something from his own experience, and his own personal knowledge of the state of things on the Continent. In attempting to lay before form an opinion of what they amounted to over the whole country. In addition to this there was practised what he might call a species of notorious that the secular power was employed to put down every spark of religious liberty; and he would occupy their attention chiefly with a country somewhat differently situated. He was perfectly well aware that he was about to touch upon very delicate ground. It was not his fault, however, if in the Popish system the

gretted that Mr. Burgess, in referring to France, West Africa, there was no part of the world had not mentioned two facts which are within where Protestant missionaries were posted, but the cognizance of many of those present; that Popish priests were sent there to endeavor to tracts of Mr. Roussel, which were circulated poison and corrupt, and to dash the cup of spirwith perfect liberty during the time of Louis Philippe, had not only been seized, but in re-publican France the then printer and publisher had been seized and thrown into prison, where they were at this moment; and that one of the last acts of M. Leon Faucher, before the retirement of the late Government, was to send a circular to the prefects of different departments, ordering them not to let the Scriptures be col-ported by the colporteurs. In one part of the country the colporteurs, upon this, determined to go to prison rather than forego their privilege of circulating the Word of God; and the minis-ters in that Consistory had determined that in that case they would take their place and go to prison too. If facts like those could not be con-tradicted, he contended that a case had been made out for the sympathy of Englishmen to be shown for French Protestants. He had a few days ago waited on Lord Palmerston on behalf of Dr. Marriott, who had published a tract against the Jesuits, which was circulated in Carlsruhe, a Protestant town, under the govern-ment of the Protestant Duke of Baden. This tract had been seized and prevented from circulating, and Dr. Marriott having gone to Carlsruhe, for the purpose of remonstrating, had been cast into prison, where he still remained. It was only about a fortnight ago that Marshal Radetzky marched into a Protestant church at Milan, and turned out the Protestant congregation. It was said, that they had liberty to worship; but what had they done? They had not only worshipped, but had elected a committee of a dozen of their members to manage their affais, and this, Radetzky said, was democracy and representative government, and so he turned out the congregation. A friend of his, who had lately returned from Florence, saw in prison there some persons who had been sent there for designing and in-tending to read the Scriptures. The facts of the case were these. Two individuals kept a boarding-house in Florence, to which a few of our brethren came, with their Bibles under their arms, intending, as was the practice of Protestants in Italy, to meet there, but to adjourn to another place, because they knew the suspiciousness of the police. Having so called then, on their way to another house to read the Bible, they, together with the owners of the house were cast into prison, where they were now. He concluded by moving the third resolu-

tion:

"That this Meeting desires to express its sense of the contrast afforded to this retrograde movement in France and elsewhere, by the protection recently given by the Government of Piedmont to the ancient Church of the Waldenrecument to the ancient church of the Walden-ses, and by the firmness with which that Gov-ernment has withstood the arrogant preten-sions of the Papal priesthood. It trusts that the House of Savoy may have the honor of carrying on to completion the work of liberty of conscience, the surest guarantee of civil freedom and national prosperity. And it desires to ex-press its firm conviction that in maintaining the independence of the Sardinian Crown against the aggressive claims of Rome, the Piedmontese Government may rely on the warmest sympathy of the people of Great Britain."

The Rev. Francis Close remarked, that not withstanding the valuable information that had been laid before them, and the discursive flights taken by some of the speakers, in their exposure of the atrocity of the Papacy, a wide field had yet been left wholly untouched; for the persecutions of that Church were not confined to Europe, but extended also to Africa, Asia, and the islands of the distant ocean : and amongst the instances of this, let them remember Queen Pomare and the beautiful island of Tahiti. He had in his hand a pamphlet containing the history of the conversion of two Italian priests, who were missionaries in Egypt. One of these having had his attention aroused by the remark of an English traveller that the Romish was like the Coptic Church in tampering with the commandments, went to the Jewish Rabbi to get him to read to him the 20th chapter of Exodus in Arabic, for this priest had never read the Scriptures, and the only copy of the Latin Vulgate that he knew of in Egypt was at Alexandria, in the possession of the Bishop, who he said never looked into it. As the Rabbi read, and he saw the alterations and mutilations that the Romish Church had made, he said that his blood curdled within him, and he declared that if, indeed, he had been deceived for thirty years, and that the Pope had, indeed, tampered with the commandments, he was an infidel. After some time, however, he determined to escape and join Protestantism. He durst not, however, avow his conversion, because, in that case the French Consul, he states, would have packed him off to Rome as a prisoner, and have had him placed then in the prisons of the Inquisition. That

itual liberty from the mouth of the emancipated heathen; throughout the whole world, with the exception he had named, he had to meet the direful foe.

The Rev. Charles Priest moved the next resolution. He said : I have to submit to this meeting a resolution, which, I am quite sure, will commend itself to all present; it is, I fear, in some danger of being carried instantly and by acclamation; but, I do think it important that certain reasons should be assigned in justifica-tion of the plan we propose to adopt and the work in which we intend to engage. The resoution is this:

"That, as the nearest and most practical duty of the British people, an earnest endeavor ought forthwith to be made to terminate that intimate connexion with Rome into which this Protestant nation was brought in 1845 by the Act which settled upon Maynooth College a perma-nent national endowment. And that for this purpose petitions to both Houses of Parliament be now adopted, praying for the immediate and total repeal of that enactment."

(For the Herald.) Sketches of Travel.

No. 1V .- THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum, which is one of the wonders of the world, owes its foundation to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, a physician, who died in the year 1753. During a life of uncommon activity, prolonged to the term of ninety-one years, he had accumulated an extensive library of books and manuscripts, and the largest col-lection of objects of Natural History, and works of art in his time. These, which had cost him \$250,000, he directed should be offered to Parliament, after his death, for \$100,000. The offer was accepted, and the same act also directed the purchase of the Harleian Library of manuscripts, for which \$50,000 was paid, and enacted that the Cottonian Library, which had been given to the Government for public use by Sin Robert Cotton, in 1662, should, together with these, form one general collection. Montague House in Great Russell-street, one of the largest mansions in the metropolis, was bought for this purpose at an expense of \$100,000, the various collections removed into it, and opened to the public in 1759, under the name of the British Museum.

This building, however, soon proved inade-quate. In 1801 a large collection of Egyptian antiquities, captured from the French by the British army at Alexandria, was added to the Museum, In 1805 the Townley marbles were purchased. In 1823 George IV. made a donation of the valuable library collected by George III. The Elgin marbles were purchased for \$175,000. Nearly \$70,000 was paid for Dr. Burnet's rare classical library. Drawings were accordingly prepared for the erection of an entirely new museum on the same site, which has been in progress for the last twenty-five years,

and is now mainly completed It is still surrounded by the old brick wall, with a square turret at each corner, and a huge cupola over the gateway, completely obstructing the view till you have entered the spacious court-yard. The building is in the Grecian Ionic order, and occupies four sides of a quadrangle. The southern facade which fronts the gateway, consists of the great entrance portico, which is eight columns in width, and two intercolumniations in projection. On each side is an advancing wing, giving to the entire front an extent of three hundred and seventy feet, the whole of which is surrounded by a colonnade of fourteen columns, five feet in diameter and fortyfive high.

Ascending a flight of twelve stone steps, one nundred and twenty-five left in width. through the doorway, twenty-four feet in height, and stand in the entrance hall of most imposing dimensions, sixty-two by fifty-one feet, and thirty high, with a magnificently trabeated ceiling or-namented in the Greek style. In the hall are three marble statues, one of Shakspeare, by Roubilliac, Sir Joseph Banks, by Chantrey, and Mrs. Damer, by Cerrachi, holding in her hand a small figure of the Genius of the Thames. We are now on the lower floor. Below is the ground floor, and above the upper floor. To make the regular circuit we turn to the left and ascend the principal stair-case, the beau-tiful casing of the walls on each side, red Aberdeen granite highly polished, pass through the central saloon (which is over the entrance hall), and begin with the Ethnographical room at the right (to one facing the south.) This room, which consists of several compartments, is filled with curiosities, illustrating the various characteristics, manners, customs, arts, religions, dress,

Returning to the central saloon, we commence the tour of the Zoological collections, which are contained in three galleries, or suites of rooms on the southern, eastern, and northren sides of the quadrangle. We begin with the hoofed quadrupeds. The

central saloon has twenty wall cases with glass doors, in which are arranged specimens of antelopes, goats, and sheep. Over the cases, the horns of different species of oxen. On the floor, specimens of the giraffe.

The southern gallery (which occupies the eastern portion of the south front) has thirty wall cases, in which is a continuation of the hoofed quadrupeds, as the oxen, deer, camels, horses, the various kinds of swine, armadilloes, manises, and sloths. On the tops of the cases, horns of different kinds of elephants, rhinoceri, and hippopotami.

Next is the Mammalia saloon, containing the handed and rapacious beasts. The handed beasts fill twenty cases, divided into the "old world monkeys," and the "new world mon-keys." Such a variety of monkeys as I never dreamed of before, though I have often since; -green monkeys, moustache monkeys, white-throated monkeys, red-eared monkeys, white-nosed monkeys, black-cheeked monkeys, white-collared monkeys of the "old world," and negro monkeys, howlers, night apes, Jew monkeys, ring-tailed and flying monkeys of the " new." The rapacious beasts fill thirty-three cases, such as the various kinds of cats, dogs, bears, &c., the insectiverous beasts, such as moles, hedgehogs, and the marsupial, or pouch-bearing ani-mals, such as kangaroos, opossums, etc.

The eastern gallery contains the birds, in one hundred and sixty-six small cases, occupying a suite of three large rooms. A series of small table-cases along the sides of the rooms, is devoted to the eggs of birds, and a series of large table-cases in the centre (forty-five in num-ber) to the shells of mulluscous animals. These rooms are also adorned with one hundred and sixteen portraits of kings and queens and other distinguished characters."

The northern gallery consists of five rooms, filled with the reptiles, such as lizards, snakes, and turtles, the batrachian animals, such as toads, frogs, and efts, and the collection of fish. The table-cases contain sea-eggs, star-fish, cor-als, insects, crabs, and sponges. On the tops of the small cases, are the fish which are too large to be enclosed in the cases.

to be enclosed in the cases. The north side of the north wing, is appro-priated to minerals and fossils. Among the minerals I was struck with the great number of specimens of meteoric iron from all parts of the world, California gold, splendid crystallizations of sulphur from Sicily, magnificent sulphates of baryta and selenites from the Hartz Mountains, and from Switzerland. Conspicuous among the fossils, were the megatherium from South America, a gigantic tortoise from the hills of India, huge salamanders, iguanodons from 'Tilgate Forest, icthyosauri, plesiosauri, and mastodons.

The remainder of the upper floor is devoted to the smaller Egyptian antiquities, the great vases and bronzes, and the cabinets of coins and medals.

The Egyptian room is an interminable accu-mulation of deities in bronze, gold, silver porcelain, wood, and stone, sacred animals, household furniture, such as chairs, tables, beds, articles of dress, and the toilet, vases, lamps, cups, spoons, instruments of writing and painting, sarcophagi, sepulchral tablets, amulets, coffins,

sils, &c., &c., from China to Peru, and from Behring's Straits to the Cape of Good Hope. The great number and variety of objects of re-ligious worship is very remarkable : of every conceivable material and shape, the likeness of "things in heaven above, and in the earth be neath, and in the waters under the earth." I never saw so humiliating, so disgusting, so mor tifying an exhibition of human depravity. It makes one ashamed of his species. Returning to the central saloon, we commence amazement at the inconceivable amount of labor that must have been expended in merely arranging and classifying the stupendous collection.

The lower floor is occupied principally with the library of manuscripts and printed books. The rooms are lighted from above, and warmed by hot-water tubes. The floors and book-cases are of polished oak. At one place you can look through a suite of rooms opening into each other, some with glass partitions between, affording a vista of more than six hundred feet, lined with the choicest productions of literature. King George's Library is considered of very great value. It fills a large room, though only twenty-two thousand volumes, being nearly all folios; while an adjoining room, of about the same size, contains six thousand.

I cannot describe the interest with which I gazed upon the autographs (in books owned by the writers) of William Shakspeare, John Mil-ton, Voltaire, Isaac Newton; a letter of Oliver Cromwell; one of Charles I., just before his execution, to his son; one of Richard III.; Ed ward VI.; one of Lady Jane Grey-the letter which brought her to the scaffold; Lady Jane Grey's prayer-book; a manuscript book penned by Queen Elizabeth; one of her letters; Pope's original draft of his Iliad, on the backs of old letters, collected and bound together; proof-sheets of one of Walter Scott's poems, corrected and altered by himself. I was also much interested in some books made of papyrus, narrow strips, looking like dried palm leaves, laid one upon another, and tied together; a Cingalese book, consisting of slips of bright metal engraved and laid in a pile; a book of birch bark; some very ancient Hebrew manuscripts in the form of a double roll on two sticks ; the Caxton books, the first ever printed-at least in Great Britainvery distinct; the first Psalter ever printed, a fine copy, valued at 16,000 florins. A singular coincidence occurred while stand-

ing with a friend in one of the alcoves. He had just introduced me to Mr. Watts, an eminent inguist, who speaks twenty-five languages with facility, and mention was made of a letter which I had brought from the corporation of Yale College to Walter Savage Landor, Esq., thanking him for a manuscript copy of his late poem entitled, "A proper Lesson for King Charles' Mar-tyrdom." The letter contained an allusion to the monument recently erected in " the Green " in New Haven to the memory of the regicide Dixwell. At that very moment, while the " re-Dixwell. At that very moment, while the "re-gicide" was on our lips, an attendant handed Mr. Watts a slip of paper with the name of a book on it which some one had called for, but could not find. It was "*Lives of the Judges*," a book which it was thought had never been called for before. I leave mathematicians to calculate the probabilities of such a coincidence. At the same time, I had the pleasure of an introduction to Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, author of "An Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures," a very pleasant old gentleman, with a broad-brimmed hat, and a Quaker-looking garb, and an air of literary benignity which might well mark him as the genius of the library.

No charge is made for admission to any part of the British Museum. It is open to the pub-lic on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with the exception of the library, to which, however, access can easily be obtained by previous application. S. J. M. M.

The Standard American Edition of the English Bible The American Bible Society are preparing for the press under the inspection of a commit-tee, who have for three years been engaged in the comparison of the American copy with the leading British editions, and the original issue of 1611. A necessity had arisen for a careful and thorough collation of the text, for the immense number of presses in this country, besides those in Great Britain, which are continually reprinting the Bible, have perpetuated variations in words, in spelling, in punctuation, and other matters; in a few instances marring the sense of a passage, and more frequently puz-zling the reader by the awkwardness of the transposition. About twenty years ago, it was openly charged that our Bibles now are not the English version prepared by order of King James. The Clarendon press, to refute this notion, reprinted an exact transcript of the first edition put forth under the eye of the translators in 1611. It was at once seen that there had been no variations be-yond errors of the press and changes required by the progress of orthography. A curious instance of the necessity of the

human mummies, and mummies of bulls, and rams, and cats, and dogs, and baboons, and snakes, and fishes.

The Etruscan room contains a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known by the name of Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or painted vases. They are of exquisite beauty of form and workmanship, with figures upon them in bas-relief, far surpassing any works of modern

art. The bronze room contains Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Then there is the Medal room, containing ancient and modern coins and medals; and the Print-room, containing an extensive collection of prints and drawings. The ground floor of all the buildings on the

west side is devoted to the more massive Egyp-tian antiquities, such as colossal statues, sphinxes, sarcophagi, parts of tombs, temples, and gates, and to the Greek and Roman marbles. Room 1 has five compartments of Greek and Roman sculptures. The Nimroud room has eleven comthen in the prisons of the Inquisition. That was a specimen of the manner in which Rome worked even in countries independent of her sway. Let them remember, too, that except in

latter class of changes occurs in Judges 10:23, a colon after v. 9, and v. 10; thus connecting printed, conveying the idea that her design was "all to break his skull;" whereas the transla-"All to break his skull; which describes the tors followed the Hebrew, which describes the effect of the millstone on his skull: " and all to brake his skull." "All to," being used by Milton for *altogether*, and by all earlier English writers. It is now printed in the Bible Society editions, " and all to brake his skull," being put in italics because it was introduced by the translators to give emphasis to the word "brake," the verb in the Hebrew standing alone.

The difference in the printing of "breake" and brake," the infinitive for the past tense, is as old as the Assembly of divines; for the Rev. Samuel Newman, first minister of Rehoboth, Massachnsetts, who prepared the Concordance

translators and the Hebrew, was first pointed out by Dr. Edward Robinson, in 1849.

five times; but accounting the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of the track of the same now as in 1611, what a change in the track of pocket edition of 1750, has gin in Isatan and point in Job and the Psalms. The While our English version is, in every thing, Geneva Bible has "greenne" in Job, and the same now as in 1611, what a change in the "grennes" in the Psalms; but in Isaiah has "greennes" in the Psalms; but in Isaiah has boway translation! What were set down as errata of the English Protestant Bible, are now for the translators of the gin and a snare ;" where gin occurs in Amos, the Geneva reads, " Can a bird fall in a snare where no fowler is ?" and has this note in the margin, "Can any thing come without God's providence ?"

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his Glossary of the Hallamshire dialect, suggests that "silly" the framamshife dialect, suggests that siny in 2 Tim. 3:6, is "not chargeable on our old translators, neither indeed on St. Paul." The excellent old word "seely "has been supplanted by silly. Hunter adds, " that seely women was a remarkably happy rendering of gunaikarta, with as not have a seen a second secon such as our language does not at present af-ford." He quotes the poet Daniels :

To have some seelie home is my desire, Still lothe to warm me by another's fire ;"

and gives the opening lines of Deucalion's ad-dress to Pyrrha after the Deluge, as found in Golding's Ovid :

" O sister, O my loving spouse, O seelie woman left As onlie remnant of thy sex, That water has bereft."

Hunter's opinion is strengthened by a remarkable passage in the early church troubles of Boston. Mrs. Hutchinson was sought after for her invaluable services as a nurse, and used the opportunity while the fond, feeble mother was directing assiduous attentions to the infant, to instil her peculiar Antinomian notions. She did trouble herself "to lead captive silly wo-women;" she aimed higher when she drew to her the seely women.

Hunter also regrets that in our modern Bibles, road is substituted for the old English rode, in 1 Sam. 27:10, "Whither have ye made a rode to-day?" i. e., a raid, a marauding ex-pedition. He quotes the Færie Queen, vi., S, 35.

" In these wild desarts, where she now abode, "In these wild desarts, where she now abode, There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live Of stealth and spoil, and making nightly rode Into their neighbor's borders, But on the labors of poor men to feed, And serve their own necessities with others need."

In preparing the standard edition, the original xcept in cas

where a woman took a piece of millstone, " and v. 9 with v. 11, as it is required by the logical all to break his skull." It is thus commonly sequence, and as it is done by Chrysostom, and the Syriac and the Latin versions.

Rev. 13:8, a comma is placed after "slain," instead of after "Lamb."

The parenthesis, not introduced by the trans-lators, are omitted in Rom. 5:13-17; 11:8; 2 Cor. 12:2, etc., and the brackets with the italics in 1 John 2:28 are dropt, as there is no question now of the genuineness of that clause.

The report of the committee of Collation is interesting. It is to be hoped that extreme ac-curacy will be sought after in the proof-readings of the Bible house. How awkward is the misplacing of the comma after "Spirit" in Acts 19:16, in one of their editions, and the insertion of "hundred" for "husband" in Gal. 4:27, in another. A Philadelphia reprint of the Polyfor the present version of the Bible, and which was printed with the high commendations of Dr. Gouge and Dr. Featly, gives both readings, Under "all"—Judges 9:23, and all to breake in Acts 6:3, occurred in the Cambridge Bible Under "brake "—and all to brake his skull. While the Philadelphia edition of Cruden of 1846, drops the all and puts "to break." The discrepancy of the use of the infinite with the translators and the Hebrew, was first pointed to be all the independents brided the anostles construct the people the appointment of deacons. Bishop Chase has lately revived the charge, although In our Bibles, the words gin and gins occur it was disproved long ago. He is, however, five times; but according to Newman and Cra-den, gin is found only twice—Isaiah 8:14, and by a late writer in the "Church Review;"

a part of the text in Dunigan's edition of the Doway !!

The Prophecy of Napoleon

The following, which was published many years ago, will be read with increased interest at this time, owing to the recent events in France. The following is a suppressed passage from both the French and English editions of Count Las Casas' Journal :

"Before the sun shall have revolved many periods round its orbit," said the emperor to me one day, as we stood viewing the sea from a rock which overhung the road, "the whole Eu-ropean system will be changed. Revolution will succeed revolution, until every nation becomes acquainted with its individual rights. Depend upon it, the people of England will not long submit to be governed by these bands of petty sovereigns-these aristocratic cabinets. I was wrong in re-establishing the order of nobles in France; but I did it to give splendor to the throne, and refinement to the manners of the people, who were fast sinking into barbarism since the revolution. The remains of the feudal system will vanish before the sun of knowledge. The people have only to know that all power emanates from themselves, in order to assert their rights to a share in their respective governments. This will be the case, even with the boors of Russia—yes, Las Casas, you may live to see the time, but I shall be cold in my grave when that colossal, but ill cemented empire will be split into as many sovereignties-perhaps republics-as there are hordes or tribes which compose it."

[After a few more reflections on the future prospects of Europe, his majesty thus continued] : dein

"Never was a web more artfully woven over a nation than that horrible debt which envelopes the people of England. It has been the means of enriching the aristocracy beyond version of the text has not in any respect been all former example in any country; whilst it has, at the same time, ensured as many last consistency, open and manifest to all. Thus and powerful friends to the government, as there Ruth 3:15, all the present copies have "she are individuals who receive interest for that went into the city;" but the translators and the money so extravagantly squandered to crush money so extravagantly squandered to crush liberty in other countries. But even that must have an end-some accidental spark will ignite he please ;" while the Hebrew, the translators, and the Geneva have "he." tem to atoms. If this mighty debt were due to foreigners, these cunning islanders would not bear the burden an hour; but would, on some pretext or other, break with their creditors, and laugh at their credulity-but they owe the money to individuals among themselves, and are therefore likely to enjoy the pleasure of paying the interest for generations to come. too, has got a debt-these Bourbons think to maintain themselves on my throne, by borrowpressed by the Geneva thus : " What shall we ing largely of the present generation, in order to lay heavy taxes on the next and all future ones. But I know the French people too well to suppose that such a system can be long too erated. I know that they have too much natnd being a distinct clause by itself. Heb. 13:7, a period is putafter "conversation." 2 Cor. 10:8–11, a period is putafter v. S, and however artfully incurred. No, no-my sub-

jects are too sharp-sighted to allow the property | 1383, the great labor of his life, the translation accumulated for their children to be mortgaged them, and for the restoration of the vielle cour de imbeciles, who now insult them. They will, after a time, make comparisons between them and me-they will recollect that the expenses of my government were defrayed by imposts during the year—that my wars cost France nothing-that I left her not one Napoleon in jected. debt-but I enriched every corner of her territory. Such comparisons will not be favorable the Bourbons-the French will cast them to and their debts from their shoulders, as my Arabian horse would a stranger who would dare to mount him. Then if my son be in existence, he will be seated on the throne, amidst the ac-clamations of the people—it he be not, *France* will go back to a republic, for no other hand will to seize a sceptre which it cannot wield. dare The Orleans branch, though amiable, are too weak-have too much of the imbecility of the other Bourbons, and will share the same fate. if they do not choose to live as simple citizens, under whatever change takes place !"

[Here the emperor paused a few moments, then, waving his hand, he exclaimed, in an animated tone, his dark eye beaming with the enthusiasm of inspiration :]

"France once more a republic, other countries will follow her example—Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, Danes, Swedes, and Russians, will all join in the crusade of liberty. They will arm against their sovereigns, who will be glad to make concession of some of their rights, in order to preserve a minor authority over them as subjects. They will grant them representative chambers, and style themselves constitutional kings, possessing a limited power. Thus the feudal system will receive its death blowlike the thick mist on that ocean, it will dissi-The the thick mist on that occur, it will distript pate at the first appearance of the sun of liberty. But things will not end there. The wheel of revolution will not stand still at this point—the impetus will be increased in a tenfold ratio, and the motion will be accelerated in proportion. When a people recover a part of their rights as men, they become elated with the victory they have achieved; and having tasted the sweets of freedom, they become clamorous for a larger portion. Thus will the states and principalities of Europe be in a continual state of turmoil and ferment — perhaps for some years — like the earth, heaving in all directions, previous to the occurrence of an earthquake; at length the combustible matter will have vent-a tremendous explosion will take place. The lava of England's bankruptcy will overspread the European world, overwhelming kings and aristocracies, but cementing the democratic interests as it flows. Trust me, Las Casas, that as from the vines planted in the soil which encrusts the sides of Etna and Vesuvius, the most delicious wine is obtained, so shall this lava, of which I speak, prove to be the only soil in which the tree of liberty shall take firm and permanent root. May it flourish for ages! You perhaps, consider these sentiments strange-unusual-they are mine, however. I was a republican, but fate and the opposition of Europe, made me an emperor. I am now a spectator of the future."

Wickliffe.

Wickliffe has been frequently designated as the "Morning Star" of the Reformation. He was born in 1324, more than one hundred and fifty years before the birth of Luther, at a village bearing his own name, in Yorkshire, England. His parents devoted him to the service of the Church, and he was sent to Oxford, where he became an accomplished scholar, and well versed in the Sacred Scriptures. He was first introduced to public notice by his preaching against the idleness and vices of the mendicant friars. Again in 1365, he resisted the claims of the Pope to the tributary payment of a sum of one thousand marks, annually, from the English na-tion. In 1370, Wickliffe was ejected from the wardenship of Canterbury Hall, to which he dwell in !" Not only as far as the human eye had been appointed by the Papal court, five years before. But, in 1373, his high standing as a scholar obtained for him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and he was appointed Profestor of Divinity'; and he was appointed Profes-sor of Divinity at Oxford. Wickliffe's lectures on theology made a pow-erful impression on all ranks of society. The clergy soon became alarmed. In 1377, he was cited to appear before an ecclesiastical council, to answer charges against his doctrines. To be our of the output this council he was accompanied by the Duke of Lancaster, and the Lord Marshal of England, and by others appointed by the Duke to secure his safety. At the opening of the meetsecure his safety. At the opening of the meet-ing, a dispute arose between the Lord Marshal from grovelling pursuits, mounts up, as on the and the Bishop of London, which ended in wings of an eagle, and soars away through inbreaking up the council; and nothing was done to Wickliffe. But in 1383, he was again sum-moned before an ecclesiastical assembly at Ox-

of the Bible from the Latin into the English. to pay the Russians and English for invading It was the first complete English version ever made, and it soon aroused the wrath of the Ro-man See. In 1390, after Wickliffe's death, the English prelates introduced into the House of Lords a bill for the suppression of this transla-tion. The Duke of Lancaster, a warm friend of the reformer, opposed it, and the bill was re-

> Wickliffe died calmly in his bed, in 1384, at the age of sixty. But Rome did not forget her displeasure ; and thirty years after, at the Council of Constance, a formal trial was made of his writings, which were then condemmed, and sentence was passed upon Wickliffe, that his bones should be dug up out of his grave and be burnt! This decree was executed by order of Pope Mar-tin V., in 1428. His bones were dug up and burnt, and their ashes were put into a brook called the Swift, whence that memorable say-ing of Fuller: "The brook Swift did convey his ashes into the Avon, the Avon into the Severn, the Severn into the narrow seas, they into the Main ocean; and thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which is now dispersed the world over."

Napoleon's Views of Christ.

We recently noticed an account given by one of the pastors in this city, in a public discourse of a conversation which passed between Napo-leon after his banishment to St. Helena, and his faithful friend Count de Montholon. The conversation was published not long since in a for-eign journal. It is so well authenticated, and o interesting in itself, that we here present that portion of it which relates to Christ, to our readers. "I know men," said Napoleon, "and I tell you that Jesus is not a man! The religion of Christ is a mystery, which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We find in it marked individuality, which originated a train of words and actions unknown before. Jesus borrowed nothing from our knowledge. He exhibited in himself a perfect example of his prospects. Je-sus is not a philosopher, for his proofs are mira-les, and from the first his disciples adored him. In fact, learning and philosophy are of no use for salvation; and Jesus came into the world to reveal the mysteries of heaven and the laws of the Spirit.

"Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself, founded empires ; but on what foundation did we rest the creations of our genius ! Upon force. Jesus Christ alone formed his empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men

would die for him. "It was not a day, or battle, that achieved the triumphs of the Christian religion in the world. No, it was a long war, a contest for three centuries, begun by the apostles, then con tinued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war, all the kings and potentates of the earth were on one side; on the other I see no army, | but a mysterious | force, some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mystery of the cross.

"I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth, to become food for the worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyss between my deep mystery and the eternal king-dom of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved, and adored, and which is extending over the whole earth. Call you this dying! Is it not living rather! The death of Christ is the death of God.'

Napoleon stopped at the last words, but Gen. Bertrand making no reply, the Emperor added —" If you do not perceive that Jesus Christ is God, then I did wrong to appoint you General."

The Beauty of the Heavens. limit, no boundary. Millions of miles may be moving in perfect and undeviating obedience to the Almighty will. The soul in such a con-templation is absorbed. Earth ceases to hold us with its silver chain. The mind, set free mensity of space, surveying and admiring the innumerable revolving orbs, which, like so many "crowns of glory" and "diadems of beauty," bespangle that firmament "whose antiquity is

Hebrew have "he."

Song 2:7, all the present copies read, "till

Soug 3:5 and 8:4, the Hebrew is precisely the same, and is followed by the Geneva, but our translators and the present copies have " till he please."

In about fifty-words, the modern spelling is introduced, and in a few instances the punctuation is changed.

In Romans 4:1, a comma is placed after " father," to convey the idea of Paul, which is exsay then that Abraham, our father, has found concerning the flesh ?" 1 Cor. 16:22, a period is put after "Anathe-

ma." Maranatha signifying "the Lord cometh," and being a distinct clause by itself. Heb. 13:7, a period is putafter "conversation."

36

THE ADVENT HERALD.

claims our attention, and awakens the most enrapturing feelings in the mind. Reason is compelled to give the reigns to imagination, which tells us there are stars so distant that their light has been shining since the creation, and yet amazingly rapid as light travels, no ray from them has yet reached us.

"The heavens truly declare the glory of God," and, in beholding such a display of glory and beauty, we are deeply impressed with its manifestation of the power of the Creator, who sustains, upholds, and preserves such myriads of ponderous revolving bodies, each in its orbit, moving in unerring obedience to his will.

The Advent Herald. "BEHOLD! THE BRIDEGROOM COMETH!" BOSTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1852.

All readers of the HERALD are most earnestly besonght to give i boom in their prayers ; that by means of it God may be honored and in their prayers ; that by means of it God may be honored and uth advanced ; also, that it may be conducted in faith and love, sobreity of judgment and discernment of the truth, in nothing ad away into error, or hasty speech, or sharp, unbrotherly dis-

PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. (Continued from our last.) CHAPTER 1.

V. 4-" Becoming as much superior to the angels as he hath obtained a more excellent name than they."

CHRIST is superior to any created intelligence " For in him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily."-Phil. 2:9. He is exalted, " far above all principality, and power, and might, and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come."-Eph. 1:21; as JEsus himself said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth."-Matt. 28:18. His was the incommunicable Name of Him who has said " I am the LORD : that is my name : and my glory will I not give to another, neither my praise to graven images." Isa. 42:8. And who said of the angel sent to guide Israel in the way, who went before them in a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, " Beware of him, and obey his voice, provoke him not for he will not pardon your transgressions : for my name is in him."-Ex. 23:21. "And the LORD went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light : to go by day or night."-Ex. 13:21. "So he was their SAVIOUR. In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them : in his love and in his pity he redeemed them; and he bare them, and carried them all the days of old."-Isa. 63:8, 9. No name is too sacred to apply to CHRIST. He is called "Wonderfal, Counsellor, The mighty Gob, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."-Isa. 9:6. He says of himself, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the LORD, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty."-Rev. 1:8.

His name of JESUS is full of meaning. It is the same as JOSHUA, and was first applied to OSHEA, the son of NUN, of the tribe of Ephraim, the successor of MOSES. (Num. 13:8.) OSHEA was the same as Ho-SHEA and HOSEA in the Old Testament, and OSEE in the New-the simple meaning of which is Saviour. When MosEs sent forth the twelve spies to search the land of Canaan, he "called Oshca, the son of Nun, Jehoshua."-Num. 13:16. This change in the

a virgin shall ... bring forth a son, and they shall call his name IMMANUEL, which being interpreted is God with es."-Matt. 1:21-23. Thus we have inspired evidence that his being called JESUS, fulfilled the prediction that he should be called IM-MANUEL. Consequently the latter, which signifies God with us, is contained in the former by the addition of Jah, one of the names of God in JOSHUA : and as "God-wITH-US" was himself to save his people from their sins, CHRIST was properly God the SA-VIOUR. Thus was his birth announced to the wondering shepherds on the plains of Palestine : " Unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a SAVIOUR, which is CHRIST the LORD."-Luke 2:11. PAUL says, "Of this man's seed hath God, according to his promise, raised unto Israel a SAVIOUR, JESUS.' Acts 13:23. And in another place he calls him a "PRINCE and a SAVIOUR."—5:31. ZACHARIAS calls him " a horn of salvation."—Luke 1:69. And SIMEon, the salvation of Gon .- Luke 2:30. Thus exalted he was not a mere angel, but had " a more excellent name than they."

V. 5-" For to which of the angels did he ever say, Thon art my Son, to-day I have begotten thee ? And again, I will be to him a Father, and he shall be to me a Son?"

No angel had ever been thus addressed, and yet in the second Psalm the LORD had said, "Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion. I will declare the decree : the LORD hath said unto me, Thou art my Son ; this day have I begotten thee. Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron ; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."-Psa. 2:6-9.

His being begotten of God, is applied by PAUL to the resurrection of CHRIST, when he said, "the promise which was made unto the fathers, God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that he hath raised JESUS again ; as it is also written in the second Psalm, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee."-Acts. 13:32, 33. In another place he adds, that JESUS was " declared to be the Son of Gon with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection from the dead."-Rom. 1:4.

The other quotation in this text is an extract from the promise of God to DAVID respecting the succession of his seed to the throne : " I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. 1 will be his father, and he shall be my son."-2 Sam. 7:13, 14. The same is repeated in another place : "I will set his hand also in the sea, and his right hand in the rivers. He shall cry unto me, Thou art my Father, my Gon, and the Rock of my salvation. My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that has gone out of my lips. Once have 1 sworn by my holiness that I will not lie unto David. His seed shall endure for ever, and his throne as the sun before me. It shall be established for ever as the moon, and as a faithful witness in heaven."-Psa. 89: 25, 26, 34-37. By this quotation of PAUL, we have the testimony of inspiration that the seed, which Gop promised to DAvid, and who was to set on his throne, which was to be established for ever, was the coming MESSIAH.

V. 6-" And again, when he bringeth in the first born into the world he saith, And let all the angels of God worship him."

This is literally as in the margin : " when he bringeth again his first begotten into the world," &c. at his second advent, when will be fulfilled what DAVID stith, from which this is taken : " The LORD reigneth ; let the earth rejoice ; let the multitudes of isles be glad thereof. The hills melted like wax at the presence of the LORD of the whole earth. The heavens declare his righteousness, and all the people see his glory. Confounded be all they that serve graven images, that boast themselves of idols ; worship him, all ye gods."-Psa. 97:1, 5-7. That this refers to the judgment is also shown by the close of Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad ; let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof. Let the field be joyful, and all that is therein : then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the LORD; for he cometh, for he cometh to judge the earth : he shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth."-Psa. 96.11-13

The immense distance of the fixed stars spoken of the Lono by the prophet, saying, "Behold, | the Highest ; and the Lono God shall give unto him Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we no end, upon the throne of DAVID, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever. The zeal of the LORD of hosts will perform this."-Isa. 9:7. "And there was given him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, notions, and everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away, and his kingdom, that which shall not be destroyed." -Dan. 7.14.

Kings, priests and prophets, were anciently conecrated to their several offices by being anointed; and the name of CHRIST & XPIJTOS signifies " the Anointed "-the same as the Hebrew MESSIAS. The apostle next, in support of CHRIST's superiority. quotes from Psalm 102:25-27. ni bernance, 8:8 an

Vs. 10-12-" And, Thou, Lotd, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth ; and the heavens are the works of thy hands. They will perish; but thou continuest : and they will all grow old like a garment; and like a wrapper thou wilt roll them up, and they will be changed : but thou art the same, and thy years will not fail."

The words of the Psalmist are as follows: " Of old hast thou laid the foundation of the earth : and the heavens are the work of thy hands. They shall perish, but thou shalt endure : yea, all of them shall wax old like a garment; as a vesture shalt thou change them, and they shall be changed : but thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end. The children of thy servants shall continue, and their seed shall be established before thee."-Psa. 102:25-28.

Here CHRIST is recognized as the LORD-the JE-HOVAH of the Old Testament, who is the creator of all things. His immutability is also contrasted with their mutability. The heavens referred to are doubtless these lower heavens, as in Peter, when he says, ' The heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water : whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished : but the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men."-2 Pet. 3:5-7. They shall perish in the same sense as the antediluvian world perished -which was not annihilated, but covered with water only instead of water, fire will be the agent used to change the aspect of the present atmosphere and earth. "But the day of the LORD will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of GoD, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat ? Neverless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."-Ib. vs. 10-13. Thus will the face of the habitable earth be changed, as one garment is made to give place to another, or as a vesture is folded up, so will it be changed to the new heavens and the new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.

V. 13—" But to which of the angels hath he ever said, Sit on my right hand, until I make thine ene-mies thy footstool ?"

Thus it is written in Psalm 101:1, "The Lord said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." Jewish writers assert that this is spoken of "the MESSIAH our righteousness "-R. Saadias Gaon. It was with this scripture that our SAVIOUR confounded the Scribes and Pharisees when he asked them, " What think

UHRIST ?

the throne of his father DAVID. And he shall reign are the children of Gop : and if children, then heirs : over the house of JACOB for ever ; and of his kingdom heirs of God, and joint-heirs with CHRIST ; if so be there shall be no end."-Luke 1:32, 33. "" Of the that we suffer with him, that we may be also gloriincrease of his government and peace there shall be fied together."-Rom. 8:14-17. " Is the law against the promises of Gop? Gop forbid : for if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law."-Gal. 3:21. "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of GoD, even to them that believe on his name."-John 1:12. "Wherelanguages, should serve him : his dominion is an fore ye are no more a servant, but a son ; and if a son, then an heir of Gon through CHRIST."-Gal. 4:7. To all such all the angels are ministering spirits. But CHRIST is greater than angels inasmuch as he is the creator of all things.

NEW WORK.

"Memoir of the Rev. W. H. Hewitson, late minister of the Free Church of Scotland, at Dirleton. By Rev. John Baille. New York : Robert Carter & Brothers, No. 255 Broadway. 1851."

This is a very valuable memoir of a devoted servant of CHRIST, who signalized himself in what has been called " the greatest fact in modern missions " -viz., the work in the island of Madeira, which resulted in the driving by the Romanists of eight hundred exiles from their native land for the sake of CHRIST. The two great instruments in this work were Dr. KALLEY and Mr. HEWITSON, and much light is thrown on it by this volume. Mr. H. was led to the study of prophecy, and embraced the view of the pre-millennial advent, as will be seen by the following extract :

"Solitude," it has been said, " made a Cincinna-tas, ripening the hero and the patriot." In a loftier sense was Mr. Hewitson again taken into solitude, to he ripened, not into a hero, but into a meek, Godtrusting missionary. The process extends over a period of nearly two years. A series of touches from his own expressive pencil will bring out the more salient features.

"To a FRIEND IN EDINBURGH.—Dalmellington, December 15, 1842.—Since I came home, the time I devote to reading has been chiefly given to prayerful examination of the word of prophecy regarding the blessed hope of the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour. 'The result is, that I am fully convinced of the nearness of the time when the Lord shall come with His saints to reign over the earth. This conclusion I have reached, after having been long bound down, by prejudice and inattention to God's prophetic word, under the yoke of what I now see to be unscriptural and ill-founded opinions.— The rest of God's people is near at hand : faint not now that you are chastened of the Lord; for yet a little while, and the enemies which you see this day, you will see no more forever. Read, for consolation, Rev. 1:7; 2 Pet. 3:14; and Rev. 7:13-17."

The decision here intimated had not been arrived at hastily. Ere the doctrine of the Lord's pre-millennial appearing took its place in his creed, he had had, as he intimates, not a little to unlearn. In passing through London on his way to Bonn, he had been urged by various friends to the study of the "sure word of prophecy," specially in its bearing on the Advent. But, established in an opposite view -not indeed as the result of any careful Bible study, but rather as a mere hereditary belief—he had re-sented the urgency with a certain impatience and ir-ritation. In his solitude at Bonn, however, and af-terwards at Daimellington, the "light shining in the dark place" had at length attracted his eye; and to here "light" here are a comparison on the first bet here. that "light" he never again ceased to feel that he "did well" to "take heed." "How many," we "How many, find him afterwards writing, "think that prophecy unfulfilled is a dark place, instead of looking to it as to ' a light shining in a dark place ?"

The passage in the Bible which first decided his judgment, he thus expounds :---

"To REV. J. DODDS .- Direct your attention to the argument in favor of the pre-millennial advent of the Lord afforded in the prophecy which he de-livered on the Mount of Olives respecting the destruc-tion of Jerusalem and the ' end of the age' ($\tau \circ v$ aus-

" In Luke 21st there is contained a prediction (vs. 8-22) of what should happen before the destruction of Jerusalem, and (vs. 23,24) of the vengeance which should be poured out on the Jews at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, and afterwards during the interval that was to elapse between that event and the fulfilment of the times of the Gentiles." Jeru-

name was effected by adding to OSHEA one of the titles of God, JAH, the union of which, according to the usage of the Hebrew, is Jehoshua." This name in process of time was contracted to Jeshuah and Joshua, which by dropping the last letter and adding the Greek termination, became Jesus. Now as OSHEA. alone, signifies a Saviour, the addition to it of one of the names of God, makes the name of Jesus to sgnify a God-Saviour. JOSHUA, being the instrument by which God saved, was a God-saviour. He saved Israel not by his own power, but by the power of God through him. On the other hand, JESUS himself saves his people, being so much greater than JOSHUA. so that he is not merely a God-Saviour, but is God the Saviour. ISAIAH had predicted, " Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name IMMANUEL."-7:4. This name is no where formally applied to CHRIST in the New Testament, nuless it is embraced in the name of JESUS. When the appel of the Loop said to JOSPH. "thou shall the angel of the LORD said to JOSEPH, " thou shalt call his name JESUS; for he shall save his people from their sins," the evangelist adds : " Now all CHRIST's kingdom is here affirmed, as it is elsewhere.

V. 7-" And respecting the angels he saith, Who maketh his angels spirits, and his ministers a flame of fire.

This is from Psalms 104:4, in almost the very words. They are " all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister to them who shall be heirs of salvation." -v. 14. They are servants ; but CHRIST is exalted infinitely above them

Vs. 8, 9-" But respecting the Son, he saith, Thy gladness above thy fellows.'

This is said in Psalm 45:6. The eternity of

se son is he! They say unto him, The son of DAVID. He saith unto them, How then doth David in spirit call him LORD. If DAthen doth DAV10 in spirit call him LORD. ... If DA vip then call him LORD, how then is he his son? And no man was able to answer him a word, neither durst any man from that day forth ask him any more questions."—Matt. 22:42-46. This seeming para-dox the SAV100R explains in the Apocalypse by the declaration, "I am the root and offspring of David," Por 22:16 He waves in spirit call him LORD, and the root and offspring of David," Por 22:16 He waves in the context of the spirit call distress and anxious expectations—by 'a shaking of the power of heav-en, 'or convulsion of civil and ecclesiastical institu-tions. The power is the context of the spirit call distress and anxious expectations—by 'a shaking of the power of heav-en, 'or convulsion of civil and ecclesiastical institu--Rev. 22:16. He was DAVID's LORD, being his Creator, and his son by the reception of humanity through his seed.

V. 14-" Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for those, who will obtain salvation ?"

Even angels of the highest order are employed to serve those who believe in CHRIST JESUS. They are no doubt ever active in administering to such. The righteous become heirs of salvation by virtue of their adoption into the family of Gop. "For as many as are led by the Spirit of Gon, they are the sons of call his name JESUS; for he shall save his people rom their sins," the evangelist adds: "Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of "This is said in Psalm 45:6. The eternity of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. The

salem is still ' trodden down of the Gentiles,' for as yet' the times of the Gentiles ' have not been fulfilled. In the two following verses (25,26) it is pretions. ' AND THEN (v. 27) the Son of man shall tions. • AND THEN (V. 21) the Solid of man shart be seen coming in a cloud with power and great glory.' These words are quoted from the language in which Daniel describes (7:13, 14) the destruction of the fourth beast or Roman monarchy, and the solemn investiture of the Messiah with the government of the world. A similar contains and line in the of the world. A similar quotation or allusion is made, Matt. 26:64; Acts 1:9, 11; Rev. 1:7. It has been alleged by some interpreters—on what ground of analogy, or criticism, or sound judgment, I cannot imagine-that the coming here spoken of (I mean in Luke) means the coming of Titus to destroy Jerusalem. Against an allegation so groundless, I need only remark, that *the coming* of Titus to Jerusalem was *before* ' the great tribulation ;' for it was the betribulation, as is manifest from Matt. 24:29, 30; and Mark 13:24, 26. Thus, while the analogy of scrip-tural impression, and the analogy (even more to be attended to) of the degree of literality in which, not as man thinks prophecy ought to be fulfilled, but in which prophecy has hitherto actually been fulfilled, go to establish that 'the coming of the Lord in the clouds of heaven 'snoken of in the prediction referred clouds of heaven,' spoken of in the prediction referred to, is a personal coming, the subsequent context in Luke, Matthew, Mark, makes the fact, I think, indisputable; and the time of ' the coming ' is ' immedi-ately after the great tribulation ' (Matt. 24:29)."

His calm and prayerful study of the word grad-ually evolved, we shall find, confirmatory proofs. One occurs in the next letter:

"To WILLIAM DICKSON, Esg.-Dalmellington January 10, 1843.-1 should like you to consider the following scriptural facts, and to communicate to me your opinion as founded upon them. In 2 Thess. 2:1-8, the inspired apostle speaks evidently of the personal coming of our Lord. He mentions a circumstance which must precede that event (v. 3), and then a circumstance which is to accompany or hap-pen contemporaneously with it (v. 8). The former then a circumstance which is to accompany or hap-pen contemporaneously with it (v. 8). The former circumstance has already, according to the predic-tion, taken place, and the latter circumstance—the one which must synchronize with our Lord's coming —is about to be fulfilled, at all events will, without shadow of doubt or controversy, be fulfilled before the commencement of the thousand years.' No one doubts, or can doubt, that 'the Man of sin' is to be destroyed before the kingdom be diven 'to the be destroyed before the kingdom be given 'to the people of the saints of the Most High.' Now, ac-cording to the prophecy in question, the coming of the Lord is contemporaneous, or rather, in strict lan-guage, antecedent, for it is by the brightness ($\epsilon\pi_{i}\phi_{i}$ vera) of His coming ($\pi \alpha \rho o \nu \sigma \iota \alpha s$) that the man of sin is to be destroyed. I shall expect your opinion."

is to be destroyed. I shall expect your opinion." The "blessed hope" took its place thenceforth, not only in his understanding, but in his heart. He not "only believed in the speedy "appearing "—he loved it—waited for it—watched for it. "Faith," we find him saying, "looks back to the cross, and is at peace; it looks forward to the crown, and pants for glory. O to have more of the life and power of the life the life and power of did it. is at peace; it tooks forward to the crown, and pane-for glory. O to have more of the life and power of such a faith !" So mighty a motive-power did it become, that he used to speak of it ever afterwards as bringing with it a kind of second conversion. It is inworen with the texture of his whole future life.

"Love of theory," he writes, "should have no existence in the mind of a disciple, whose single aim is to know the mind of Christ, as it is embodied in the Holy Scriptures. Nothing but this—we have the mind of Christ-can enable us to mould and regu late our thoughts as we ought; and prophecy is the only—the divinely-appointed—means of forming our hopes according to the mind of Christ. Our part, therefore, is to be ever ready to admit fresh light as it is given from above, and ever 'taking heed to the sure word of prophecy,' that more light might be given.'' His attitude, intellectually and spiritually, in relation to this great theme, could not be more graphically portrayed.

(From the New York Daily Times.) CHRONOLOGY

The Principal Events of 1851. (Continued from our last.)

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS IN JANUARY. In this month-Heavy snows occur at the North and West.

- The Massachusetts Legislature is organized by a coalition of Democrats and Free-Soilers.

- A proposition for the union of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, is rejected by the Com-mon Council of New York.

- Rev. Benjamin Wafford, of Spartanburg, S. C., bequeaths \$100,000 as a fund for the foundation of a Methodist College.

- The U. S. Government agents effect a treaty with the Texas Indians.

- The King of Naples is menaced by revolutionary plots.

- The Spanish Ministry tender their resignation. - In Bolivia, Balliviau's plot to overthrow the Government is frustrated, and the prime mover flees the country.

- The first steamer plies on Lake Nicaragua.

- Don Jose Sacasa is chosen Director of Nicaragua. gua. The British usurpations continue to create diffi-culties.

- In Prussia and Saxony, efforts are made to confine the liberty of the Press.

- Austria contracts two loans, one of forty mil-lions from Russia, and another of one hundred mil-lions on State obligations at 6 per cent. 20.—An insurrection occur - Hamburg is ocupied by four thousand Austrian but is suppressed by the Government. troops.

- The British Parliament is opened by the Queen. 5.-Gen. Lewis Cass is re-elected to the U.S. Senate for six years.

6.—Francis Bowen is rejected as Professor of His-tory in Harvard University ; the vote being 33 to 39. - Troubles occur among the coal-heavers at Richmond, near Philadelphia.

7 .- Jenny Lind arrives at New Orleans.

- Lord John Russell introduces into the British Parliament a bill to prevent the assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles.

8.—The Dotation Bill recommended by Louis Na-boleon to the French National Assembly, to provide for an additional credit of 1,800,000 francs for 1851, is rejected by a majority of 102.

11 .- The question of Free Trade is agitated in Parliament by Disraeli, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and others.

- The proposed abolition of the Viceroyalty in Ireland excites opposition ; public meetings adverse to it are held in Dublin.

15 .- Shadrach, a fugitive slave, is arrested in Boson, and amidst great excitement is forcibly rescued.

17 .- The question of the treatment of the Hungatian refugees is adjusted by Anstria and Turkey. An amnesty is granted to all except eight, including Kos-suth and Bathyany.

22.—The Russell Ministry in England tender their resignation, which is accepted. Lord Stanley at-tempts the formation of a new Cabinet, but fails; and Lord John Russell is recalled.

23 .- The Kaffir war continues. Col. Somerset makes an attack upon Fort Armstrong, and ninety Kaffirs are killed, and two hundred and thirty captured.

28 .- A severe earthquake shock occurs throughout Asia Minor.

-The freehold qualification for voters in the State of New Jersey is abolished.

In this month, the Legislature of California ballot unsuccessfully one hundred and forty-two times for a U. S. Senator, in place of Col. Fremont; the election is postponed to January 1852.

The Crystal Palace, designed for the Exhibition of All Nations in London, is completed, and made over to the Royal Commissioners.

MARCH. MAR. 2.—St. Thomas' Church in New York, built of stone in 1826, is destroyed by fire.

- A well known criminal, " One-Eyed Thomp-son," commits suicide in prison, in New York.

- Steamer Oregon bursts her boilers on the Mississippi ; several lives lost.

3.-The Russell Ministry resume their functions. 4.—The XXXIst Congress of the United States ends its existence. An extra Session of the Senate is convened by the President.

- At the close of the session of Congress, a joint resolution is passed to devote a public vessel to the service of Kossuth, to convey him to the United States.

- The Cheap Postage Bill is passed by Congress. 10 .- The Constitutional Convention of Ohio concludes its sitting, after a session of six months.

12 .- Destructive fire at Nevada City, Cal., two hundred buildings destroyed, and loss \$1,300,000.

13.—The U. S. frigate &. Lawrence arrives at Southampton with the contributions of the United States to the Great Exhibition.

15 .- The Minister of Justice in Hayti, Jean Baptiste Francey, is shot by order of the Emperor, with seven others concerned in a conspiracy.

17 .- For three days a terrible storm rages at Boston, Mass., considerable damage is occasioned to ves-sels and property.

25.-The difficulties between the Hawaiian Government and France are adjusted. APRIL.

Ap. 2-A violent earthquake is experienced in Valparaiso, more severe than any since 1822. Houses are thrown down, public edifices sustain damage, and some lives are lost. 4—A heavy rain ensues, which continues for twelve hours.

15 .- A violent gale from the East devastates the sea-coast of Massachusetts, and destroys large amounts of property on the wharves of Boston.

17 .- Destruction of Minot's Ledge Light-house, near Boston; three lives lost.

- The passage of the Canal Enlargement Bill in the Legislature of New York is defeated by the with-drawal of twelve Democratic members of the Senate,

-An insurrection ccurs at Santiago, Chili,

co-operation.

- The American Association for the Advancement of Science, holds a very interesting meeting at Cincinnati, continuing one week.

14 .- A terrible conflagration occurs at Stockton, Cal., loss \$1,500,000.

The New York and Erie Railroad is opened to Lake Erie, with appropriate ceremonies; the occa-sion induces great rejoicings in view of the union of the Hudson and the Lakes, by means of this great work.

15 .- Earthquake shock at San Francisco, at 10-12 A. M.

- The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (New School) is commenced at Utica.

17 .- Gold is discovered in vast quantities about this time, in Australia. A great excitement ensues 20.-The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church of the United States meets at St. Louis.

23.—Mr. C. L. Brace, an American travelling in Hungary, is arrested and imprisoned by Austria, on a charge of being an emissary from the Hungarians in America. He is subsequently released.

26.-A bloody riot takes place at Hoboken, N. J., between a large party of Germans and the rowdies of New York.

29.—The Congress of New Grenada adjourns af-ter passing a law for the Abolition of Slavery in the Republic, to take effect on the 1st January, 1852. 31.-The Hottentots attack the English Missions, but are defeated.

In this month a colossal statue of Frederick the Great is inaugurated at Berlin.

- Jenny Lind returns to New York, after a Southern and Western tour of unexampled success .- (Tobe continued.)



The American steamship Arctic arrived at New York on the 21st inst., with four days later news.

The foreign intelligence by the Acrtic is of an interesting character. LOUIS NAPOLEON still occupies his position at the head of the government, and is carrying matters with a high hand. It will be seen that he is no longer to be termed President of the Republic, but Emperor of France, and his effigy is to be stamped on all the gold and silver coius hereafter to be issued from the mint!

" Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all, As the weird women promised, and, I fear, Thou play'dst most foully for't."

The French people, however, appear well satisfied with the present state of things, and will doubtless hail the elevation of LOUIS NAPOLEON to despotic power with as much enthusiasm as they did his illustrious uncle, when he threw aside the Consular robes, and donned the Imperial purple.

The other strong powers on the continent will greet this change of a great Republic to an Empire, with shouts of acclamation, and even Great Britain, notwithstanding her recent strong demonstrations in favor of free principles and constitutional governments, will not be the last to court the favor, and form bonds of amity with the Emperor of France. The Moniteur publishes a decree ordering that all

coins, in gold and silver, shall henceforth bear on the face the effigy of the President, with the words LOUIS NAPOLEON."

Several charges are made against the admirals of the French navy.

Balls and fetes in honor of the President, continue la

On the 8th the Convention adjourns, resolving in fa- ception of the first of January, have received invita-vor of a Dissolution of the Union, with or without tions for the occasion. tions for the occasion.

The President had dined at the Hotel d'Ville with two hundred guests.

In reply to the representations of M. DE PERSIG-NY, the King of the Belgians has expressed his willinguess to expel from Belgium such of the French refugees as have been condemned by a legal tribunal, but none others.

The prisoners of Ham have been offered their liberty on condition that they shall exile themselves from France for one year, and not reside during that period in Belgium.

The Genoa Gazette of the 27th ult., states that tranquillity prevailed at Rome, and the people were more disposed to hope than fear from the result of events in France. The patroles of French troops and Pontifical gen d'armes which traverse the city of Rome, had of late been considerably reinforced, and several domiciliary searches made without any important result. Abbe CHIANI was stabbed some nights hefore, but it was hoped he would survive.

General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is about to proceed on a special mission to St. Petersburg, and General D'HAUTPOUL to Lisbon.

The office of President of the Senate has been offered to M. TROPLING, and refused. It is supposed he will be appointed.

The elections of the Representatives will, it is believed, take place on the 25th of the present month. It is likely the Legislative corps will not be convened before May, and in the interval the organic laws will 13 to 24.—President Fillmore and the members of the Cabinet make a tour in the Northern States of the Union, for the purpose of attending the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad. be prepared. The President being invested by near-ly 8,000,000 votes, with the constituent right, no doubt considers that he is equally invested with the Legislative power. He therefore reserves to himself Legislative power. He therefore reserves to himself the granting of the organic laws, intended to develope the fundamental basis of the constitution.

It is thought the President will frame the laws in question, and that he will do so in virtue of the powers alluded to, and previous to the meeting of the legislative bodies.

The promulgation of the French Constitution, origi-nally proposed for the 5th, will not take place till Thursday, the 8th.

LOUIS NAPOLEON intends to dispense with the usual official notification to foreign courts of his re-election, as a step below the dignity of France. The President intends to let the result of the election be communicated by the ordinary channels of diplomacy.

The Constitution is at this moment printing at the office of the National, and the strictest precautions are taken to prevent the leaking of surreptitious proofs.

The President gave a grand banquet at the Tuille-ries on the5th, to four hundred of the Delegates of the Departments.

The Minister of public works had conceded the Paris and Lyons Railway to a public company, and shares were eagerly sought for.

A decree of the Minister of the Interior erased the Republican mottoes from the public buildings, and restored the ancient names of streets and edifices.

A rumor was prevalent in Paris on the 9th that a marked coolness had arisen between the President and the British Minister, in relation to the affairs of Bel-gium, and *Galignani's Messenger* had announced that Lord NORMANDY would leave the following day for England, not to return. This had caused the utmost regret among all parties, and contributed to a fall of one per cent. in the fund.

It was announced that a further delay of ten days would take place in the promulgation of the new con-stitution. This delay was variously accounted for-one opinion averring that the President contended for liberalism, and another, for restricting the legitimate guarantees of the constitution. Considerable pro-gress had been made in the constitution of the Senate. The President had determined to resist family influ-ence and political intrigue, by filling up the blanks that remained with names commanding public confidence and respect.

Profound anxiety continued to be felt in regard to the new constitution, and the constitution of the Sen-ate, and the public funds had greatly fluctuated.

Several prisoners have been liberated from St. Pa-agie, and it is stated that 900 of the prisopers re-

- In the Papal States, the official Budget shows a deficiency of two millions Roman scudi.

- The Port of Tigre in the State of Honduras, is blockaded by the English.

- War ensues between the States of San Salvador and Honduras, and Guatemala; a plot of Carrera to create a revolt in San Salvador, is defeated.

FEBRUARY.

FEB. 1.-Emigration from Ireland commences with vigor.

2 .- Severe earthquake at Carthagena, N. G.,several buildings destroyed.

- The Austrian Military Government in Hamburg resumes the Seigniorial rule of the King of Denmark.

3.—Gov, John A. Quitman of Mississippi, is ar-rested by the U. S. Marshal on a charge of partici-pation in the invasion of Cuba. He resigns the of-fice of Governor.

4.—Unsuccessful attempt to elect a U. S. Senator in the New York Legislature; ex-Governor Fish is chosen by the Assembly, but Mr. Beekman's course turns the scale in the Senate.

21 .- An organized band of men is arrested in Jackson county, Mich., on a charge of firing the depots of the Railroad, placing obstructions upon the track, and procuring injury to passengers.

25.—President Fillmore issues a proclamation against any attempts at the invasion of Cuba.

against any attempts at the investor of Cuba. 26.— Under the President's proclamation, the steamer Cleopatra is seized by the U. S. authorities in New York, on suspicion of being fitted out for a descent upon the territory of Cuba. Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, and other parties interested in the vessel, are also arrested. The affair occasions considerable excitement.

MAY.

MAY1.—The Crystal Palace at London is publicly inaugurated for the World's Fair by Queen Victoria The Exhibition opens. in person.

3.-A disastrous conflagration occurs at San Francisco, and rages for two days. Upward of two thou-sand buildings are destroyed, and property is lost to the value of \$2,000,000. Several lives were also lost.

5.—A Southern Rights Convention meets at Char-leston, S. C., forty Associations in different States are represented by four hundred and thirty delegates.

to take place. It is said that an early number of the Moniteur will contain the new constitution ; the first article of which will be the President of the Rebublic takes the title of Emperor.

The Paris papers contradict upon authority, a statement that the President had received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia, congratulating him on the success of his coup d'etat.

Some more Representatives have been set at liberty, but there still remain in prison those who were prominent in the National Assembly as the personal and inveterate enemies of Louis NAPOLEON. Gen. CASTILLANI has closed all the fraternal asso-

ciations of Lyons. A grand ball was given on Saturday night by the

Prefect of the Seine, and new ministry in Council, in celebration of the renewed election of Louis NAPO-LEON.

The President has invited a large party to dine

cently arrested on political grounds, were removed on Saturday morning from the forts of Bicetre and Ivry, to be conveyed to Havre : thence they were to proceed to Cherboug or Brest, with a view of their transportation to Cayenne.

ENGLAND .- A dissolution of the English Cabinet appeared inevitable. A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, after which Lord John Russell proceeded to Windsor to confer with the Queen. It was admit-ted on all hands that the Whig Government could not hold together much longer, and many believed it would fall before the period for opening Parliament had arrived.

The West India Royal Mail steamer Amazon, Capt. Simons, which sailed for Southampton with mails and passengers on the 2d inst., was totally de-stroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, about 110 miles to the southwest of the Scilly Islands. The configuration lasted about 20 minutes, when the ship was completely gutted, and having burned to the water's edge, exploded and sunk; 41 passengers and 69 of the crew perished, among whom were Capt. Simons, the four officers, and surgeon. Mr. Elliot Warburton, the celebrated author of the Cressent and the Cross, was also among the suffer-The President has invited a large party to dime at the Tuilleries on both Monday and Tuesday. The delegates from the departments, who arrived in Paris on the occasion of the Te Deum, and the re-sufficient data and the Cross, was also among the suffer-ers, — many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or sufficient data and the suffer-ers, — many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or

THEADVENT HERALD.



OUTLINE OF A SERMON Preached Sunday, Sept. 14th, in the Frst Baptist Church, Newport R. I., on the death of James W. Bonham Jr. Genoa Genada, By REV. S. ADLAM.) Donol

" But some man will say, how are the dead raised up ? and with what body do they come ? Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain; it may chance of wheat, or some other grain : but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body. All flesh is not the same flesh; but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds.— There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terres trial: but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resur-rection of the dead It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness, it is raised raised in incorruption. A is sown in weakness, it is raised in power: it is sown a natural body, it is raised a apiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. And so it is written, The first man Adam was made a living soul, the last Adam was made a quickening spirit."—1 Cor. 15:35-45.

The subject discussed in this chapter is the doctrine of the resurrection. It is more fully and elaborately treated than any other doctrine in this epistle. Indeed but few things are so fully dwelt upon by the apostle as this. The reason for this-his dwelling so fully on this point-was, that the resurrection of the dead was doubted or denied by some members of the Corinthian church. Among the early Christians were some who wanted a child-like faith, and rejected, or explained away what they could not comprehend. Difficulties are connected with the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead, and some in order to avoid these difficulties, taught views concerning this subject that were entirely at variance with the truth. The class referred to did immense injury to the cause of Christ. Paul felt deeply on this account, and addressing Timothy, when alluding to these persons who denied the resurrection, he says: "Shun profane and vain babblings; for they will increase into more ungodliness. And their words will eat as doth a canker : of whom is Hymeneus and Philetus, who, concerning the truth have erred, saying, that the resurrection is past already ; and overthrow the faith of some."

Now the doctrine of the resurrection is so intimately connected both with the foundation and superstructure of the religion of Christ, that if you take away the one you undermine the other, and therefore the apostle dwelt upon it most fully. And exposed to death ! And at best, what a clog to the the estimation in which the subject of the resurrection was held by the apostle, may lead us to inquire, if we give it that place in our attention which its relative importance demands?

The way in which the apostle handles this subject is by showing, that the doctrine of the general resurrection (and this was the point of difficulty) depends on the resurrection of Christ. Now grant that Christ rose from the dead, and all objections to the general resurrection vanish ; for his rising again, in the purposes of God, and as a part of the work of redemption, involves the resurrection of all at the last day

The first thing to establish is that Christ rose from the dead. The fact that Christ rose from the dead is a fundamental truth, so that no one can be a true disciple of Christ who rejects it. The apostle therefore states that among the first truths he delivered to them was, that Christ died for our sins, according to sleep for it ; we had been so often by it drawn into inat ne w as buried, and that he rose again the third day ; and that after his resurrec- in devotion ; it has been the source of so much and tion he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve-after so intense pain, that instead of desiring it to be raised that he was seen of above five hundred brethren at again from the grave, should we not rejoice that it once, of whom the greater part were alive when the apostle wrote ; after that he was seen of James, then out it !-- (To be continued) of all the apostles; and last of all he was seen of ne beviete Paul also. So that the evidence of Christ's resurrection was of the most satisfactory character,

connected is the resurrection of Christ with the general resurrection, that if you deny the resurrection of the dead, at the last day, you must, to be consistent, deny the resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ himself.

The reason why the resurrection of the dead was denied, was not on account of any deficiency in the evidence by which the resurrection of Christ is sustained, but on account of the difficulties connected with it. It was by some thought to be impossible that the dead could rise again. They did not doubt but that the spirit would live, and live forever; but that the body, after it had gone to decay, should be raised again, and that it should come forth out of the grave perfect, refined, and glorious, appeared to them absurd. They could not even listen to it. Thus, at Athens, the philosophers heard Paul quietly till he began to treat of the resurrection of the dead ; but as soon as he insisted on this doctrine, they could endure his preaching no longer ; they mocked him and put a stop to his discourse.

But if the restoration of these bodies after they had turned to corruption, and the elements that compose them have been scattered to the winds is absurd, then it follows that Christ could not have been raised from the dead; for if it is absurd in one case it is absurd also in every other. This thought deeply affected the apostle. To deny the actual resurrection of the dead, of the bodies of men, is to overthrow all; it is to deny that Christ was raised from the dead ; and so preaching is vain, and believing is vain, and the apostles must be false witnesses for God ; for they testified that God raised his Son from the dead. And then hopeless despair, with an awful pall covers the world ; and those that have fallen asleep in Christ have per ished, and the entire world is lost ; and Christians, in the disappointment of their hopes, are of all men most miserable-and we have only to give ourselves up to the infidel maxim-" Let us eat and drink ; for to-morrow we die." Such is the result, when followed out to its true consequences, of denying the resurrection of the dead

After these remarks upon the consequences of the resurrection, the apostle returns and discusses the doctrine itself; and commences it with meeting the objection urged against it : " But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? And with what body do they come ?" The objection drawn fully out appears to be somewhat like this : " How are the dead to be raised up ? how is it possible to collect the parts that once composed our bodies together ? Some of these bodies have been burned, and the parts scattered over every part of the earth ; some have been devoured by wild beasts, by the fowls of the air, and by the fishes of the sea; some have become parts of other bodies, it may be of plants, of beasts, and even of men. How then can these parts be collected together, so as to form the same bodies that we now inhabit ? Beside, what would be the advantage of it ? How frail are our bodies ; how liable to deformity, to disease, to pain ; how loathsome, often, and how spirit, what a prison, what an incumbrance to its freedom, its activity, and purity ;-better should we be without than with these bodies. Why then, when the spirit is escaped from its prison of clay, should the body be called back from the grave, and the spirit obliged to take up in it its residence again ?

It is apparent from the course of remark by the apostle, that the burdensome load of the body,-its feeble and corrupt condition-forms the principal objection to the doctrine of the resurrection. Some think that the body would be a source of affliction to the soul, and if that, it would be a calamity to entomb it in a body drawn from the grave. In this world, and during our connexion with it, it has engrossed so much of our time, we had to labor so much to supply its wants; so much of our existence has been employed in providing food and raiment, and rest and ten borne down the active spirit even rests there, and that the spirit is free and happy withRom. 14:1. One Christian has no right to cast off this, the meetings were interesting and profitable, another because he is not so strong in faith, or has not so many of the Christian graces as he has ;-this, Paul has fully established in his Epistle to the Romans, (14th chap.,) as well as elsewhere ; but it is his duty rather to encourage him to go on to perfection.

Isaiah says : " Strengthen the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not," &c. "Who art thou," says Paul, "that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth." How inconsistent it would be for me to find fault with my neigh bor's servant, and condemn him for unfaithfulness. That neighbor might with propriety, tell me to attend to my own business, and not concern myself about his affairs. And how much more inconsistent for short-sighted, puny man, whose breath is in his nostrils, to pass condemnation on a servant of the Lord. Christians have a sufficient responsibility of their own to attend to, without assuming the responsibility of God. And those who take upon themselves such a work, show a want of that charity which suffereth long, and is kind, and thinketh no evil. And also display an ignorance of the plainest teachings of the Bible, or else willingly and wantonly violate the laws of God to suit their own carnal that he now preaches regularly. notions. Either the one or the other position they occupy. They err unwittingly, or wilfully. If the former, God may overlook it. But if they occupy the latter position, their condition is a fearful one. The true character of the Christian is, to encourage the flock of Christ to greater faithfulness. But the course pursued by some, has the opposite tendency. I hear those professing a great degree of sanctity, perhaps as much as the Pharisee who thauked God he was not as other men, denouncing as ungodly the most exemplary Christians,-those who are eminent for their piety, and are shining lights in the world. And surely it is to be deplored; not on account of the injury it may do those to whom such shots are directed, for such calumny will be likely to fall harmless at their feet. But it is more especially on their own account. It is in view of the sentence they pronounce on others falling on their own heads. "For, says Christ, " with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again :" and Paul's testimony is ; "Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whoseever thou art, that judgest : for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself." I can bear to have my name branded with the epithet of hypocrite, and hear those denounced who have become strong, and are not ignorant of Satan's devices, but when this wild zeal of theirs falls on the heads of the lambs of the flock, I am pained to the heart. I call to mind the words of Christ, (Matt. 18:6), " But whose shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea." Let those who are pursuing such an unhallowed course ponder well the words above written, and tremble in view of the judgment that awaits them. But says one, Do you believe in covering up faults? No ! neither do I believe in exposing them to the world. I believe in following the rule laid down by Christ and the apostles. Paul says, "If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." It would be the greatest infatuation in us, to suppose we could reclaim a man from the error of his ways by basely slandering him, or by magnifying his faults to others. Every person knows enough about human nature to know that it could not be effected in this way. But carry out the principle laid down by Paul, and it proves effectual. I We must have the confidence of a person in order to benefit him. And to gain this confidence, we must make him believe we are his friends, and are ever anxious about his welfare. Evince such a disposition towards sider his ways, while the opposite would only tend to find fault with others, and indulge so frequently in judging, apparently have but little concern about themselves. Instead of obeying Christ's command, " Take heed to yourselves," they take heed to those around them. This evidently is not the true spirit of Christianity. It is obvious from the teachings of the New Testament, that true Christians will be apt to discover their own failings before that of others. Hence, they will carry out the exhortation of Paul to the Philippians : "Let each esteem others better than himself." " Let us not, therefore, judge one another any more;" but look to ourselves, and be wise for ourselves, and then we shall have a crown for ourselves in the day of his coming. D. E. H.

and some have been awakened from a state of impenitence and backsliding, and restored or coverted. Bro. Himes' sermons were mostly practical and interesting, and the fruits we trust will appear in the day of judgment.

The walls of the church not being perfectly drymany persons were indisposed to attend on that account; had they been dry and the weather favorable, we think we should have seen a good revival. The meetings were continued during the week after Bro. H. left, and Brn. Kimball, Robinson, and Porter, with myself, addressed the people ; and we had the happiness to see two who had been much backslidden return to their Father's house, and others deeply convicted and anxious. The meetings are now closed, but will probably be resumed again after the walls of the chapel become dry, when the brethren hope to have a course of lectures on the coming of the Lord. The Seventh Avenue chapel is a very neat and comfortable home for the little church in that part of the city, and we hope that they will be enlarged by the addition of others, and that the faithful labors of Bro. Porter, the pastor of the church, will be abundantly blessed. The brethren abroad will be glad to hear that Bro. Porter's health is so far recovered,

The church at Hester-street had not the privilege of hearing Bro. Himes but once at our place of worship; but we were greatly comforted and edified under that discourse. It came from the heart, and reached the heart of others, and dissolved them, and brought again into fellowship those who had long been estranged. No one could have heard that discourse and believe that Bro. H. entertained unkindness and hatred towards his persecutors and slanderers.

We believe that Bro. Himes never had a larger place in the affections and confidence of our churches in New York than now; and we never felt more thankful to God than now, that he has been preserved in the midst of his afflictions, and enabled to rise above them

May the Lord sanctify to him all that occurs to try and perplex and harass him, and while in the midst of the furnace, may the form of the fourth be with him ! His afflictions already seem to have been a blessing, and I doubt not he can say with the poet-"They are the rod,-the hand is thine !"

Our church at Hester-street is happily united, and a spirit of brotherly love seems to be increasing. We are looking and earnestly praying for the conversion of souls, and having seen our brethren awakened up to new interest, we confidently look for the Lord's blessing in the awakening and conversion of souls.

I never felt more desirous of being useful in the cause of Jesus than I do now; and I am happy in being placed in circumstances where, without distraction and dissension, I may give myself wholly to this work.

In view of our Lord's speedy coming, I feel like "girding up the loins of my mind," and laboring for the conversion of sinners to God. May the Lord enable the Advent brethren everywhere, to avoid all strife and keep to the great work of winning souls to Christ. Faithfully and truly yours,

con a tollo stangs monL. D. MANSFIELD, 199 West 15th street, N. Y.

LETTER FROM LAWSON LONG.

lover vd be

DEAR BROTHER :---- I like the Herald better than any religious papers ever read, inasmuch as it seems to give the matter of fact teaching of holy Scripture. instead of human deductions or inferences therefrom. Now it seems to me, that all the errors in the Christian world come not from matters of fact stated in the Bible, but from a disposition to infer a meaning suited to our own organization, and mental deductions. Is not this " leaning to our own understanding," intead of exercising faith in God's re-"When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith to harden him. But those who are so much inclined on the earth ?" What faith ! Answer,-the faith of God's elect,-the faith of Abraham. And what was that? Abraham believed God, what he said, and as he said it. So did the prophets and apostles, and the sanctified in all ages, " who are sanctified by the Spirit and belief of the truth." So did Luther, and turning back the minds of men from human wisdom and inferences to faith in the word of God, constituted the reformation three hundred years ago; and every revival of pure and undefiled religion since is simply the washing out of worldly spots in faith, hope, and charity, with penitential tears, and bringing men to sit at the feet of Jesus clothed, and in their right mind, and giving heed to his word. We have seen in the history of the church, that no doctrine of devils is too silly, or gross, for those whom the God of this world has blinded to receive. It become us, therefore, to be sober, to be vigilant, because our adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, goes about seeking whom he may devour, and we only can

The apostle does not dwell thus on the evidence of Christ's resurrection because any of the Corinthian Christ's resurrection because any of the formation of the fact Christ's resurrection because any of the Corinthian church doubted it, but the mere mention of the fact of the Saviour's resurrection, a doctrine so dear to the apostle, and to all others ; a doctrine so important that all their hopes and consolations were founded upon it, suggested to his own mind the evidence on which it rested :- the united testimony of Cephas, the twelve, five hundred brethren at once, James, and last of all, by Paul himself. All these had seen the Saviour after he rose from the dead.

No Christian could deny the resurrection of Christ ; for to deny that Christ rose from the dead was to re-

Ist anon , gias of fiJUDGE NOT. 2011 191191 dags

Paul's brethren at Rome ran into the same error that some have in our day. They were not satisfied with the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but their brethren must fall in, and adopt their peculiar notions, or receive their malediction at once. Hence, Paul endeavors to set them right by explaining to them the duty of Christians to each other : " Him that is weak in faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputation." Again : " We that are strong ought to bear the inject Christ and his religion too. But so intimately firmities of the weak, and not please ourselves."-

THE ADVENT CAUSE IN NEW YORK CITY.

We have enjoyed a pleasant and profitable season during Bro. Himes' labors in this city, which were never more acceptable than now. The weather most resist him by being steadfast in the faith. Now it of the time was unfavorable, but notwithstanding has come to pass " in these last days, some shall de-

THE ADVEN T HERALD.

part from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, | or design of it. 1 was satisfied with the explanation and doctrines of devils," &c. " Brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him, let corrections. him know that he that converteth the sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death, and have recently labored, in connection with other brethshall hide a multitude of sins." Now let me exhort, that we examine every article of our faith and hope, and see if it is the faith and hope of the gospel. Let us be sure that we have the true bill, that will compare in every particular with the word to which is attached the oath, and promise, and signature of the Eternal; for nothing counterfeited, by adding to or taking from, will be received in the great day of trial. We have seen when the great matter of fact of the coming of the Lord was preached, and a preparation for the judgment was felt, that Christians turned from the deductions of men to the law of the Lord, which was to try them; and what was the result ? There was one spirit ; there was one hope of their calling ; there was one Lord ; there was one faith ; there was one baptism ; there was one sanctification through the Spirit and belief of the truth. But the time was not written,-that was inferred; we were commanded to know that it was nigh, and to look for and love the appearing. But the God of this world got us to lean on our own understanding, and to commence inferring, when was introduced confusion, fanaticism, and every evil work. What shall we do? The wise man says, " Trust in the Lord with all the heart, and lean not to thine own understanding." The erring brother must be converted, or turned back to the word of God, to save his soul from death. We have no business or right to have anything in our creed but what may be expressed as plainly, and as decidedly in the language of Scripture as in any that we can use. It is not the Bible that makes Christians to differ,-it is a departure from it,-a substitution of our own inferences. A man infers according to the organization of his own brain; hence, what appears exclusive evidence of truth to one mind, appears perfect folly to another. Justifying faith, therefore, requires a man to deny himself, not only in his desires and propensities, but also in his understanding, if it is not in accordance with revealed truth. Multitudes of silly and foolish whims and notions, having no foundation in the word of God, and which make more infidels than Christians, are held and preached in the pulpits of the various denominations which might be enumerated, and astonish the honest inquirer after truth ; but as judgment is to begin at the house of God, and that judgment is to be according to revealed truth, let a man examine himself by that perfect rule, and he will probably be astonished (if he be duly enlightened by the Holy Spirit) to find so much hay, wood, and stubble, mixed with the gold, and silver, and precious stones. As error never sanctifies, but tends to loss, we had better exchange it for truth at once, and consider that man our best friend who will assist us in making the exchange. Holyoke, Jan. 6th, 1852.

LETTER FROM T. M. PREBLE.

BRO. HIMES :- In justice to myself and the cause of truth, I deem it my duty to make a few remarks in relation to the late Conference in Worcester, and the report as made through the Herald.

I desire not to attach any blame to the Secretary, or any one else, but it appears to me that the report places me in rather an awkward position. In attempting to report what I said on Friday, A. M., I am made to use the following language : "Some brethren in New Hampshire do not understand you. I said to them I would come and see and know the state of things. I am now satisfied, and will return and correct any misunderstanding." Now this statement-standing, as it does, disconnected with other things that were stated in the Conference-I think is calculated to mislead those who were not present.

In the Herald of Dec. 20,-two weeks before any

given, and would, on my return, make all proper

There is quite a revival interest around where I ren. At Lake Village, the good work still goes on. I was there a week ago last Sabbath.

At noon I baptized two. In the P. M., we had a good season in partaking of the Lord's Supper, in which a large number participated. In the evening ome fourteen or fifteen came forward for prayers, resolved on giving their entire being-for the futureto the service of the Lord. On Monday, P. M., we had another meeting, at the close of which I baptized four. In the evening some seven or eight-as I was informed-of those who requested prayers the evening before, spoke for the first time. The meetings were deeply interesting. Praise the Lord. Amen. Quite a number in this place have been baptized by Bro. Knowles since the late Conference.

I understand there has been a good revival going on at Meredith Neck and Loudon Ridge since the Conferences. I was in Concord last Sabbath. There was manifested a good interest. In the meetings on the Sabbath and Monday evening, eight backsliders started to return home, and two confessed their need of salvation, who never had enjoyed religion.

To-morrow evening, (Friday,) I expect to commence a meeting at West Boscowen, and continue over the Sabbath. Some are to be baptized who were converted during the late Conference.

1 believe our work is almost done,-the Lord is at hand.

East Weare, (N. H.), Jan. 14, 1852.

THE MORNING STAR.

When our souls in darkness lay, Waiting for the glorious day, Glittering on our lonely way, Dawns the Morning Star!

Then our darkness disappeared, And our mental skies were cleared, This our spirits quickly cheered,— Christ the Morning Star !

No bright star in vonder skies. Can with equal lustre rise, Nor attract our wondering eyes Like this Morning Star !

Here we place our lasting hope, While no more like slaves we grope, Seeing through faith's telescope, Christ the Morning Star !

Peace and happiness it brings

Peace and happiness it orings On the morning's golden wings; Glory to the King of kings! Hail, the Morning Star! Earth is from the curse made free, All shall hail the jubilee— And with wonder they shall see Christ the Morning Star!

St. Albans, (Ill.), Dec. 20th, 1851. E. P. B.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

ig on one leg for fweive Bro. E. P. BURDETT writes from St. Albans (III.), under date of Dec. 26th, 1831.

BRO. HIMES :- The people of this region have of late been very much refreshed and blessed by the coming of Bro. S. Chapman among us, to proclaim the glad tidings of our Saviour's speedy " coming in his kingdom, with power and great glory." The word has taken great effect in this and adjacent neighborhoods.

The St. Albans Free-will Baptist church, consisting of upwards of forty members, have all, with the exception of two or three, come into the Advent faith, and are now rejoicing in the " hope of our fathers." We are greatly indebted to Bro. Chapman for his labor of love among us. A great deal of prejudice. which formerly existed against the Advent brethren, has been entirely swept away from the minds of all who have attended the course of lectures depart of the Conference report appeared,-you make livered by him, with a desire to be instructed and

Bro. Gates is still with us, and the Lord is still bro. Gates is suit with us, and the Loid is suit with him, in giving him strength of body and mind to labor, and in giving him souls for his labor. We expect as many as twenty will be immersed in the lake to-morrow, the 16th. Praise God for ever.— Amen.

Bro. W. INGMIRE writes from Newark (N. v.), under date of

DEAR RRO. HIMES :--- I have been down sick ever since I saw you. My wife is confined to her room now. I wanted to have seen you before you left New York. 1 wish you to notice the death of my dear son, WILLIAM R. INGMIRE, who died Jan. 6th. His funeral took place on the 8th, which was his birth day, when he would have been twenty-two years of age. I hope, dear brother, that soon I shall be able to visit some of the places you mentioned. Write to me. Please notice in the Heaald two or three weeks, that my P. O. address is henceforth New York city, as we expect to remove there in a few days. Yours in tribulation.

Bro. H. H. GROSS writes from Homer, N. Y. Since you was here in October last, 1 have coninued with the church regularly except three Sabbaths, endeavoring to feed this precious flock with that bread which endureth unto eternal life,-and have finally, after much hesitation, accepted their invitation to become their pastor-Elder L. E. Bates having resigned his pastoral charge, and entered the field as an evangelist. The church in Homer, as you well know, is in a very prosperous state, and has been watched over and guided by men who are firm and faithful "pillars,"-having the fear of God to move them to trembling solicitude for the honor of God and his truth, and to forward the cause of Christ in saving souls. Yours truly.

Bro. ERASTUS PARKER writes from Waterbury (Vt.), under ate of Jan. 12th, 1852

DEAR BRO. HIMES :- Bro. I. E. Jones has been with us two Sabbaths, and has had a good hearing. Prejudice has been removed, and sinners awakened. A better state of things in every respect is enjoyed by the church in this place, than has been realized since we passed through the last severe trial. Yours waiting for the blessed hope,



⁴⁴ I am the RESURRECTION and the LIFE : he who believeth in ME though he should die, yet he will LIVE : and whoever liveth and he lieveth in me, will NEVER die."—John 11 : 25, 26.

Died, in Holderness, N. H., Nov. 19th, 1851, JAMES SHAW, aged sixty-three years. He has left a wife and four children, who have reason to mourn the loss of a good father and husband. His afflicted widow is strong in faith that the time is near when the dead in Christ will awake and sing, and her companion among the rest.

Died, in Lowell, Jan. 11th, MARY ELIZA WILLARD, ged twenty-six years and six months. She was born n Barnstead, Stanstead county, Canada East, and lived the life of a consistent Christian.

Died, in Truro, Jan. 19th, 1852. DELIA L., daugh-ter of DAVID and MARTHA RICH, aged nineteen months.

To Agents and Correspondents.

In writing to this office, let everything of a business nature be put on a part of the sheet by itself, or on a separate sheet, not to be mixed up with other matters.
 Orders for publications should be headed "Order," and the names and number of each work wanted should be apecified on a line devoted to it. This will avoid confusion and mistakes.
 Communications for the Herald should be written with care, in a legible hand, carefully punctuated, and headed, "For the Herald." The writing should not be crowded, nor the lines be too near to-gether. When they are thus, they are laid aside unread. Before being sent, they should be carefully re-read, and all superfluous words, tautological remarks and disconnected and illogical sen-tences omitted.

IGENERAL DEPOSITORY

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. NO. 8 CHARDON-STREET, BOSTON.

Nore.-Under the present Postage Law, any book, bound or un-Access — Choires — the present rooting that, any book, bound or ob-bound, weighting less than two pounds, can be sent through the mail. This will be a great convenience for persons living at a dis-tance who wish for a sincle copy of any work ; a sit may be sent without being defaced by the removal of its cover, as heretofore. As all books sent by mail must have the postinge paid where they are mailed, those ordering books will need to add to their price, as given below, the amount of their postage. And that all may esti-mate the amount of postage to be added, we give the terms of post-age, and the weight of each book.

TERNS OF POSTAGE-For each ounce, or part of an ounce, that ach book weighs, the postage is I cent for any distance under 500 niles; 2 cents if over that and under 1500; 3 cents if over that and under 2500; 4 cents if over that and under 3000; and 5 cents if over

ander 2007 4 center in order maximum of the order of the highest back in the center of the highest poetical merit, adapted to public and family worship, which every Adventist can use without disturbance to his sentiments. The "Harp" contains 454 pages, about half of which is set to choice and appropriate music.—Price, 50 cts. (9 ounces.) Do do bound in git.—So ts. (9 cz.)

Do do bound in gut. -80 cts. (9 oz.) Pocker HARP. - This contains all the hymns of the former, but the music is omitted, and the margin ubridged, so that it can be carried in the pocket without encumbrance. Price, 37; cents 6 ounces.) Do do gilt.-60 cts. (6 oz.)

- b) do gilt.-60 cts. (6 oz.)
 WHITINO'S TANNLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.-This is an excellent translations of the New Testament, and receives the warm commendations of all who read it.-Price, 75 cts. (12 oz.) Do do gilt.-81. (12 oz.)
 ANALYSIS OF SACRED CHRONOLOGY ; with the Elements of Chronology ; and the Numbers of the Hebrew text indicated. By Subsetser Bliss.-222 BD. Price, 52 cts. (26 oz.) Do do gilt.-50(ts. (5 oz.)
 FACTS ON ROMANISM.-This work is designed to show the nature of that vast system of inquity, and to exhibit the cesseless activity and astonishing progress. A candid perusal of this book will continue the most incredulous, that Popery, instend of becoming weakened, is increasing in strength, and will continue to do so smill it is desired by Anathy and the christices of Christer coming. Price (bound), 25 cts. (6 oz.)
 The Restructuron, Christ's Kingdom on Earth, the Return of Is-rack, together with their Political Emancipont, and the Instraments of its overherow. By I. Litch.-Price, 37 dcts. (6 oz.)

- ments of its overlineow. By 1, Lucel.—Frice, s_{14} (ds. v_{10} criteries or Expert J. V. Hurss : heins a history of the fanaticism, puerifities, and secret workings of those who, under the gard of friendship, have proved the most deadly enemies of the Second Advent cause. Published by order of the Chardon-at. Charch, Boston.—283 pp. Price (thin covers), 25 ots. (4 oz.) Do do thick covers—372 cts. (6 oz.)
- AEAT TRACTS (bound) -- Vol. I. -- This contains thirteen smal tracts, and is one of the most valuable collection of essays now published on the Second Coming of Christ. They are from the
- so do tinke -sr Tracrs (bound)-Vol. 1.-This concerns of essays acts, and is one of the most valuable collection of essays beta and the second Coming of Christ. They are from the ablished on the Second Coming of Christ. They are from the ablished on the Second Coming of Christ. They are from the roduce good results wherever circulated. -Price, 25 (ts. (5 az.)) The first ten of the above series, viz, ist, "Looking Forward," d, "Present Dispensation-Its Course," 2d, "Its, End," ath, "Pauls Teachings to the Thessatoniane," 5th, "The Grew (mage," 6th, "II 1 will that he tarry till come," 7th, "White mage," 6th, "Christ our King," 10th, "Behold He comet with clouds,"-stitched, 12g ets. (2 oz.) "mage chound), -Vol. II. containes -" William Miller" the Advent First
- whin clouds,"-Siltchedi, 12;efts. (2 02.) pyexit Tract's (bound).-Vol. II. contains-" Willia Apology and Defence," " First Principles of the Adv with Scripture Proofs," by L. D. Fleming, "The come ! The present Earth to be Destroyed by Fire of the Gospel Age." "The Lord's coming a great pra trine," by the Rev. Nourant Erock, M. A., Chaph Bath Penitentiary, "Glorification," by the same, "T Advent Introductory to the World's Jubilee Hym Drug of Beavers and Witchedit

- KELSO TRACTS-No. 1-Do you go to the prayer-meeting ?-50 cts. per hundred ; No. 2-Grace and Glory.-Si per hundred. No. 3-Night, Day-brhak, and Clear Day.-Si 50 per hundred.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

- THE BIBLE CLASS .- This is a prettily bound vong persons, though other persons may rear to is in the form of four conversations between a teac pupils. The topics discussed arc-1. The Bible. 2. dom. 3. The Personal Advent of Christ. 4. Signs coming near.-Price, 25 cts. (4 oz.)
- THE CHILDREN'S QUESTION BOOK, with familiar que-answers, prepared for Little Children of Nabbath Sc designed to give them instruction about the Savio birth, his mission, life, and example-his sufferings, rial, resurrection, ascension, and second coming, & 10 cents; \$1 per doz. (2 oz.)
- 10 cents; \$1 per doz. (2 oz.) HE BEREAN'S ASSISTANT-PART I.--" Questions on Bible Sub-jects."-This is designed for older scholars in Sabbath Schools. Price, 10 cents; \$1 per doz. (3 oz.) THE BEREAN'S ASSISTANT-PART II.-Questions on the Bok of Daniel ; designed for Bible Students, in the Sabbath School, in the Bible Class, or at the Fireside.-Price, 10 cents; \$1 per doz. (3 ounces.)

GREAT COUGH REMEDY! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE CURE OF FOR THE CURE OF Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

Assimite, and Constitution. offering to the community this justly-celebrated remedy for increases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the ions of distinguished men, and some of the evidences of its suc-s, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely ge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of efficiency, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity ich facts will not warrant. any proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the its into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them per-ly transfer and the medicine worthy their best confidence and remember of the statement of the statement

From the Distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Medica, Boudom College. Dear Sir-I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, initi J had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own amily, or in the families of my friends. This I have now done with a high degree of sa isfaction, in cases oth of adults and childre. Thavefound it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for rolds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases. Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847. PAKKER CLEAVELAND, M. D. Excome on Overseet in the Hamilton Mills. Longell

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847. PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D. From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, Lowell. Dr. J. C. Ayer-I have been cured of the worst couph I ever had in my life, by your Cherry Pectoral, and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours, respectfully, Lowell, Aug. 10, 1849. Dr. Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:

remarks :--- 1 ne bu s meeting. profited. It has been truly "a time of refreshing through mistake, was announced for New England, from the presence of the Lord." Sinners have been instead of Massachusetts. The notice was put in the verted, backsliders reclaimed, and God's children paper in our absence, and we did not see it till it was greatly comforted. The Advent cause has now a too late to correct. We are sorry for the mistake, as host of witnesses in this region. To God be all it misled some of the brethren."

This was the point-and other things connected with it, on which I wished an explanation. It did appear to me, and others in N. H., from the doings of the Newburyport meeting, and the calling of a New England Conference immediately after, that the brethren throughout New England would be required to acquiesce in the doings of that meeting, or be disfellowshipped.

But when I learned that there was a mistake in the call of the Conference, you knew I withdrew from the committee, and the business part of the Conference soon after ceased.

This point was settled at the adjourned meeting of business on Thursday, P. M. Therefore, on Friday, stated that wherein I, or any others in N. H., were

the glory. Yours truly.

Bro. LEVI DUDLEY writes from Perry's Mills, under date of Jan. 15th, 1852.

DEAR. BRO, HIMES :- For the joy and comfort of all the weary and tried saints, I would just say the Lord is still with us in this section, carrying on his great work of saving souls. There has been as near as we can ascertain about sixty converted and reclaimed, and probably twelve or fifteen old professors

have received the Second Advent faith, and are rejoicing in hope of speedy redemption. We have had a truly blessed time. We have some faith that the great battle of God will be fought this year. O how thankful cught we to be for the light we have on these great and important events that are about to A. M., when we came together, in my remarks I transpire, while the professed Church and world are fancying to themselves peace and safety and know misled by the mistake in the call of the Conference, not that sudden destruction is right upon them.

tences omitted.

 Everything of a private nature should be headed "Private."
 In sending names of new subscribers, or money for subscriptions, let the name and Post-office address (i. e., the town, county, and state,) be distinctly given. Between the name and the address, a comma (_x) should always be inserted, that it may be seen what pertains to the name, and what to the address. Where more than one subscriber is referred to, let the business of each one constitute a presentent by itself

anosciner is relevent up, let the business of each one consultite a paragraph by itself.
6. Let everything be stated explicitly, and in as few words as will give a clear expression of the writer's meaning.
By complying with these directions, we shall be saved much per plexity, and not be obliged to read a mass of irrelevant matter to earn the wishes of our correspondents.

Agents of the Advent Herald.

Agents of the Advent Herald. Mbany, N. Y.-D. Duesler, N. S. North-Pearl-street. Mubur, N. Y.-H. L. Smith. Buffilo, "On the street. Stream of the Advent Herald. Manual Stream of the Advent Herald. Morth Pearl-street. Buffilo, "On the stream of the

"O c. S. Hotel, Suratora Springs, July 5, 1:49. "D c. S. Hotel, Suratora Springs, July 5, 1:49. "Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir-Linze been afficied with a painful affec-tion of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year.' I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until Commenced the use of your Cherry Pectoral, which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength ill my health is well night restored. While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reversed friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by asevere attack of bron-chitis. I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you, and am, sir. "Your srespectfully, "J.F. CKAHOUN, of South Carolina."

chitis. I have pleasure in Certuring these states to be an armine at "Yours respectfully," J.F. CATHOUN, of South Carolina." "_______ The following was one of the worst of cases, which the phy-sicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption: " "Chester, Par, Ang. 22, 186." "A. C. Ayer: Sim-I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my be dmore than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became chastly and pale, my yeys were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such dis-ress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be enter-rained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church.) hrought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectord, which I tried more to graftly him. Than from any expectation of butaining relief. Tis good effect induced me to con-tinue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, 1 am well and strong, and can attribute my core colly to your great medicine. " "With the deepest grafting, youre, &c. JAMES GOPPERY." Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, and in 201

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass [n. 1-3m.]

WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO., Publishers and Booksellers, No. 24 Cornhill, Boston. Books and Stationery supplied at the lowest prices to those who buy to sell again.- (jan. 3.)

THE ADVENT HERALD.

THE ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, JANUARY 31, 1852.

TOTTHE ADVENT HERALD. 2009

This paper having now been published since March, 1840, the his tory of its past existence is a sufficient guaranty of its future course, while it may be needed as a chronicler of the signs of the

The course, while it may be needed as a chronicler of the signs of the times, and an exponent of prophecy. The object of this periodical is to discuss the great question of the age in which we live—The near approach of the Fifth Universal Monarchy; in which the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the saints of the Most High, for an everlasting possession. Also to take note of such passing events as mark the present time , and to hold up before all men a faithful and affectionate warning to flee from the wrath to come. The course we have marked out for the future, is to give in the columns of the *Herald*—1. The best thoughts from the pens of original writers, illustrative of the prophecies. 2. Judicious selections from the best authors extant, of an instructive and practical nature, **5**. A well selected summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, and 4. A department for correspondents, where, from the family letters of those who have the good of the cause at heart, we may learn the state of its prosperity in different sections of the country. learn the state of its prosperity in different sections of the country. The principles prominently presented, will be those unanimously adopted by the "Mutual General Conference of Adventists," held at Albany, N. Y., April 29, 1845; and which are in brief— I. The Regeneration of this earth by Fire, and its Restoration to

II. The Personal Advent of CHRIST at the commencement of the

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

Kingdom.
IV. His Reign on the Earth over the Nations of the Redeemed.
V. The Resurrection of those who Sleep in Jesus, and the Change of the Living Saints, at the Advent.
VI. The Destruction of the Living Wicked from the Earth at that event, and their confinement under chains of darkness till the Sector.

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

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

It is security the of this word, through CHAIST, at the Resurrection IX. The New Earth the Eternial Residence of the Redeemed.
X. We are living in the space of time between the sixth and seven thrumpels, denominated by the angel " croxfy', " " The second woe is past; and behold the third woe cometh quickly"-Rev (1.14-the time in which we may fook for the crowning consummation of the prophetic declarations.
These views we propose to sustain by the harmony and letter of the inspired Word, the faith of the primitive church, the fulfilment of prophecy in history, and the aspects of the future. We shall ended the difficulties of candiding in a manner becoming the questions we discuss; and so as to approve curselves to every man's conscience in the sight of Goo.
These are great practical questions. If haleed the Kingdom of Goo is at hand, it becometh all Christians to make efforts for remewed exertions, during the little time allotted them for halor in the Master's service. It becometh them also to examine the Scriptures of truth, to see if these things are so. What say the Scriptures' terms remeat is and let us reverently listen to their enurciations.

FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY .- The present year Feb-

ruary has five Sundays-a thing which ordinarily occurs every seventh Bissextile-28th year. This order is only varied by the common year at the end of centuries. In New Style, while the last years of centuries which can be divided by 400 without a remainder are reckoned as Bissextile or "leap year ;" the last year of other centuries are common yearswhen a period of eight years, instead of four, intervenes be-tween two Bissextiles. In such cases, forty years intervene before a succeeding February will contain five Sundays. This occurred in 1784 ; then in forty years in 1824 ; then in twentyeight years, in 1852. It would occur again in twenty-eight years, in 1880; and then in forty years, in 1920; and then once in twenty-eight years till 2088, when forty years would again intervene.

THE PANORAMA OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE. - The far-famed wonder of the 19th century, the Crystal Palace, has been brought to our own doors, by the indefatigable BAR NUM, in the form of a Panorama. On witnessing its exhibition we went away much gratified, feeling that we had ob tained a very good idea of both the internal and external ap-pearance of the "World's Fair." It is singular that the building was 1851 feet long, corresponding to the ordinal of the year in which it was erected. The arrangement of the goods by the artists of different nations, the decorations &c... and the graphic description of the various parts as given by the exhibitor, convey a very vivid impression.

To Correspondents.

E. Shepherd-We understand the sign of the Son of man in Matt. 24:30, to be simply the evidence that he has comethe nature of which is given in the 27th verse.

J. M. O.-We could not now give an exposition of those chapters, which would be fully satisfactory to ourself. F. M. Cummings-Your questions had reference to the same as the above.

Kossuth's Views on the Present Condition of Europe. The following extract from one of Kossuth's speeches a Harrisburg, Pa., gives his views of the present condition of Europe.

"Royalty has lost its prestige in France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Hungary. Both parties equally recognize that the time has come when the struggle of principles must be decided. Absolutism or Republicanism-the Czar or th principles of America-there is no more transaction, no more truce possible. The two antagonist principles meet upon the narrow bridge of a knife-edge breadth, cast across the deep gulf, ready to swallow him who falls. There is no giving way-there is no turning round possible. He who would give way to his enemy, would fall into the yawning gulf him self. He who would turn round, would be pushed down b his enemy pressing on his rear. It is a struggle for life an death ! That is the condition of the European continent in general. A great, terrible, bloody revolution is unavoidable That is known and felt by every one. And every sound ma knows equally well, that the temporary success of Louis Na-poleon's usurpation made but the terrible crisis more una voidable yet.

"Ye men of 'peace at any price,' do not shut willingly our eyes before the finger of God pointing to the 'MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN,' written with gigantic letters upon the sky of Europe. Despots never yield to justice; and man kind, inspired with the love of freedom, will not yield to an nihilation cowardly. Peace is impossible. Nobody can stor the wheels of destiny. It would be a mistake, terrible in it. consequences, to believe that if I should fail in my mission here, and if the United States should remain indifferent, then no revolution would break out on the European continent That is an unavoidable necessity, which no power on earth can avert. Should even the United States not only remain indifferent, but with all their immense power even side with the despots of the world, that the church-yard peace of Eu rope may not be disturbed, (which the United States, o course, would never do,) even that could not prevent a revo ution in Europe. Hungary, Austria, Italy, Germany, would fight, be it against the combined power of the world. They would fight, even with the certainty of death ; because there is a condition in the life of nations when oppression is more hated than death is feared

"No, gentlemen, the success of my mission here can in ure the victory of freedom-can prevent currents of mar tyrs' blood-can shorten the earthquake of impending war and bring nearer the restoration to solid peace. But be sure the certainty of the European revolution is not in the slight est manner depending upon my good luck here, and you Government's support ; as also my failure here would not fo a single week retard the outbreak of that hurricane, the scent of which is already perceived in the very air."

Defences of England.

The Naval and Military Gazette-a recognized organ o the officers of the army and navy of England—is engaged in discussing the threatening aspect of the affairs of Europe, especially of France; and, in anticipation of a war at no remote date, they are vehement in their calls upon the Gov ernment to prepare for the emergency. Some of the state ments and arguments are not without interest on this side of the Atlantic :

"France with civil war is distracted, and England, with prosperous peace, is infatuated. France knows and feels her danger from within ; England disregards or braves her dan ger from without. There is one thing, we all know, which would unite France as one man ; but we also know that no man-not even the Duke of Wellington himself-can rouse England from her dreamy and false sense of security. Franc can at any moment be united by a war-cry of a proposed in can at any moment be united by a war-try of a proposed in-vasion of England; to her, war with 'false England' would be peace within her own borders. Lest it should soon be-come the necessity, rather than the free will, of the ruler o France to appease the internal feuds of France by engaging the whole nation in carrying out a project never absent from its thoughts, the invasion of Albion, we ought to weigh and consider what means, as well as what chances we possess, or can calculate on, for saving, not only our shores, but our na tional honor, from insult, from injury, and from disgrace All, and more than has even yet been said on the danger of a French invasion, at this moment ought to press the Govern-ment on, to redeem the lost time, and forthwith to take counsel with the Duke of Wellington for the defence of the na tion. France may, for some brief space, find occupation for her army in the cause of society against Socialism ; but he has read history to no profit who cannot foresee that the French army must be rewarded for its service to the State in some way. That mode which would be popular with all is probably the one which would be suggested, and a casus bella with England could be found as quickly as railroads we

meezzin, or criers, who ascend the balconies in the minarets of the mosques, and proclaim with a loud voice the hour of prayer, producing an interesting and solemn effect, On entering the mosque, the slippers are left at the door, and no pomp or pageantry is witnessed in the interior of the build ing-not even if the Sultan himself is among the worshipers. Their worship is unattended with any music, being simplicity itself.

Five Hundred Lives Lost by a Water-spout .- Intelligence from Malta, dated Dec. 8th, has been received, detailing a nost awful occurrence at the Island off Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts, accompanied by a terrible hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena, described the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies f water, reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touch ing the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the Island near Marsala. In their progress, ho were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep, were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction. During their passage, rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail-stones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead bodies were picked up, all frightfully swollen and mutilated.

Extraordinary Trial .- A singular trial in the Irish Court of Exchequer, of six days' duration, has lately engrossed the public attention. The plaintiff was a young man named Matthew, and the defendant a physician named Harty. Two years since Matthew obtained a scholarship in Trinity College, and graduated there with much distinction. He was brought up by the defendant, a highly respectable medical practitioner in Dublin ; but he had never learnt who his parents were. He complained that Dr. Harty had subjected him to a long course of cruel usage, and had ultimately confined him in Swift's lunatic hospital during a considerable time, for no reason but to subdue his spirit, and to break down his health. He suspected that Dr. Harty was his guardian, and had property left for his use by his real parents. The details of the case were interesting, but they were all thrown into the shade when Dr. Harty himself came into the wit ness-box and confessed, "with shame and grief," that the plaintiff was his own son, by one who " might fairly be decominated a lady," who had given birth to him in Monmouthshire, and had died at Dublin while he was still an in fant. Almost every one in the Court was moved to tears by the circumstances of the revelation. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, with £1000 damages

Indian Superstition .- On our return to camp, I found ther

fine specimen of those holy mendicants called Fakirs; although, by the by, I apply the epithet of mendicant undeservedly to him (as I also do, most probably, the term holy,) as he would not take from me the money I offered. He was a pitiable object, although he had a handsome and-in spite of his downcast eyes-rather a roguish countenance. One arm was raised aloft, and having been in that position for twelve years, the power of lowering it was lost ; it was withered to one-fourth of the size of its fellow, and the nails were two inches long. He was about to undertake a further penance of standing on one leg for twelve more years ; after which he had some thoughts of measuring his length to Cape Comorin ! Poor misguided enthusiast !---- in hope to merit heaven by making earth a hell !"-Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches in India. bas hadsariten donat grav need

An Extraordinary Cave has been discovered in Calaveras county, Texas, about six miles from San Antonio, which has been entered and partially explored to a distance of over four-teen hundred feet. It is described by those who have seen it, as being divided into countless chambers and apartments, all of easy access, and adorned with curiously-shaped figures of stone, making them resemble well-furnished rooms ; and of stone, making them resemble well-fornished rooms; and from the ceilings, hanging pendent in huge masses, bright crystals, flashing in the light of torches, give the appearance of gorgeous chandeliers suspended from a richly-fornished dome, to shed lustre upon the magnificence that lies scattered around, while in some of the apartments, the floors, walls, and ceilings, reflect back such a flood of light, from innu-merable stalactites, as to be almost blinding. There is a gen-tle and regular descent to the cave of about thirty-five degrees.

S. W. Adams-It was received and credited to 580. A. A. Gage—The account sent to S. F. (\$3 77) is cor-rect. When we sent to Canada subscribers for 75 cts, it was to those who had to pay a heavy Canada postage. It did not extend to those who could save the Canada postage, by tak-ing the paper at the line. When the Canada postage was lessened, then we charged our subscribers there in full. And most that we have to menay, the American postage to such. now that we have to pre-pay, the American postage to such, we charge them for the same in addition. If you are not able to pay the sum due, send what you are able and we will credit you in full.

G. H. Childs-P. Stone is credited \$2 to 612. Have sent bur request to S. M. B.

S. W. Hoyt-Have sent as you wished, as directed in the aper. Had you sent directly to them, it would have saved e postage.

T. M. Preble-Sent you books the 27th by express

S. Chapman-Your letter of Nov. 25th came safe. The sums you sent in this you will see credited. Our terms are sums you sent in this you will see credited. Our terms are as you supposed where the papers are sent to one person, who is responsible for them all; but as those you sent paid in advance we have credited them \$2 each. The suit will not come on till April. There is little question but that they mean to continue to perplex us with it, and thereby to divert us from our work. There is some satisfaction in knowing that there will be an end to the wrath of man.

S, Foster-Have credited you \$10, and charged you \$6 77 per order of J. M. O. of the 19th inst.

A letter, dated Jan. 5th, enclosing \$1, post marked Had-on, Mich., and predicting what was to take place on the 9th inst.—but which did not—was received on the 21st, ith no signature except "your sister L. B." As we can ad no name with those initials we are at a loss to know

what to do with the money. I. C. Wellcome—The \$2 for C. Hooker was received, and pays him to 580—the acknowledgment was inadvertently

-We have sent to Edward Scribner to both E. Parker places, for the last four years. The one at W. was charged to you and marked up. We now stop it and credit the one at M. (which has not been discontinued, although there was marked due \$2 77) to 554, and put on your list. Is this right?

L. Tuttle-The \$2 was received and credited. C. M. Chandler, 50 cts .- In full.

Children's Advent Herald.

This little paper, devoted to the interests of children, is published monthly, at 25 cents it year, in advance. The Feb. number, being No. 10 of Vol. 5, is now out. The following are its contents : hildren's Mor nly a Trifle. he Little Stra

ning Hymn.	Henry Bell and the Sail Boat.
hat appears et	Little Bessie. and nwn and
inger.	The Broken Arm. Two Pictures.
sement.	The Flower Girl.
his works.	
Nails peab and	Playfulness of Animals. Playing Truant.
S	Puzzle, &c.

The postage on the Children's Herald per quarter is- Under 50 niles, 1_{2} , cts; over 50 and within 300, 2_{3} ; over 500 and within 1000, 3_{3} ; over 1000 and within 2000, 5 cts.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

it at vibobinal

e Kind. ove in Chastis he Sleigh Rid od Seen in all

mos and the

L. H. B. S. R. Gilman I.M. MALON, MILLING, MILLING, MILLING, 100

ats , hold to APPOINTMENTS, &c. angho

NOTICE. - As our paper is made ready for the press on Wedness ay, appointments must be received, at the *tatest*, by Thesday vening, or they cannot be inserted until the following week.

Bro. Ira Wyman will preach at Champlain Jan. 31st, at 6 r m ; delltown, Sunday, Feb. Ist, and at Isle La Mott, Vt., in the even-ng-will B. Hall meet meat Odelltown ; Swanton Falls, 3d ; Ad-lison, 6th, and 6th ; Bristol, 7th, and over the Sabbath-will some prother from Addison meet me at Vergennes ?

Broit, Dudley will preach at Formpton Fch. 3th; Hatley, 10th; Derby Line, 11th; South Troy, 13th; Johnson, 14th; Inderbill Un-ion, 16th; Essex, 17th; Borrington, 16th; Colchester, 19th; Georgy, 20th-all, except Sundays, in the evening. Broit Edwin Barriham will spend two weeks with the brethren in Morrisville and Yardleyville, Pa., commencing Sunday, Fch. 1st, and the remainder of the month of February in Philadelphia.

Bro. S. W. Thurber will preach at the Outlet, C. E., Feb. 4th and th. at 5 r at ; Waterloo, Satarday evening, 7th, and Sanday, 8th ; delourne, 11th, and over the Sabbath ; Danville, 1sth, and over he Saibath.

the Subbath. Bro. Wm. Sutherland will preach in Granby, Mass., Jan. 30th ; Northfield Farms, Subbath, Feb. 1st ; Vernon, 3d ; Houghtonville, 4th; Hartland, (Densmore Hill,) Sabbath, 5th. Bro. N. Billings will preach at Grantham, N. H., Subbaths, Feb. 1st and Sth. and at Claremont, Sabbatts, 15th and 2cd. His appoint ments at Mount Holly, Castleton, and Low Hampton, are recalled.

Bro E. L. Clark will preach at Montgomery, Vt., Sabbath, Feb. (a) Recenter tour Proy Science, 100. Bro. D. Churchill will attend a Conference at Corrina, Me., to commence Feb. 14th Bro. H. Plummer will preach at Salisbury Point Sabbath, Feb. 1.

Bro. H. Fluinner will preach at Sansoury Fourt Subsath, Feb. 1, Bro. I. Adrian will preach in Conway, Mass., Sunday, Feb. 1st. Bro. O. R. Fassett will preach at East Kent, Ct., Sabbath, Feb 8,

2 The Advent Herald.

TERMS-S1 per volume, of twenty-six numbers, if paid in ad-ance. If not paid till after three months from the commencement of the volume, the paper will be S1 123 cts, per volume, or S2 25 is, per year. S3 for six copies-16 one person's address. Shi tor hirten explese. Single copi, scents. To those who receive of gents without expense of postage, S1 25 for 26 Nos.

For Canada papers, when paid in advance, \$1 20 will pay for six nonths to Canada East, and \$1 30 to Canada West, or \$1 will pay r 22 Nos. to the former, or 20 Nos. to the latter.

of 22 Nois, to the tormer, or 20 Nois, to the latter. While we are plat in advance we can pay the postage in a to the line-20 cents for six months to Canada East, and 30 c ix months to Canada West. Where the postage in not pai ance, it is Leent on each paper to Canada East, and 2, is anada West, which added to the price of the voi, §1 12 and of six months, brings the Herada at \$1 35 to Canada East 1 53 to Canada West.

40

REQUESTS .- H. J. Sweetland, in behalf of the brethren in Springfield, Mass., requests those making appointments to preach there, either to fulfil them, or to give seasonable no tice of their inability to do so.

W. Busby, of Rochester, N. Y., wishes to know from Brn. R. Hutchinson and J. M. Orrock, if they have received communications which he has sent them, in behalf of the church there ?

Recipe for Tomato Figs .- Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin ; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days ; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days, as before ; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry, if the weather is good ; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthern plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years. A troversies are almost unknown among the Turks. Bells are few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce .- Mrs. Eliza Marsh.

convey an invading army and embark it for our shores.22

Worship among the Moslems.

The mosques, or temples for religious worship among the Mohammedans, are exceedingly numerous and of variou sizes-some of them being capable of accommodating only one hundred and twenty persons, while others-especiall the Mosque of Omar, in Jerusalem-cover an area much larger than the largest cathedral in Europe. The architec ture of these buildings is the Saracenic. In Mohammeda countries, the people are very particular in attending place of worship, and appear very devout and sincere-everything is conducted with the greatest solemnity and propriety. The interior of the mosques is without ornament or furniture of any description. There is neither desk, pulpit, stool, nor chair;-nothing but the bare walls. The pavement is gene rally of marble, of different colors, forming a beautiful mo saic. On Friday (the Sabbath of the Mohammedans) three sermons are delivered in the mosques by the multis, or priests These sermons are sometimes founded on a text from the Koran, and sometimes originate in some local or historical incident, but never relate to doctrinal points-hence religious con not used to summon the people to public worship, but person are chosen for the capacity and melody of their voices, called

Great Snow Storm. —A despatch dated Buffalo, Jan. 13th, says :—" We are in the midst of the most violent snow storm ever known. No mails have arrived, and business is at a stand still. The snow is drifting in huge hills, and the air is quite blinding. It covered windows, doors, and the sides of houses, till whole blocks look like masses of snow. The storm has raged nearly twenty-four hours, and is still una-bated." L God

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Balize, Honduras, Dec. 6th, states that the islands of Bonaca, Utilla, Ruatan, and the coast of Honduras, have been visited with a tremendous gale or hurricane, which has done much damage to the plantations, blowing down houses, trees, &c., and destroying all kinds of property wherever it fell. Two or three British vessels went ashore, and there were rumors of other disasters.

Christian Parlor Magazine, published by George Pratt, 116 Nassau-street, N. Y. The January No. of this established journal appears as the first of a new volume—giving promise of sustaining its well-merited reputation.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. G. White, \$1-48 cts. paid what was due at M. Tenn. when stopped by P. M. there, and the balance at L. P. to 574. Have credited E. T. to 580, and sent balance of \$110 to her in C. H. Have none of the book you want.

J. Croffut, \$2-Credit both to 584,-and sent tracts. J. B. Spalding-It was received and credited to 573. M. M. Densmore-It was received and credited to 586.

For papers to England, &c., the pre-paid postage being two cents a week, 6s. sterling will pay for six months, or 12s. per year, includ-ing the American postage.

Receipts from Jan. 20th to the 27th.

The No. appended to each name below, is the No. of the Hernid to which the money credited pays. By comparing it with the present No. of the Hernid, the sender with set how for the advance, or how far in arrears. No. 554 near the closing No. of last perir. No. 506 is to the end of the first mar months of the present year : and No. 606 is to the close of this year.

Wessent year ; and No. 606 is to the close of this year.
St. G. Masthewson, 550 ; A. Curris, 534 ; J. H. Surliff, 565 ; L. C. Nend, 565 ; H. G. Emerson, 560 ; S. Hall, 550 ; J. Belding, 612 ; D. Enucichi, 569 ; S. Nerson, 560 ; S. Rogers, 500 ; S. Hall, 550 ; J. Belding, 612 ; D. Enucichi, 569 ; S. W. White, 560 ; B. W. White, 560 ; S. Rogers, 500 ; R. Y. Mitor, 560 ; S. Rogers, 500 ; S. Nerson, 560 ; J. Evan, 560 ; S. Rogers, 500 ; S. Hall, 550 ; J. Evan, 560 ; S. Rogers, 500 ; S. W. White, 560 ; S. W. White, 560 ; M. Sherman, 560 ; W. Baite, 1520 ; W. White, 560 ; W. Heise, 512 ; G. Russell, 612 ; B. Morris, 560 ; S. H. Adams, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Kussell, 500 ; K. Horoks, 560 ; E. W. Heise, 512 ; G. Russell, 612 ; B. Morris, 560 ; S. H. Adams, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Walke, 561 ; M. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Walke, 561 ; M. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Walke, 561 ; G. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Matens, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Walke, 561 ; M. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Matens, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 551 ; R. Matens, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 554 ; R. Walke, 561 ; G. K. Shuth, 560 ; H. Sandak, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 554 ; R. Walke, 561 ; G. Baitehelder, 554 ; R. Matens, 560 ; W. Baitehelder, 554 ; R. Walke, 561 ; G. Candagen, Wort, 666 ; M. S. Kons, 563 ; H. C. Wandsen, 561 ; M. Daws, 566 ; J. Copland, 560 ; D. Brown, 560 ; C. Chase, 495 - 36 eta, 600 ; W. S. M. Rohlman, 552 - K. Hotehelke, 556 ; S. St. Che, Williams, 612 · J. Eckler, 562 ; J. Hotekens, 565 ; B. Ruskens, 612 · J. Eckler, 562 ; J. Hotekens, 565 ; B. Mathware, 612 · J. Hotekens, 565 ; J. Copland, 560 ; M. Chinas, 560 · J. Moter, 666 ; J. Ch. Williams, 612 · J. Eckler, 562 ; J. Maten, 560 ; J. M. Chinas, 55 · J. Hotekens, 565 ; B. Mathware, 612 · J. Kuckens, 613 · J. Hotekens, 613 · J. Hotekens, 565 · J. Mathware, 612 · J. Hotekens, 565 · J. Chinas, 614 · J. W. Hotekens, 565 · J. Mathware, 614 · J. W. J. Kathelee, 560 · J. Mathware, 560 · J. M. Hotekens, 560 · J. M. Hotekens, 565 · J. Mathware, 614 · J. W. Heath, 560 · J. M. Hotekens, 560