

## WHOLE NO. 1144.

# BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1863.

# VOLUME XXIV. NO. 17

#### THE ADVENT HERALD

Is published every Tuesday, at 46 1-2 Kneeland st. (up airs), Boston, Mass., by

"The American Millennial Association."

J. LITCH, Business Agent, To whom remittances for the Association, and commun

cations for the Herald should be directed. Letters on business, simply. marked on envelope | Office,"( will receive prompt attention.

Committee JOSTAH LITCH, J. M. ORROCK, Publication. ROBT. R. KNOWLES,

TERMS. \$1, in advance, for six months, or \$2 per year. \$5, '' '' will pay for six copies, sent to one ad dress, for six months. \$10, '' '' '' dress, for six months.

Those who receive of agents, free of postage, will pay \$2.50 per year.

nada subscribers will pre-pay, in addition to the above 6 cts. per year for the international postage ; and Eng-ish subscribers \$1, — amounting to 12s. sterling per year, a our agent, Richard Robertson, Esq., 89 Grange Road,

ermondsey, London, England. POSTAGE.—The postage on the Herald, ifpre-paidquar y or yearly, at the office where it is received, will be 13 is a-year to any part of Massachusetts, and 26 cents to other part of the United States. If not pre-paid, it ill be half a cent a number in the State, and one cent out

RATES OF ADVERTISING. -50 cts. per squareper week; 11, for three weeks; \$3, for three months; \$5 for six uonths; or \$9 per year.

## The Christ.

It is to Messiah, the Christ, that all the prophets bear witness; and were we to enumerate or set in order, or, still more, to comment upon the things written concerning Him from the beginning, we might indeed find a beginning, but most assuredly we should find no end. It is only, however, one single portion or class of the predictions regarding Him that we mean to take up, and that with all brevity,-the predictions relating to the two great sections of His the end-joy which shall far more than compenhistory-His suffering and His glory. It is sate for the bitterness of the sorrow through with these that we shall now deal. and yes sound set. The first announcement of redemption con- Him fully for all the sorrow at His first. tains the prediction of Messiah, the man with

The suffering and the blessedness. These we find conjoined in the history of Messiah, though occupying different parts of that history. Thus Peter tells us that the "Spirit of Christ" which was in the prophets testified of "the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow," thus dividing His history into the two great periods of sorrow and of joy. And that this peculiar joy of which he speaks is future, and not entered on at His ascension, but reserved for His second coming, is evident from the passage where this apostle points to the revelation of Jesus Christ as the great consummation to which he was looking forward, (1 Pet. i. 12;) and still more from the 13th verse of the 4th chapter, when he says, "Rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings, that when his glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy;" and also from the 1st verse of the 5th chapter, when he says, "The elders which are among you I exhort, who am also an elder, and a witness of the sufferings of Christ, and also a partaker of the glory that shall be revealed.' Now, when is the glory to be revealed? The 4th verse tells us, " When the chief Shepherd shall appear." Then shall the crown of glory be awarded des of beruovebau beniamer foidw Again, in the 53d chapter of Isaiah, we have the same twofold picture, though the gloom part of it is much more fully spread out than the bright. Messiah's name is the Man of sorrows; He is wounded, bruised, oppressed, afflict ed, brought as a lamb to the slaughter; nay, He pours out His soul unto death ! What a weight of sorrow is here ! what a sea of suffering rolls over the Messiah's head, wave upon wave What clouds of thickest darkness compass Him about !) Yet there is gladness too-gladness as the recompense of His mighty grief. He sees His seed, He prolongs His days, the pleasure of the Lord prospers in His hand, he sees of the travail of His soul and is satisfied, He divides the spoil with the strong. Thus there is joy in which He passed to it. The joy at His second These two periods are given at the very out- coming, when He is thus rewarded, recompense

Again, in the 69th Psalm, we read, in the the bruised heel, and Messiah, the bruiser of the first twenty-nine verses, of Messiah's suffering. serpent's head. He is proclaimed to us as first The waters come in unto His soul; He sinks in the sufferer and then the conqueror. Under a deep mire, where there is no standing; He

heaven and earth and seas are called to rejoice before the Lord, for he cometh to judge the earth, (Ps. xevi;) nay, as we see by ver. 35, it ant's form-the lowliest place among the sons is the time when God saves Zion, and builds of men. Bethlehem, the least among the cities the cities of Judah-the time when the seed of of Judah, was his birthplace, and Nazereth, the his servants inherits that land of long promise, ungodliest of Galilean villages, was the place and when they that love his name shall dwell where he spent his youth : the child of a cartherein.

2. There is the shame and the glory. His life was one of shame, and the cross was the crisis of that shame. He was despised and disesteemed and reproached. The buffeting and scourging and spitting were but the summing up of those revilings, the fierce outburst of the world's pent up hatred against him. He received no honor from men ; he passed through loaded with shame. Thus Isaiah speaks of him (chap. lii. 14, 15,) "As many were astonished at thee: his visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men;" and what a picture of woeful shame is this! But, side by side, there is another a picture of glory as transcendent as the shame was abject. This outcast Man, with the muchmarred visage, is to be " exalted and extolled. and be very high;" he is to sprinkle many nations, and kings are to shut their mouths in admiration and awe. This vision of lory is yet to come; for the nations have not yet been sprinkled, kings have not yet cast their crowns at his feet-the kingdoms of this world have not become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ elgoso adt to dound the

That the day of Christ's glory is the day of his second coming is clear from many passages. The passage already cited from 1st Peter (chap. iv. 13) regarding the "glory to be revealed proves this. But the references to the glory with which he is to be invested in the day of his appearing are many, as if his special glory were kept in reserve for that time, as if it were then that all his power, shame, and obscurity are to receive their full compensation. He is said to come in his own glory, and in his Father's glory, (Matt. xvi. 27;) he is said to come with power and great glory, (Matt. xxiv. 30;) and speaking to the Colossian saints, the apostle says, "When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory;" he is coming to be glorified in his saints, and to can we find ! What self-emptying is here ! But be admired in all them that believe. From the psalm closes in another strain. The notes which passages we learn, that, great as is his glory now at the right hand of the Father, there is a peculiar glory in reserve for him at his advent-a glory which shall be the full and blessed contrast to the shame he underwent when he appeared the first time as the humbled son of Mary. And, oh, what a transformation shall that be which shall be seen when he is revealed ! For the contradiction of sinners, the acclamations of heaven and earth : for the contempt of men, the honor of all the universe; for the pur- dant dominion. ple robe, the true raiment of royalty; for the reed, the sceptre of infinite dominion; for the crown of thorns, the crown of glory; for the vinegar and gall, the cup of blessing into which that fruit of the vine is to be poured which he is to drink new with us in his Father's kingdom. lands, show some symbol of distinction between the How eagerly must he, even in heaven, be long-

3. Lowliness and exaltation. He came to earth as the Father's servant; he took a servpenter's wife, born in a stable, and laid in a manger. How profound the humiliation to which he descended! how complete the emptying which he underwent ! Hear how the prophet Zachariah describes him; "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion ; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem : behold, tuy King cometh unto thee : he is just, and having salvation, lowly and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass," (chap. the land in haste, wounded with reproaches, and ix. 9.) Yet in that very same chapter, his exaltation as the mighty God, the victorious warrior, the lion of the tribe of Judah, is predicted (ver. 14-16.) He appears at the head of his people; his arrow goes forth as the lightning; he blows his battle-trumpet, and goes forth with the whirlwinds of the south; he is the defence and salvation of Israel in that day; and they become his glorious diadem of beauty, "as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon his land." In that day his is the highest place of all-a name above every name, a seat above all thrones, a glory above all glories, a majesty above all majesties; for he comes as King of kings and Lord of lords.

> 4. Weakness and power. It is in the psalms that we have the fullest expression of his weakness, as when he says, "I am feeble and sore broken, I have roared because of the disquietude of my heart; my strength is dried up like a potsherd." Take as a specimen the 22d Psalm, where we have the declaration both of his weakness and power. The first twenty-one verses set forth his feebleness and poverty in language the most thrilling : "I am a worm, and no man; all that see me laugh me to scorn; thou art he that took mo out of the womb ; thou didst make me to hope when I was upon my mother's breasts. I was cast upon thee from the womb. Be not far from me; for trouble is near, and there is none to help. I am poured out like water, and all my bones are out of joint ; thou hast brought me into the dust of death. What sadder utterance of weakness and helplessness of praise ascend, praise in the great congress, (ver. 25,) the multitude that no man can nurber; all the ends of the earth are seen turning to the Lord, all the kindreds of the nations woishipping before him; this feeble one takes the kingdom, this helpless one becomes the governor among the nations ; he who hung upon the cross in the extremity of mortal weakness, takes his seat upon the throne in the majesty of immortal power,-the power of an endless life and abun-[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

these two aspects the Church was to expect Him; becomes a stranger unto His brethren, and an and in this twofold character the prophets have alien unto His mother's children; He weeps described Him; and in this twofold capacity He and chastens His soul with fasting; He makes speaks in the Psalms. Sometimes these two sackcloth his garment; he becomes the song parts are so separated that we might almost be of the drunkard; the water-flood overflows Him led to think that they belonged to two dis- the deep swallows Him up; the pit shuts her tinct persons, like some mighty mountain-peak mouth upon Him; reproach, breaks His heart, seen from opposite sides of the valley; and and He is full of heaviness; He receives gall somtimes they are so blended together that we for His meat, and in His thirst they gave Him do not wonder at those who lived before His vinegar to drink ; he is poor and sorrowfal. How coming, supposing that both must be fulfilled at sad the scene ! what depths of woe are hereone time, without any such interval as has taken unrelieved, unmitigated, unimaginable woe! Bu place; like those stars which the telescope re- ere the psalm closes, the voice of joy is heardveals to us as double and with vast space be- the voice of one "set up on high," and praising tween, though to the naked eyes they unite the name of God with a song- nay, magnifying their splendor, and shine as one orb in the sky him with thanksgiving; the voice of one calling on heaven and earth to praise him, the seas, and der it a pity that he ever lived or "tigin lo Taking, then, this twofold aspect of the Mes- everything that moveth therein. By which ex-

siah, let us mark the following points in refer-ence to it on which the prophets dwell :--

THE SEA A GREAT CEMETERY .- The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards, in all great and the small, the rich and the poor ; but in that ocean-cemetery, the king and the clown, the

# THE ADVENT HERALD.

#### The Burial of Moses.

By Nebo's lonely mountain, On this side Jordan's wave, In a vale in the land of Moab, There lies a lonely grave; And no man dug the sepulchre, And no man saw it e'er; For the angels of God upturned the sod And laid the dead man there. That was the grandest funeral That ever passed on earth; But no man heard the tramping, Or saw the train go forth. Noiselessly as the daylight Comes when the night is done, And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek Grows into the great sun ; 1.10V Noiseless as the spring-time, Her crown of verdure weaves, And all the trees on all the hills. Open their thousand leaves-So without sound or music Or voice of them that wept, Silently down from the mountain's crown The great possession swept. Perchance the bald old eagle On gray Beth-peor's height, Out from the rocky eyrie Looked on the wondrous sight; Perchance the lion, stalking, Still shuns that hallowed spot ; For beast and bird have seen and heard That which man knoweth not. But when the warrior dieth, His comrades in the war, With arms reversed and muffled drum. Follow the funeral-car. They show the banners taken, They tell his battles won, And after him lead his masterless steed, While peals the minute gun. Amid the noblest of the land Men lay the sage to rest, And give the bard an honored place, With costly marble drest, In the great minster-transept, Where lights like glory fall, And the choir sings and the organ rings Along the emblazoned wall. This was the bravest warrior That ever buckled sword ; This the most gitted poet That ever breathed a word ; And never earth's philosopher Traced with his golden pen, boyed On the deathless page, truth half so sage As he wrote down for men. And had he not high honor? The hill-side for his pall, To lie in state while angels wait, With stars for tapers tall, And the dark rock-pines like tossing plumes O'er his bier to wave, And God's own hand, in that lonely land, To lay him in the grave ! In that deep grave without a name.

Whence his uncoffined clay Shall break again (most wondrous thought !) efore the judgment day, And stand with glory wrapped around On the hills he never trod, And speak of the strife that won our life With the Incarnate Son of God !

## The Eleven Loyal Methodists.

The resolutions offered in the Baltimore Conference, expressing the hope that the Government of the United States might be suscessful in crushing out the rebellion, were voted down, but it ought to be remembered that there were eleven 'just men" in the Conference who desired their passage, and attempted to secure a full and fair discussion upon them. We have no doubt that these eleven patriotic and loyal men are deeply mortified at the exhibition of pusilanimity made by the majority of the Conference, and that they feel keenly the disgrace which is cast upon the whole body by the disloyal and timid action which appears upon their record. The Methodist Episcopal Church has been always looked upon as the most democratic church organization in the country. It has been the pioneer of the wilderness. Wherever the adventurous footsteps of the backwoodsman and the trapper have penetrated, there the Methodist circuit preacher has plodded h's lonely way. Hardship, toil and sacrifices have been his lot, but his reward has been to preach the word of God to men and women removed from the advantages of civilization, who have no opportunities of religious instruction, except such as are afforded by these traveling missionaries. A log hut, where one could be found, served for a church, but more frequently nature furnished the only temple in which these primitive Christians could worship God. Disdaining all form and ceremony, and addressing their teachings entirely to rustic and uneducated people, they caught the true spirit of freedom, and formed the true democracy of the church. Nowhere, but in this country and under this Government, which tolerates all religion alike, could they have gained the great hold which they now have upon the minds and the affections of the people. In England where they originated, and now flourish more luxuriantly than any other dissenting church, they live under unjust disabilities, and suffer from unequal and unlawful taxes. In this country they are perfectly free. No obstacle is offered to their development, and their peculiar character so well accords with the spirit of our institutions that they have grown to be the largest and most influential church organization in this country, and the most powerful free church, dependent on no government support or encouragement, in the world. It is among churches what the American Republic is among nations-the church of the people-standing solely on its own merits, and succeeding by its adaptation to the character and the wants of the masses.

We look upon the silent but emphatic protest of the noble eleven who withstood the disloyal action of the majority as a recognition of these facts, and as an expression of sympathy with the only Government in the world that has contributed to their prosperity by simply letting them alone and leaving them to their own development. If any class of people have reason to be greatful to the Government of the United States, it is the Methodists. Of course they are all zealous in their cause. They believe their doctrines to express better than any other church the true spirit of Christianity ; and therefore they cannot acknowledge too often or too emphatically their indebtedness to that democracy which has so powerfully favored their growth and incr

prrection of the Flesh, from the again in the resurrection. times of the Avostles to A. D. 700.

# BY D. T. TAYLOR.

## Number Two.

Ireneus in A. D., 178, affirms that this was one of the articles of the Creed received " by the church throughout the whole world to the ends of the earth, from the apostles and their disciples, that Christ shall come and raise up all flesh." This writer, who was a pupil of Polycarp, spends the greater part of his Fifth Book against the heretics in proving that the dead will rise again perfect men, with the same body ot flesh.

Athenagoras who wrote about this time put forth a treatise " Concerning the Resurrection of the dead " in which he strenuously maintains the identity of the sown and raised body, and h affirms that this view of the identity was insisted upon by all who in the church had written on the subject before him. He also informs us that with the cavilers the objection concerning one man's feeding on another was in those days the common objection against the resurrection of the body. But it appears this objection found no argument in the minds of the Christians.

Theophilus A. D. 181, in his Fifth Book to Autolycus, a heathen, says, " But you deny the resurrection of the dead, and say, "show me but one that has risen from the dead and when I see him I will believe." But what great matter is it if you believe when you see a thing done? Do you believe that Hercules though he burnt himself is yet living ? and that Æsculapius revived after he was struck with the thunder-bolt, and yet disbelieve those things which are revealed to you by God ?"

At this time too A. D., 177, was written the epistle of the churches of Vienna and Lyons extant in Euseleius, in which complaint is made that their persecutors would not suffer the bodies of the martyr's to be buried, but threw them to dogs to be devoured, and burned that which remained undevoured to ashes and threw the ashes into the river. "And this," say they, "they did as if they could master God and hinder their resurrection, that the Christians might not have any hopes of a resurrection, through the belief of which they despised the greatest torments and came willingly and with joy to their deaths. " Let us now see (said the perseoutors) whether they will rise again and whether their God can deliver them out of our hands." Thus it is shown that the ressurrection of the body was the faith of the martyrs. Clement, of Alexandria, A. D., 194, barely alludes to the doctrine, evidently affirming it.

Tertullian, in A. D., 200, wrote a book in defense of the resurrection entitled " De Resurrectione Carnis." In another work he affirms that one of the articles of faith received by the whole church with one accord and which was immoveable and unalterable was this, viz. "That Christ resurrection."ine all otas at emos system ofT

about this time have a chapter devoted to the resurrection of the body, and leaving, say defense of onr doctrine against the heathen who Hody, "the traditions of the worthy fathers, his derided it. It says'-" God Almighty will raise predecessors, endeavored to accommodate the 'ocus up through our Lord Jesus Christ, according to his promise, that cannot fail. And he will raise us up together with all those that have died from the beginning of the world, in the same form which now we have, without any mutilation or corruption. For we shall rise uncorrupted. For whether we die in the sea, or or have our particles dispersed in the earth, or are devoured by beasts or birds, He will will raise us up by his power, by which he holds the whole world in his hand. Not a hair of your heads shall perish. Through this cert in persuasion we endure stripes, persecutions, and death." The author of the " Recognitions of St. Clement," who lived in this age-supposed to be Bardesanes, of Syria-testifies his faith that the the following extract.

History of the Doctrine of the Res- bodies that have been dissolved will be reformed

Celsus and Lucian wrote in the second century : the former was the great adversary of the Christians and hater of Christ, while the later was a noted atheist. Celsus attempted to show that the resurrection of the same body was not the received and avowed doctrine of all the Christians, but unfortunately for his case the exceptions he alleges were among the worst heretics of the time. He styled the doctrine, "horridly impure, abominable, and impossible !" As for Lucian's testimony it is invaluable. Of the Christians he writes, "Those wretches persuade themselves that they shall be the whole man. (both body and soul) immortal, and shall live forever. And on this account they contemn death, and many of them offer themselves voluntarily to be put to death." With such testimony from an enemy it cannot be disputed that the first Christians held the resurrection of the body.

## Number Three.

Minucius Felix, A. D. 210, thus writes,-Who is so foolish and brutish, as to deny that God who first made man can form him again as he was before? Is it harder to make that which before had no being, than to restore that which once had a being. All bodies when dissolved, whether crumbled to dust, or dissolved into moisture, or reduced to ashes, or rarefied into vapor are lost to us, but to God, the keeper of the elements they are still preserved." This Christian author says the heathen objected to the Christian view on account of the Christians holding this view with so great and firm assurance, "as if they themselves had risen to life !" The doctrine evidently took deep root, and in their faith was a living reality.

A book was put forth at this time entitled "Concerning the Cause of the Universe, against the Heathen," having it is supposed either Caius the Roman Presbyter, or Hyppolytus for its author, who says, "God will raise us all up, not shifting the soul out of one body into another, but raising up the same bodies. You, O ye heathen, because you see that these bodies are dissolved, do not believe that they will rise agair. But learn you to believe. For since ye believe, according to Plato that the soul was made by God, yeu ought not to disbelieve but that God is able to raise up to life this body which is compounded of the elements, and to make it immortal."

Hippolytus in A. D. 220 wrote a book bearing the significant title "Concerning the Resu"rection of the Flesh." Du Pin says he held "That it is not more difficult for God to raise up men after their death, than it was for him to

p oduce them out of nothing." Origea flourished A. D. 230. Of the general fith both previous to and in his time this learned but mischievous man thus testifies, "The Resurrection of the Flesh is the doctrine preached in all the churches \* \* Neither we nor the Holy Scriptares say that the dead shall rise out of the shall come to judge the quick and dead, and earth with the same flesh, without any alteration that by the resurrection of the flesh." He says for the better." By this last sentence (written it was customary for Christians of his time to against Celsus) he only expresses the general pray that they might have part in "the first doctrine that the flesh or bodies of the dead would be raised incorruptible. But this writer The "Apostolical Constitutions" compiled testifies both for and against the literal corporeal trine of the resurrection to the notions of the heathen philosophers." Origen's writings, according to Moshiem, Milner, Dupin and others, were a batch of puerilities, subtleties, contradictions, false criticisms, and fancies. He was the first man in the Christian church who stood up and dared to deny the pre-millennial advent of our Lord and propounded the entirely new view that the resurrection body would be purely spiritual, etherial, and airy. So doing he nearly con founded the whole church, threw many Christian off the track, and set all Christiandom a quarreling over his writings after his death. We consider it a pity that he ever lived or wrote. I will first gives Origen's testimony in favor of the resurrection of the same body as presented in

## 122

O lonely tomb in Moab's land ! O dark Beth-peor hill ! Speak to these curious hearts of ours, And teach them to be still. God hath his mysteries of grace-Ways that we cannot tell; He hides them deep, like the secret sleep Of him he loved so well.

There is now living in a house in Peru, Mass., four generations-the great-grandmother, mother and daughter. The great-grandmother, aged 92, spun, Febuary 20, one run, or twenty knots of stocking yarn.

Washington Chronicle.

PRICES AT THE SOUTH .- The paper dollar at the South continues steady at about 20 cents, or \$5 in paper for \$1 in gold. The Richmond Whig says breadstuffs and provisions keep up in prices, but tobacco has fallen greatly, to the heavy loss of speculators. In clothing, the oppostion produced by the blockade runners and the blockade goods-buyers up has made a material change in some establishments, which are selling spring suits for men at \$50 that one month ago they could have easily sold for \$75 and \$100. Such facts indicate, it is believed, a general decline in merchandise and products.

"THERE, now," cried a little girl while rummaging a drawer in a bureau, " there, now, grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles.'

A tax of two francs, in the form of an admission fee, is now levied by order of government on each visitor to Pompeii.

# THE ADVENT HERALD.T

"There are some especially among the here. The Contrast-Modern Teachingtics that are offended at the church's belief of the resurrection, as if we believed foolishly and absurdly concerning it. To whom we may answer thus : If even they themselves confess that there will be a resurrection of the dead, let them answer us this question, What that is which died? Is it not the body? The resurrection therefore will be of the body. Let them tell us hesides whether they think that we shall have hodies in the resurrection or not? I think since the apostle Paul says that it is sown a natural body, and shall be raised up a spiritual body, they cannot deny but that the body is to rise, or that we are to have bodies in the resurrection. Now since it is certain that we are to have bodies in the resurrection, and the bodies that fell are said to rise again (for nothing but that which fell can properly be said to rise again,) there is no doubt but that our bodies are therefore to rise, that we may be again clothed with them. And if it were necessary that we should be in bodies, we ought not to be in any other bodies but our own. Now since it is true that they rise, and that they rise spiritual bodies, there is no doubt but that they are to rise again without their corruption and mortality : for it would be in vain for any one to rise from the dead that he may die again." Such is Origen's strong testimony in the affirmative, to which several pages more of similar testimony could be added. It is certain that Origen for the resurrection of the flesh cannot overthrow Origen against it. His apologists Photius and Pamphilus insist that a denial of the literal rising again of the dead body was one of the tenets falsely charged upon him. But it is certain that he contradicts himself, and advanced a new theory on this subject hitherto totally unknown in the church.

For the Herald. Lines suggested by the death of Sylvester Bliss.

## BY S. A. COBURN.

A great grief has of late come over my soul ; A grief all too great for mere words to convey:

An ocean of sorrow whose waters shall roll Deep and dark o'er my path in life's thorny way.

A friend and brother, a counsellor and guide ; One gentle and patient, loving, wise and good

Ever earnest and faithful the truth to defend, Has been called from the post where long he

has stood : moris speriods git do to

Long stood foremost in the ranks of the true brave,

Ever waging the fierce battle for the right And when called to meet the embrace of the grave.

He was found with armour all burnished and bright.

To his store of wisdom, for long years we've sought,

And on his judgment have we as long relied How oft we cry from our heart with grief o'erfraught.

Brother dear, Alas! alas! that thou hast died.

For yet longer we shall need those words of cheer. Of enlightenment too, from the sacred word ;

The Bible. BY ANTHONY PEARCE.

It has become quite general, on the part of professing Christians, to say that at death all the good go immediately to heaven, and enjoy perfect bliss and glorification, and this is one reason, why the advent of Christ and the resulestion of the body is held by many in such light esteem, and by others entirely discarded. It at death, we obtain all we could by a resurrection, and the advent of the Messiah, why do the Scriptures make so much account of the latter, and say so little of the former? Let us consult the oracles of God, leaving all human traditions, and let them speak to our understanding. We find on examining them that the gospel which saint Paul preached, was, " Christ and the resurrection," not glorification at death, " in the presence of God, where is fullness of joy and at his right hand where there are pleasures evermore," and David, expresses his faith in this this wise, "I shall be satisfied with thy (Christ's) likeness," and when that will be, John will inform us :--- "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him ; for we shall see him as he

We will now listen to Paul's teaching :-Moreover, brethren, I declare unto you the gospel which I preached unto you, which also ye have received, and wherein ye stand : By which also ye are saved, if ye keep in memory what I preach unto you, unless ye have believed in vain. For I delivered unto you first of all, that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures : For if the dead rise not, then is not Christ raised : And if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain : ye are yet in your sins. Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished. But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you let him be accursed. As we said before, so say I now again, If any man preach any other gospel mnto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed."

What lesson does this teach? but if there is to be no resurrection then all that have died in Christ, are not saved and glorified, but have perished and the apostles were false witnesses; we may further learn his faith as we read :--- But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call hersey, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets : And have hope toward God, which they themselves also allow. that there shall be a resurrection of the dead. both of the just and unjust. Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord : for whom I have suffered the loss of all things, and do count them but dung, that I may win Christ, and be found in him, not having mine own righteousness, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith : That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death : It by any means I might attain unto the resurrection of the dead." We don't understand by this that Paul had any doubt as to the resurrection, he believed there would be two, and his desire was to have part in the first, for " on such the second death would have no power," he wanted to be resurrected out from among the dead. Hear him still further :--- " For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better : For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven : If so be that being clothed we shall not be found naked. For we that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened : not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life." While a temporary absence from the body, with Christ in Paradise in the intermediate state

and suffering, yet the more earnest longing of how and what to teach, says, "These things his soul was to be clothed upon with immortali- teach and exhort :"-" If any man teach otherty which would be in the resurrection at the Se- wise, and consent not to wholesome words, even cond Advent, and not at death, as he says :--"Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not trine which is according to godliness, he is all sleep, but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall ings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of be changed. For this corruptible must put on the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying, that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory."

He makes no mention of receiving his crown and his full reward at death, but on the contrary declares :--- " For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith : Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day : and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

Not one word does he say about going to heaven here, he expected his reward when the Saviour promised to give it :--- "And behold, I come quickly: and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

It may be asked by some if the Savior did not promise the thief on the cross that he should be with him in paradise that day on which they died, we answer yes.

But his going to Paradise was not introducing him to his final glorious condition, but only to an intermediate state of rest, where those who die in the Lord are blest :- "And I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth : Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them." Waiting for the ultimate, which will be in the new earth Paradise, reigning with the King of Israel. While the New Testament is very clear in its teachings on the subject of a conscious intermediate state between death and the resurrection, yet the minds of the saints are carried forward to the day of resurrection as the crowning glory of their hope. The present, with all its privileges, blessings, and enjoyments in not a perfect state. The condition of intermediate existence, though one of comfort, peace and rest, is not the perfect state. "The spirits of just men," will be made perfect when united with their bodies that will be changed and fashioned like unto Christ's glorious body Hence, all the saints of God will be perfected together. "There all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect."

Although the Saviour is now seated at his Father's right hand in glory, he yet longs for that condition of exaltation, power and glory promised him :- " From henceforth he is expecting till his enemies be made his footstool." The great scriptural motive to repentance,

bloodless. faith, obedience and holiness, is the coming of the Son of Man, the resurrection of the dead, and Butler and demanded his authority for the warthe final glorified condition in the Kingdom of like demonstrations. " Look behind you and God. Neither death, nor the intermediate state see my authority," replied the General, pointing are presented as paramount or prominent mo- significantly to the long line of glittering baytives, but are always held as subordinate and onets-they were satisfied. secondary. Upon one point the testimony of the inhabitants

was more desirable than this condition of toil The inspired Paul, after instructing Timothy, the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to docproud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputsuch withdraw thyself." edt out into the

Providence, April 22.

boncetesde

For the Herald. tana word tot A Sketch.

Hampton is next to Jamestown the oldest settlement in Virginia ; situated at the mouth of the James River, or more strictly upon a small tributary stream called Hampton Creek, it has ever been from its exposed situation peculiarly liable to invasion in times of war. British troops were garrisoned upon its citizens, British port holes frowned grim threatenings upon walls and spires, both in the Revolution and the war of 1812. Historically it is interesting from another fact, that here were planted for the first time upon this continent the seeds of African servitude; a system that has since so powerfully swaved the destinies of the nation. It is true that the thrifty and speculative Dutch landed their cargo of twenty negroes at Jamestown, but a majority, if not all of them, were immediately brought to Hampton.

The years of 1860-61 found it a thriving and beautiful town, of some two thousand inhabitants; but three miles distant, Fortress Monroe has been built, and guards its harbor from foreign depredations. In the summer months the " Chivalry of the South " crowd its streets in pursuit of pleasure or of health. A military academy trains its youth in the school of the soldier. Its citizensare being enriched by the operation of the 'Pilot Law," which imposes a strict search upon every vessel leaving its wharves, the ostensible motive being the detection of runaway slaves, the real motive the exaction of a fee of five dollars from the owner of every craft so searched, or of the heavy fine inflicted should the regulation be violated.

The ordinance of secession passed (April 17th 1861, by the Legislature of the State) found its people divided, a few resisting the rampant spirit of dissunion from motives of policy rather than patriotism; their opposition was feeble and impotent; nothing could stay the tide of popular sentiment.

Government at length gathered sufficient force at Fortress Monroe to warrant an advance, and with General Butler at their head they marched upon Hampton. IIs

Great was the excitement in the threatened town ; visions of rapine and murder floated before the eyes of terrified women and children; a lew among the fiercer spirits of the male sex, seized their guns, and rushed to the bridge which stood between them and the advancing foe; they gazed upon the solid columns of "Yankee Hirelings," and with a wisdom worthy of all commendation, retired; the capture of Hampton was

A deputation of citizens waited upon General

Ind fondly we hoped he'd tarry with us here, Till he rose all triumphant to meet the Lord. But he's gone; and we bow to the sudden stroke, With hearts sorely bruised and well nigh breaking,

Praying God from on high, in pity to look On the souls that cry to Him, in grief o'erwhelming,

On the circle domestic, the church, and the schools.

Where he lived, loved and toiled with fervour and zeal;

On thousands of readers who hung on his word, Let thy rich consolation like dew distil.

And may some of his spirit and mantle rest On all who his weekly instructions enjoyed, That when his dead dust shall rise to new life, We may with him partake of bliss unalloyed. Haverhill, March 29th, 1863.

This must of necessity be the case, because a is uniform, the Union soldiery never wantonly condition of heirship is not as desirable as that destroyed private property, or insulted peaceof possessor; and the saints will never become fal citizens during the whole period of their ocpossessor's until they are raised from the dead, cupancy; such deeds were left to fitter hands. and introduced into the Kingdom of God, which Soon the disastrous battle of Big Bethel, (where will be established on the new earth, and after Winthrop and Grebble went up to God,) was the endless ages are introduced. This being the fought, and the solemn cortege of the dead case, why should not the church and the minismoved through the streets of Hampton amid the try govern themselves accordingly? Why keep secret acclamations of the disloyal people. Then in the back-ground what the Lord intended rumors of an advance in force of the Confedershould be foremost and greatest? Why magnify ate army caused the withdrawal of all the Union into undue importance those things which were troops-Hampton was defenceless. never designed as leading considerations ? When For three weeks it stood silent, and no armed will this turning of things upside down cease? heel or bugle blast, awoke the echoes of its

# THE ADVENT HERALD,

deserted streets. It was at the dusk of evening that three rebel soldiers. (young Hamptonians sent as spies by their General,) came stealthily to the houses of their friends, and supped with them; the next night a detachment of cavalry galloped into the town. A spectator says, " they rode back very slowly;" but upon each unsheathed sabre there gleamed a strange brightness; the very heavens were lurid with light-Virginia had applied the torch to the homes of her own children; and as the executioners rode slowly out into the solemn night, Hampton smouldered into ashes.

124

Sadly suggestive are her ruined homesteads, even to an uninterested spectator; how must the hearts bleed of those whose fondest recollections cluster around the desolate shelterless hearthstones; here nothing has been spared-a very graveyard of homes-each crumbling wall a spectre and a witness-silent orators whose noiseless speech is eloquent with admonition.

Beautiful even in its ashes is the old churchthe British in seventy-six made of it a barrack for their troops, and in the latter war a shamble, they used, but did not destroy. Now the pretty spire is level with the earth ; the old bell (given years ago by Queen Elizabeth,) molten and shapeless. In the graveyard are ancient tombstones, tiny graves, and proud sarcophage ; each bearing inscriptions telling some story of hope, and life to come; in their midst stand the blackened ruins past all resurrection. Stately moruners droop over crumbled fane and lowly deadtime-worn willows are there; who sway in the sad gale, and chaunt mournful requiems to the departed. While over all, in the Eternal heavens, sits God who has written, "My house shall be a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." "And he rent the veil of the temple in twain."

Retributive justice never sleeps-first to partake of the iniquities of the Slave System, first to fall victim to the violence which it ordained; the prayers of your children thrust forth from you with stripes, into suffering, degredation and nameless shames, have ever ascended unto the Just One; and your solemn assemblies, your rituals, and chimes, and organ notes, have been to Him a mockery. Virginia and her sister states are learning the same bitter lesson; learning it through tears and blood. The first-born of every household have been laid upon the sacrificial altar; their fields and pleasant places are laid desolate. And now gathering for the last despairing struggle in that "battle with fate. which can never be won," they await inevitable overthrow.

But amid the ashes of ruined Autocracies there will stand an enfranchised people; from whom in the ripening of mellow years to come, there shall emerge a brighter civilization ; with Liberty as its consort, and all scholarly lore with learned arts, and skillful handicraft for its minister. A. SOJOURNER.

"As God Wills." Pain's furnace-heat within me quivers, God's breath upon the flame doth blow ; And all my heart in anguish shivers And trembles at the fiery glow : And yet I whisper : As God will ! And in his hottest fire hold still. He comes, and lays my heart, all heated;

On the hard anvil, minded so, Into his own fair shape to beat it



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

#### The Summer Campaign.

If the cause in which we are engaged is worth anything, it is worth prosecuting with the uttermost vigor. At such a time as this, while heaven and earth are moved in the great conflict, and preparatory to what is yet before us, it ill becomes those who are looking for the speedy consumma-tion of the hope of Israel to be listless or indifferent to the great work before us. We must lay ourselves out for a vigorous campaign this coming season. Our churches and their pastors in towns and cities are all ready and willing to sacrifice for the good of the cause, and churches will spare their pastors and assist in sustaining them, to go out into the country places and hold grove-meetings, campmeetings, or conferences, or give courses of lectures on the Lord's coming and kindred doctrines-and pastors will love to do it. Let brethren and friends in the country look around and find suitable places for such meetings, and make arrangements as soon as possible. One or two preachers, with what assistance a few good, warm-hearted brethren can render, is enough to carry on a grove or even campmeeting. So let them be multiplied. For ourselves, we expect to spend a large part of the time in such services the coming season. We shall arrange to attend as many of the annual conferences as possible, and then to hold camp or grove-meetings, where the way opens.

We shall attend the conference at Morrisville, Pa., May 26th, and hope to meet brethren from all parts of the State, New York and New England. Then we have a pressing invitation to attend the Canada East and Northern Vermont Conference, in June, with which we shall, if possible, comply. It would be like cold water to a thirsty soul to meet our old friends of Canada East, where we went twenty-one years ago, preaching the Gospel of the kingdom of God, and held the first Advent camp-meeting ever held; and where the word of the Lord had free course. We trust to see such days return.

There are many isolated brethren who long for Advent preaching in their neighborhoods ; and they can have it as well as not, if they make a little effort. Their neighbors, if they are not able to do it themselves, will help them to fit up a grove or orchard, for a four or five days' meeting, and would all turn out to hear. So do not be faint-hearted. We have many places in our mind now, where the experiment has been tried and proved successful. Ministers and people, then, let us be all at it and always at it.

Christian and Ministeriai Effort. evitom reat scripturat THE SECRET OE SUCCESS.

filled with the Spirit.

Ministers who go from their knees to the pulpit, seldom have a dry and barren time. Christians who go from the closet to the prayer-meeting, breathing the atmosphere of love, seldom miss a good meeting. Those, whether minister or people, who labor much in secret prayer for the conversion of sinners rarely fail of being fruitful branches of the true vine. Whatever we do, then, should be done in the spirit of Christ and heartily as unto the Lerd. Who and what are we who profess to be looking for our returning Lord?

"Souls for the marriage feast?

logsog Ah, yes ! But are we now to ball oW

bus Robed and prepared ?eng lus 1 thiss doi 

Jesus is there.'

Proposing and promising to go to the marriage of the Lamb, and making the needful preparation by putting on the wedding garment, are altogether different things ;---and the latter only can give us admission there. But the great festival is at hand. Such a preparation for that day will be also a preparation for usefulness. gas doy

# New Work on the Prophecies.

We have received from W.Z. Hobert, 112 N. 10th street, Philadelphia, publisher of the Prophetic Times, a copy of " The last Times and the great Consummation," an earnest discussion of momentous themes ; by Joseph A. Seiss, D.D., author of "The gospel in Leviticus," "The parable of the Ten virgins," " The day of the Lord," " Lectures on the epistles to the Hebrews," etc., revised and enlarged edition. Philadelphia : Smith, English & Co., 23 N. 6th St.; N. Y., Blakeman & Mason; Boston: Gould & Lincoln; Cin., G, S. Blanchard. 1863. Price, \$125. Postage, 19 cts.

This work was first published in 1856, but is now revised and enlarged by the addition of between 100 and 200 pages, conforming the work to his more matured views, after seven years study and observation of passing events.

To those who are acquainted with the writings of Dr. Seiss, the work will need no commendation from us. To those who are not thus acquainted, we will say that without endorsing all its peculiarities, we regard this work as among the best which have eminated from the press either in Europe or America, on the subject of the coming reign of Christ. It is a work of great vigor of thought and argument, and we doubt not will do much to help forward the great work of arousing and instructing the church and alarming the world, that they may prepare for the great event.

He presents briefly his reasons for regarding Napoleon 3d as the coming Anti-christ of the last days.

On the subject of the time of the Advent he says "I have been unable to fix upon any precise time. Some profess to know it ; I do hot. Christ may come in three, seven, or ten years; or not so soon. But I wish to bear my distinct testimony, that I believe His coming is at hand, and that we ought to be ready and expecting it any and every day.'

## taind) niw Va The New Tract

By Rev. D. Bosworth, is now ready for distribution, "The Cup of Wrath taken from the Hand of the Jews and Put into the Hand of the Gentile-A Sign of the Times."

The design of this tract is to show that the times of the Gentiles, (Luke 21: 24,) are closing up, and the great day of God's wrath on the nations is at

one day ! The same results always have followed | HEALTH REFORM LECTURES .- Dr. J. C. Jackson, from then till now, when the same means have been M. D., the principal director of "Our Home," at used. If we wish success, it must be gained by per- Dansville, N. Y., has during the past week given a severing prayer of faith for the gift of the Holy course of five lectures on the above subject, in Mer-Ghost to accompany the word. In our coming ef- cantile Hall, Summer St., in this city. Quite an inforts for the advancement of the cause in which we terest has been awakened on the subject, and it is are engaged, we shall be successful only as we are proposed at a future time to organize a society in Boston, to promote this reformation. His visit to the city was quite successful and satisfactory to those interested.

> The nature of the lectures will be gathered from the following programe :---

> Ist, "The Health Reformation ;" 2d, "The Health Reformation and what it is doing ;" 3d, "Causes of Disease ;" 4th, "Woman's Right to Health ;" 5th, "The Hygienic Treatment, or natural methods of curing disease."

To Correspondents.

We have no copies of the Herald for March 17th. containing brother Bliss' obituary.

J. S. BRANDESBURG. She will owe, July 1st, two dollars.

"Death is the gate to immortality." This line found its way into the Herald some weeks ago, through our former foreman, without the knowledge o the editor till it was in print. The editor does n st call it sound doctrine.

E. EDGERTON. It was received.

THOMAS N. LEE. The money was received and credit d to 1153, July 1st.

ION'S MORNING.

Zion, awake! Thy night is at an end, Thy dawn has come, Thy sun at last has risen, Above thee once again The glory rests ;--Arise and shine ! Ages of troubled sleep, Long years of feverish dreams, Have been thy lot, since first, From the deep blood-fill'd cup, In madness thou didst drain Wine of astonishment; And the dark sleep began? The Roman battle-axe Has thundered at thy gates; The Roman torch laid low Thy marble shrine ; The Roman plough thy sides Hast furrowed o'er and o'er ; Yet thou hast slept ! The tramp of Moslem feet, Clang of crusading steel, The sound of endless war, Voices of foe and friend, The wailing of thy sons, Have all been vain ;--Thou hast not waked ! At length, awake, arise ! Put on thy glorious strength, In beauty deck thyself ; Go forth to meet thy King, Who comes in love and might, In majesty and joy-Thine own anointed King ! -Quarterly Journal of Prophecy.

## NOTICE.

To the Shareholders of the Boston Advent Association :

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Boston Advent Association is hereby notified, and called for the purpose of choosing a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sylvester Bliss, of Rozb rry, county of Nortolk, State of Massachusetts, and any other business that may come before the meeting. Said meeting to be held at the Chapel Building of said Association, corner of Hudson an land Streets, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, May 14, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

With his great hammer, blow on blow : And yet I whisper, As God will hab asi anitation And at his heaviest blows hold still. - He takes my softened heart and beats it; The sparks fly off at every blow : He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it, And lets it cool and lets it glow, And yet I whisper, As God will ! And in his mighty hand hold still. Why should I murmur? for the sorrow Taus only longer-lived would be; Its end may come, and will to-morrow, When God has done his work in me, So I say trusting, As God will to , they adt bim And, trusting to the end, hold still. and Ha kindles. for my profit purely, maloon Affliction's glowing, fiery brand ; And all his heaviest blows are surely Inflicted by a Master hand ; So I say praising, As God will And hope in him, and suffer still. -Julius Sturm.

"Tarry ye in Jerusalem till ye be endowed with power from on high," said our Lord and Master to the eleven and those who were with them. But how did they tarry? Was it with careless inattention to the great object to be attained ? The Saviour had promised to send the Comforter, the promise of His Father, not many days thence. They expected it. But they did not sit down and fold their hands and say, "He promised it and it will come." But they said, "He has promised and declared that He will be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." With this feeling they went back from Olivet to Jerusalem, and commenced a prayermeeting among all the disciples ; and for a whole week they were all of one accord in one place, engaged in prayer. Then came the endowing power upon them, and they began to "speak as the Spirit gave them utterance." The effect was electrical and glorious. It did not take long then to obtain an audience, nor to make that audience tremble before God, and to accept Jesus of Nazareth as the true Messiah. Think of three thousand converts in do not mean to keep it idle.

hand. The facts enunciated as to a change in the condition of the Jews among the nations is conclusive evidence that Messiah's throne is soon to be set up. For, said the Lord, (Ezek. 21: 27-"It shall be no more till He come whose right it is, and I will give it Him." ....

Price-30 cents per hundred, or \$2 50 per thousand. Postage paid.

We hope to see thousands of the little messengers floating on the wings of all winds this season. must make this a business. More are to follow this if the friends will furnish us the means of publishing, as we doubt not they will. The orders are coming in. Those who send can have the tracts for distribution, or leave it with us to circulate them. Let tract distribution associations be formed in every place where we have friends. Never go to the work without asking a blessing on the tract. Those who want tracts and will distribute them, should send at once, even if they can't pay for them. We shall give till our fund for tracts is exhausted. We

It will be seen by Section 18 of the Articles of Agreement, that the person elected shall receive "in writing," not less than a majority of all the Shares in the Association for the time being.

JOSHUA V. HIMES. J. W. WEST, APOLLOS HALE, JOHN EMERSON, Trustees.

Boston, April 16, 1863.

the church, and th

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE NOTICE .- The constitution requires a majority of all the shares issued to vote in the election of Trustee, which will require 156 votes, every share having a vote. The votes may be cast personally by shareholders, or by proxy, that is, by persons duly authorized by power of attorney, to cast the vote.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. County of \_\_\_\_\_, ss. State of \_\_\_\_\_. Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., have this day appointed and constituted C. D., of the city of Bos-

# THE ADVEN F HERALDT

ton and State of Massachusetts, my true and lawful was made for the government to send a mail agent attorney, for me and in my name to cast the votes in the ship, who would represent an official guarshares of stock held by me in the Boston Advent Association, at the meeting called to be held on Thursday, May 14, 1863, for the purpose of electing a Trustee to fill the place of Sylvester Bliss, deceased, and for such other business as may witness my hand and seal this - day of May

1863.



The army news for the past week is indeed cheering ! All the armies of the North are again in mo- at their request. The Times, in an editorial says : tion ! Gen. Hooker's whole army has crossed the Rappahannock, and is " pushing the enemy to the wall." Continual skirmishing has been going on for several days, and 600 or 700 prisoners have been captured. Gen. Hooker has issued the following stirring address to his troops :----

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ? NEAR FALMOUTH, APRIL 30.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 47. It is with satisfaction the commanding general announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have deter mined that our enemy must ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our ground, where certain destruction await him. The operations of the 5th, 11th, and 12th corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Hooker, in no Starter (Signed) noise C. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

The latest news from Vicksburg is to the 28th The entire army of Gen. Grant was in motion. T We have now nine gunboats, two rams and seven trans ports, besides a large number of flat boats and barges, below Vicksburg. They were protected in running the batteries by bales of cotton and hay. Gen. Steel, during his late expedition, destroyed over a million bushels of corn and quantities of ba con, and captured 500 mules and nearly as many cattle.

Another attack is to be made upon Charleston immediately. The affair is said to have been arraigned for the 3d inst. The land force will co-operate with the navy in this second attack.

The results, among others. of Gen. Banks' expe dition, are: accomplishing a march of over 200 miles; beating the enemy in three battles, two on land, one on Grand Lake ; dispersing the rebel army utterly; destroying the rebel navy; capturing the foundries of the enemy at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works ten miles south-west of the latter place ; capturing the camp equipage of the enemy, also several guns and between 1000 and 2000 prisoners, and so deranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months, if ever, reorganize his land and naval forces in that portion of Louisiana Other successes of Gen. Banks, already known t the public, are mentioned. Our loss in the two land battles was 600 or 700. Nothing could exceed the conduct of the officers and privates in Gen. Banks' command. The dispatches say : "We have not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, and captured his materials for the reorganization of his force, but we have also in our possession his regarding Poland. The Courts of Italy and Portuablest officers of the sea and land.'

of St. Domingo, March 28th, by the United States steamer Alabama, and when last seen had her in tow.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our latest foreign arrivals are from Liverpool 18th attack on Kallisch was daily expected. to New York 30th inst. A portion of the news which that inter

anty that she was bound to the port for which she cleared. Earl Russell promised to consider the proposal. He expressed much surprise on hearing of the detention of the officers and supercargo on board the Peterhoff, they not being criminals nor subject to criminal law. A policy of insurance was attempted to be effected at Loyds on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with a certificate from Mr. Adams addressed to Admiral Du Pont, dated from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Messrs. Howell and Tidman have furnished Mr. Adams with evidence that the vessel was really bound to Matamoras with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he therefore cheerfully gave them a certificate " Mr. Adams has transferred the police of the Mexican land frontier to English ports of shipment, by a system of passes for English goods and merchandise, without which they are not to reach the Mexican coast. The one safeguard he has granted evidently

had a money value, since it was produced at Loyd's in order to obtain insurance. If it was likely to reduce the premium it gave the shippers an unfair advantage over all the firms to which Mr. Adams, from caprice or misinformation, might refuse his pass, but the commerce of England will not accept an exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American ticket of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. In continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico we deny even the lia bility to any detention or interruption. The traffic is legitimate and cannot be carried on in letters of permits and certificates from the U. S. Legation. English merchants cannot go as suppliants to foreign ministers for licenses to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a calcu-lation or a blunder." The *Times*' city article gives further particulars of the affair. It says the gentleman named in the pass by Mr. Adams are Mr. Howell, an American contractor, and Gen. Zirman of the Mexican army, and it was the agents of these persons who attempted to effect an insurance. Mr. Adams, in a letter, said he granted the certificate on account of the creditable object in view, which object was to ship arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in the war against France. The insurance proposed was 80,000 pounds sterling on the arms, and 30,000 on the ships' freight. Lord R. Cecil, asked if it was true that spies had been sent to Liverpool to watch the dockyards and confederate agents. Sir G. Grey denied that any spies had been employed by the Government. The facts were these; Earl Russell had received a letter from the American Minister containing various allegations in reference to the infringement of the foreign enlist ment at Liverpool. The Mayor of Liverpool had consequently been requested to make inquiries, but no suggestion had been made as to the manner in which such inquiries should be made. He was afterwards informed that the head constable of Liverpool had made inquries, and neither the Mayor nor watch committee had raised any objections.

Poland .- The Paris Pays says the dispatches of England, France and Austria were presented to Russia on the 17th. A Vienna dispatch says the question threatened to assume greater complications. Great excitement prevailed in Norway and Sweden gal had conveyed to St Petersburg their adhesion to We have the gratifying intelligence that the rebel the notes of the three powers. The revolutionary privateer "Retribution" was captured off the port Committee had divided Poland into twenty-three districts, each to furnish 400 men and pay taxes. Since the publication of the annesty, it is asserted, the movements of the insurgents had become more active. Numerous engagements are reported. An

sting as reletter to the Queen of Spain, in rather pressi terms on behalf of imprisoned Protestants.

# ADVERTISEMENTS. 50,000 Bottles Sold a

# WELLCOME'S IMPORTANT REMEDIES?

WHEN I began to offer my remedies for sale I was finid and spoke cautiously, fearing I might act the quark. But having proved them in all forms of such dis-eases as they are adapted to, and seeing the astonishing effect of them in the cure of the most distressing cases in all classes of constitutions and stages of disease; and having received thousands of testimonials of the most fattering character, we now speak with all bolances, con-dent that they are above all estimate. The GREAT GERMAN COUCH REMENTY - For all disease: An biokeon, Boston, Mass.; Elder S. K. Partridge, White-feld, Me.; Mr. S. Bradley, Vienna, Me.; Mrs. T. Hur-bey, Newcastle, Me.; Miss Amanda Lougee, Hallowell, Me.; Mrs. D. N. Kidder Bristol, N. H.; Mrs. Weedon, Holland, Vt.; and hundreds of others; oured of bad cases Woodside, Brunswick, Me.; Mr. Joseph Ford, Jefferson, Me.; Mary S. Burrough, Providence, R. I.; and many orthers cured of the most distressing cases of *Phila*is. Mrs. W. Patten, Topsham; Mrs. F. Winslow, Yar-mouth; Mrs. J. H. Conant, Riehmond, Me., cured of Children of D. Tarr, Litchfield; of Capt. J. Lawrency, Yamouth, and more than twenty others, cured of Croup, some of whose lives were saved by it, all other remedia-tioning. For common colds, hoarsenees, coughs, sore lang, &c., thousands testify it is the best and cheapest even used.

WHY so many call for WELLCOME'S REMEDIES. Please read, and you will try them. Life and silver coin saved in these times.

From a Philadelphia Merchant. DEAR SIR.—This morning Mr. J. Allison Eyster showed me a twenty-five cent piece just ejected from his throat, which he swallowed accidentally eleven months auffered very much, and had applied to his physician at Chambersburg, without help; then placed himself under the care of the celebrated Dr. Horace Greene, of New York—suffered much from his treatment, without help, He then placed himself under the care of Dr. Gerhart, of Philadelphia, who did not relieve him. On my return nome from Yarmouth, Me., I induced him to try. Well-come's Great German Cough Remedy. He took two bot; they and last Thursday, Dec. Itht, while coughing and throwing up mucus, he ejected the piece of money which would have killed him. H. H. MARKLEY. Dean Sin:—Send me one bottle of "Wellcome's Great From a Philadelphia Merchant.

Dec. 17, 1862. DEAL SIR:-Send me one bottle of "Wellcome's Great German Remedy," and one bottle of "Wellcome's Liver Regulator." I have been sick one year, had a council of six doctors, took their remedies. They called my ease "Spinal Affection and Liver Complaint." Could not cure me. I took one bottle of the *Great German Remedy*; and got more help from it than all else I have taken. Watertown, Vt., Ian. 24, 1863. E. J. WALTON. A Strong Case.

A Strong Case. A Strong Case. Mrs Herley had one of the most afflicting cases of Bron-ohits, had nearly lost her speech, talked with great diffi-oulty and distress, and seemed nearly past, the reach of help, when she commenced taking the Great German Rem-edy, after being some months under care of doctors, in great weakness and debility.

TESTIMONY. TESTIMONY. MR. WELLCOME:—My wife is getting well; the Great German Remedy is helping her. She is fast improving, and we are or rulating the new of what your medicine is doing all around amongst our neighbors. It has done a great care for another woman in our town. We are satis-ised it is a valuable medicine. THOMAS HERLEN. Newastle, Me., Oct. 27, 1860. M. WELLCOME: —Some months ago you left at my store some Great German Remedy, which sold very readily, and gives the best suffishertion of any cough remedy I sell, and keep all the popular articles of the day. I have sold the last bottle, and have frequent calls for it. Should like to have you send a supply at once. F. S. BETANN. Me have hundreds of such testimories of eures of brom-noinis, pithisis, croup, loss of volce, coughs, influenza, colds, bloeding, weak lungs, &c., &c. 2. Livere Regulators AND DEREPTIC CORER. — C. White Richmond, Me., says: "It has been disted my ite more than one hundred dollars." George Webber, ite held. Me., says: "It have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter, Waterville, says: "I have used two bottles and nd it double extra. It is a valuable medicine." Mr. J. S. Orter Yarm Nith, took one bottle of "Weitenne's Liver Regula-tor," and says: "It has benefited memore than a hundred dollars." Mrs. Nancy Humpbrey, of Yarmouth, says: "I have used Weltcome's Liver Regulator, and think it to be an excellent medicine for fiver complaints." Mr. W. L. Rowell, Hatley, C. E., says: "Your Liver Regulator is a most excellent medicine. I have used it in ny own fami-ity. It gives satisfaction wherever used." Young & Cut-ler, West Camden, say: "Your Liver Regulator is all sold; send us more. We can send you some first-rate cer-filtents of ourse effected by it "C. H. Robinson, Litchtificates of cures effected by it " C. H. Robinson, Litch-field, Mo., says: "I want two bottles of Welcome's Liv-er Regulator;" it is doing great things in this neighbor-hood." We have great numbers of such certificates. 3. WELCOME'S PAIN CUREN. --Elder I. Wight, Augusbiod." We have great numbers of such certificates.
3. WELCOME'S PAIS CHER. —Elder I. Wight, Augusta, ays: "It is the best thing for an irritated throat and lung, and for choic lever saw." Elder A. C. Hodgkins, Vianna, says: "It is being successfully used here for the our of diptheria. Sead me a lot immediately; what I had is all sold." J. W. Griffin, Stark, says: "It is being successfully used here for the subscription; it is being successfully used here for the our of diptheria. Sead me a lot immediately; what I had is all sold." J. W. Griffin, Stark, says: "Your mediately; what I had is all sold." J. W. Griffin, Stark, says: "Your mediately; what I had is all sold." J. W. Griffin, Stark, says: "Your mediately; what I had is all sold." J. W. Griffin, Stark, says: "Your mediately; what I have notheard of all other articles of that description; it is being used with good success for diptheria. Line motheard of a single instance where it has failed; sead three dozon more." D. N. Kidder, Bristol, N. H., says: "Your mediately one box of solatic rheumatism has been cured by one box of a solatic rheumatism has been cured by one box of the Te puts 'Perry Davis' Pain Killer' all in the shade." Wm. Baker, Yarmonth, says he cured a valuable horse of mands are being cured of various pains, cramps, eolies, rheumatism, sprains, arinary troubles and neuralgia, for minds the than all other limitents.
Tom the kingdom of Perry Davis' 'Pain Killer," Paridence.
"Mr. WELLOWE: -Enclosed is ten dollars for more of your 'Pain Curer'." It is all the go. This man ordered and received of us.

#### Stop that Diarrhea.

We prepare a "Diarrhea Syrup," which has proved it self for twenty years to be naster of that trouble in near-ly all its forms. We challenge *all* to produce its equal-It has done wonders in the army, and could it be thorough-ly introduced into the hospitals, it would save thousands of lives and the government great expense. We warrant it to do more than any other preparation now known by dontors a there. doctors or others.

5. OUR JAUNDICE BITTERS are very highly prized and extensively used

N. B. Our remedies are purely vegetable, safe in all cases for old and young, male and temale, in whatever condi-tion of life.

Call for our Circular and read the testimonies.

Prepared only by I. C. WELLCOME & CO, Yarmouth, Mc. Sold by medicine dealers extensively. In Boston, by Himes & Griffin, 48 Kneeland St.; J. S. Noble, cor. of Carver and Elliot Streets; George T. Adams, 167 Han-over Street. Providence, R. I., Samuel Burroughs, 99 High Street. Bristol, N. H.. Mrs. D. N. Kidder. All cash orders promptly attended to by addressing the Pro-prietors. prietors.

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE is a step by way of progress in the healing art. It is adapted to all the purposes of a family Salve. It effectually cures piles, wounds, bruises, sprains, exits, childhains, corns, burns, fever-scres, scrofulous humors, erysipelas, salt-rheum, king's evil, rheumatism, spinal difficulties, chafngs in warm weather, \$c. \$c., and is believed by many experi-enced and competent judgest to be the best or abination of medicinaling redients for external inflammatory difficul-ties that has ever been produced. Many of the best phy-sicians of the variousschools use it and also recommend it. Every farmer should have it for horses; for the cure of scratches, sprains, chafings, \$c., and also for • re toat on oows. It cures fellows. It cures warts.

From Mr. Morris Fuller, of North Creek, N. Y. and your Golden Salve to be good for everything that we have tried it for. Among other things for which we have nsed it, is a bad case of 'scald head' of our little girl asseffectin this case was also favorable.

We like your Golden Salve very much in this place. Among other things I knew a lady who was cuied of a very bad case of sore eyes. Walter S. Plummer Lake Vllage, N. H.

Mrs. Glover, East Merrimack street, Lowell, was oured of a bad case of piles by the use of one box of the Salve. Mr. Farrington, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer in Lowell, was relieved of piles which had a licted him for many years, and remarked to friend that it was worth \$100 a box for piles.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Bliss, of Brunswick, Me., says: "I have several riends who have been cured of scrofulous humors by the Golden Salve. You may ecommend it from me as a val-aable Salve."

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

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

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

Beston, July 12, 1859. Bro. Whitten : I have used you

gards our relations with France and England. The hope which we indulged, as expressed in our last issue, is changed to gloomy forebodings again.

England .- On the 6th, a deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the Mexican trade, waited on Earl Russell. The importance of the interview was considerably enhanced by an announcement made during its progress, that while the United States Government has been seizing British vessels bound to Matamoras without any contraband throne have been removed. on board, Mr. Adams has given special license for a

ship to proceed from England to Matamoras free from interference by American cruisers, to carry sujplies, which are stated to consist of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in the war with France. It was also shown that the interference of the Federal eruisers with the Mexican trade had the effect to enable the Americans to establish a monoply. As the immediate object of the deputation was to Sea Queen, which was detained at Falmouth await- per cent., and one million two hundred thousand ind the decision of the Government, a suggestion for conversions of currency into the New Loan.

Greece.-It is stated that Bavaria has entered a special protest against the occupation of the Greek

throne by any king not belonging to the Bavarian dynasty. The National Assembly of Greece has formed a new Ministry, and voted thanks to England for the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands A Copenhagen journal says the difficulties which opposed Prince William's acceptance of the Greek

> India and China .- The Imperialists have again been defeated at Shoenshing for want of besieging material. The British fleet has gone to Japan where an outbreak is reported.

> The receipts at the Government Treasury in New York, on Wednesday, were nearly three millions of dollars, of which two millions were deposited at 5

It is all the go. This man ordered and received of us \$49.80 worth in three months, to sell in Providence, R. I., inst summer.

Golden Salve in my family, and I am acquainted with a large number of families also who have used it; and I have reason to believe that it is really what you recom-mendit to be. J. V. HIMES.

Made only by C. P. Whitten, No. 35 and 37 East Mer acue only by C. F. whitten, No. 35 and 37 East Mer rimack street, Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists, and at country stores. Price 25 cts. per box, or \$2 per dozen. I want good, reliable, persevering agents to canvass, in all parts of the United States and Canada. A large dis-count will be made to agents. aug 13-pd to jan 1'63 For sale at this office.

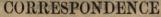
DANIEL CAMPBELL. 2.1 & ai rouge of the State of States of State

P. O. address, Carliele, C. W. Juit of 200

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

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

# THE ADVENT HERALD.



126



In this department, articles are solicited, on the general subject of the Advent, from friends of the Herald, over their own signatures, irrespective of the particular views which it defends. Views of correspondents not dissented from, are not necessarily to be considered as editorially endorsed. Correspondents are expected to avoid all personalities, and to study Christian courtesy in all references to views and persons. Any departure from this should be regarded as disentitling the writer to any reply. Christian and gentlemanly discussion will be in order ; but not needless, unkind, or uncourteouscontroversy.

> For the Herald. MY JOURNAL. TOUR WEST. No. 7.

Labors in Buchanan, Mich .- The State of the Advent Cause-Visit to Niles and Interview with Rev Alfred Brgant-Elder Mansfield.

Friday, Jan. 15th. Arrived at the depot about 11, P. M., and found brother Mansfield and others waiting for me, from whom I had a joyful reception. I soon found myself in the happy home o brother M., where I was cordially greeted by his household and every want of a weary traveller supplied.

In a brief conversation I found brother M. and his wife, who is a "true yoke-fellow," had he'd preparatory meetings of prayer, and had all things in readiness for me. The church was in good work ing condition and ready to take hold with me at once in the labor of bringing souls to Christ and of building up the cause.

Friday, Jan. 16th. Commenced our meetings this evening, and though we had a short notice a large audience were in act ndance. The regular appoint ment was on the 18th, but I could not afford to lie by two days, when there was an opportunity to do good, and so improved both Friday and Saturday. and had very good times in speaking on Isa. 26: 3 Perfect Peace; and on Assurance, from 2 Tim. 4 6-8-"Henceforth there is a crown of righteous ness laid up for me."

Sabbath, Jan. 18th. Spoke in the morning from Dan. 2d. Traced the four universal monarchies. from the days of Nebuchadnezzar to the end of all earthly dominion, and the establishment of God's everlasting kingdom, in which there will be no generation or corruption, no tears, sickness, sorrow or DEATH ; and showed by the fulfillment of this vision that we stand on the threshold of the glorified kingdom. Glorious prospect for the heirs of the kingdom !

In the atternoon I attended the Sabbath school and Bible class. Eighty or more were pre ent and took part in this delightful exercise. The school is prospering under the superintendence of brothen Richards and his faithful co-workers. It is one o the best schools I found among our people in the West. Brother and sister Mansfield take an inter est in it, as all pastors should, which is of great service to the school.

In the evening I expounded the eleventh chapter of Revelation, to'a crowded audience, and had breathless attention for an hour and a half. showed that the two witnesses were the Word o God, the Old and New Testament ; and that the prophesied in sackcloth 1260 years, during the pa-pal reign. And when they had *finished* their testimony, they were slain by the "Beast" from the pit And as they were slain in 1793, the 1260 years must have commenced in A. D. 533. And so the

church wake up to see these things and gird herself to meet her coming King?

During the week, from Monday the 19th to the next Saturday, we held three services each day. Conference and prayer in the morning, and lectures in the afternoon and evening. These meetings were well attended and sustained with much interest I rarely meet with a church who give so much assistance and sympathy in the work of the Lord. The week ended in joy and triumph. Many were blessed, and all could say it was "good to be here." I spoke on practical subjects in the afternoon, and in the evening prophetical. Visited between servi-

Sabbath, Jan. 25th. Spoke on the prophetic periods, showing their harmonious termination in 1867-8. In the evening expounded the twentieth chapter of Revelation-the two resurrections and the one thousand years' reign of Christ with his saints on the earth, beginning with the end of this dispensation. The house was crowded as usual, and a deep and solemn interest. The holy communion was administered to-day to over one hundred of the happy saints.

Monday, Jan. 26th. In company with brother and sister Mansfield went to Niles. Brother M. and I called upon the Rev. Alfred Bryant, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place. He is a Millenarian, and has written several works on the subject, which are now out of print. We were received with great cordiality and had a free conversation of more than an hour on the signs of the times, the state of our country and the coming kingdom. He is not preaching much on the prophecies at this time ; but the burden of his preaching is on the importance of a preparation for events that are soon to come on the earth. They have a revival interest among them on the higher life, and have kept up a daily prayer-meeting for some time. We telt better for the interview. O, it is good to converse and associate with kindred spirits, to compare our views, and give and receive words of good cheer in these times of peril.

Mr. Bryant is one of the humble and earnest men of the times, and is highly esteemed by the community. But like all earnest men in these times he i not without enemies. He has asked for a dismis-sion from the church, and intends to be free to devote his time and talents to a free proclamation of the Gospel of the kingdom among the destitute. God give him good speed. Allideb bag resultion dairy We returned to Buchanan in the evening, where

I preached to a crowded audience on right living, or according to the laws of life and health, in order to higher attainments in religion. It was well received by all except some dealers in intoxicating drinks, who, in good time, left the house, it being quite too hot for them.

Tuesday, Jan. 27th. Gave two lectures to-day, with a view to close up in the evening. But the interest was such I consented to remain another day and preach in the evening to the young people. In the afternoon of Wednesday there was a funeral of in interesting boy, a neighbor of brother Mansfield, to we all attended the funeral. Being Universalists, they had their own minister, who invited me to sit with him and take part. He spoke from 2 Cor. 5: 1. He showed the reason why he did not be. lieve in the resurrection of the body, and gave his argument for the future existence of the dead as going to heaven on the breath leaving the body. There was no future coming of Christ, no future judgment, no future resurrection, and Christ's body did not rise from the tomb ! There was only an elimination from the body. So at death all go directly to heaven, and enter on their full reward, and are glorified. Redemption complete. He read a part of the 15th of 1st Corinthians, but gave it an interpretation to harmonize with the above views. It was a compound of Spiritualism, Universalism and Swedenborgianism.

I had some conversation with this clergyman, v. Mr. Strope, in which I gained some information as to the present position of Universalists. I was not aware that they had apostatized so far from Winchester, Murray and other fathers of the sect. It seems to me they have but little farther to go to get out of the Bible altogether. In the evening I preached my last discourse, which I addressed to the young people. We had a solemn season, and I trust that many who wept will also pray and come to Christ. I can but hope a good narvest of souls will be gathered under the labors of brother and sister Mansfield, who continue the meetings over another week. I took my leave of this kind people after two weeks labor, in which I formed many happy associations. I felt reluctant to leave this happy and interesting church. It is the largest and best church f Adventists I have visited in the West. I was raised, and has been built up, and has been sustain ed by the labors of brother and sister Mansfield. It now has a membership of one hundred or more

Four new members were added during our meetings. Some of the members of this church having embraced the doctrines of the "age to come," so called, withdrew some time since and organized a church of their own. Elder Stephenson was with them when in other denominations, although they differed some-I was there, and attended my lectures, and took notes, with a view to review them after I had leit, to which I had no possible objection, and about which I have felt no concern. I am an Adventist, and the doctrines I hold and preach have been tried and proved to be good. So far as I have become acquainted with the doctrine and usages of the "age to come," I have not been favorably impressed. But let every one be fully persuaded in their own mind.

Brother and sister Mansfield came West in the early history of the cause, and have been faithful. And they are still laboring for its unity and prosperity. They have my prayers for their future suc-cess. I hope my visit will prove a blessing to them and the flocks under their care in Buchanan and elsewhere. They are worthy, and should be sustained in their work.

The proposed camp-meeting in June I trust will give the cause a new impetus, and that we shall see prosperity in all this region. Let all rally and come up to the feast of tabernacles in June next.

Thursday, Jan. 29th. Rose at 4, A. M., and took carriage with brother Baker and others for South Bend, Ind .. Took the car for Hillsdale, the place of my next meeting. We had a bad road, but made the distance in season, for our knowledge of the time. But we were led into an error on the time. We were informed that the car started at 9 o'clock 40 minutes. But the true time was 8 o'clock 20 minutes. So we were too late ! So much for not knowing the true time. Our Saviour condemned the Jewish church for their ignorance of the time of their visitation. "And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou in this thy day, the things which belong to thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes—because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation;" Luke 19: 41-44. The disappointment to me was slight, because there was another train in which I could get to my appointment. But to the Jewish church there was no other time. The last hour of probation was gone. "The harvest was past and the summer was ended, and they were not saved." So it will be with the Gentile church. If she in her blindness rejects the light on the prophetic periods and says, "My Lord delay\_ eth His coming, He will come in an hour that they know not, and cut them off from the inheritance of His people. "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up ; know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand."

"O solemn, dreadful, glorious news ! The "Gentile times" about to close ! And Zion's King appear ! Ah! then what fearfulness shall seize Those virgins who have lived at ease, Nor thought the Bridegroom near. Awake ! arise ! ye sleepers all,

'Tis mercy's latest gracious call,

Sinners, why will you die? And ye who have a name to live; But daily do the Spirit grieve,

For pardon quickly fly."

I took the night train, which lay over at Middlebury station, and stopped over night with the station agent. I had hardly got seated before I got into conversation with his wife, who was formerly from Connecticut, and a religious and very intelligent woman, on the subject of the end of the world. She inquired about the six thousand years and other periods, on which I gave her what light I had, and also furnished her with papers to give her more full information on the subject. I doubt not some good will come of this call. In the afternoon 1 took the car for Hillsdale, Mich., where I met Elder Seymour, who took me to his home in Reading, eight miles. I had not met brother and sister Seymour since our comp-meeting in Scottsville, N. Y., twenty years ago. Our meeting was a joyful one. These old soldiers who have been through all the war, have sympathies and fellowship that others cannot feel. O, I hope we shall all march into the kingdom together. That will be a glorious day. The "Lord hasten it in its time." JOSHUA V. HIMES. Reading, Jan. 31, 1863.

One of the estimable features of the character of the late lamented Sylvester Bliss was his willingness to admit to the columns of your journal statements of the views of the Second Advent advocates what from his own-a praiseworthy manifestation of freedom from sectarianism and narrow-mindedness, which a certain other Second Advent journal would do well to imitate, and which in these days is the more pleasing to meet with, seeing that there is so much bigotry and illiberal sectarianism among many of those who loudly profess themselves free from it, and yet denounce every sect but their own as being part and parcel of Babylon. [A]

I am sure that some of your readers, who are glad to hear of the increased proclamation of the speedy coming of Christ, will be interested to be informed of the attention that is being given to the subject in Canada West in some of the places I have recently been lecturing in.

After spending about five months in Philadelphia. where I preached on this subject in about twenty Episcopal and other churches, and also in Diligent Hall, I left for Canada West, and arrived in Dunnville, C. W., a place of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, in the second week in March. Here I remained a fortnight giving several lectures in the Episcopal and Wesleyan churches to crowded houses, and also in the Boswell Hall, which was filled with about five hundred persons on two successive Sunday evenings. Most of the leading inhabitants of the town, and the Baptist, Wesl yan, Presbyterian and Episcopal ministers attended the dozen lectures I gave there, and some evenings many were crowded out of the place of lecture. The subject was the general topic of discussion and conversation in the town and neighborhood, and a deep interest was awakened in the minds of many.

There is a great difference between Canada West and most parts of the United States, as I have repeatedly found from experience, in regard to the hearing that can be obtained on these questions. In many towns of the same size in the United States, I might scarcely have obtained more than a dozen or fifty people, so much unbelief and especial aversion to Second Adventism prevails generally in the States, except among professed Second Adventists. This is owing, I believe, to the fact that there is less infidelity in Canada than in the States, and also that wherever the Scotch and English element prevails, there is more general respect for religion and Second Adventism. Whatever the cause may be, I have invariably found that I could obtain far larger audiences in the British Provinces than in the States. I may suggest to those who may travel here lecturing on prophecy, that the best time for discourses in a public hall on Sunday, is in the afternoon, at three o'clock, and in the evening, at eight, immediately after the usual half-past six o'clock services are finished. For instance, I preached on two Sunlay evenings in the Episcopal church at half-past ix o'clock, to full houses, and immediately afterwards at eight o'clock, in the Boswell Hall, to a still larger gathering, consisting of those who had just come out of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and who, although they would not leave their regular church services, were yet willing to come afterwards.

The views which I set forth, and which in conjunction with accompanying Gospel exhortations to sinners, excite so much attention in the places I here visited, are not of the vague, indefinite, diluted, un certain character, which some who style themselves preachers on the prophecies, hold forth ; but their nature may be apprehended from the announcement of them that I make in the newspapers and by placards, and which specifics them to be lectures upon the Great Tribulation and Great Events accompanying the Coming of Christ about 1865--70, by the Rev. M. Baxter, of the Episcopal church, as delivered by him in Episcopal and other churches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washing-ington, etc., the subjects of them being, "The Coming of Christ to remove the Wise Virgins about 1865, (according to Bickersteth, Birks, etc.,) before the three and one-half years' Great Tribulation from 1866 to 1870, and His descent on the earth to slay the unrepentant about 1870. Rev. 12: 14. Louis Napoleon the destined monarch of the world, and the Anti-Christ foreshown to become supreme over England, America, etc., and to be a far greater scourge of all nations than Napoleon I. Rev. 13 and 17. The great War and Battle of Armageddon to he fought about 1868-.70, issuing in the destruction of Napoleon and the Pope. Ezek. 38; Zec. 14; Rev. 19. The sanguinary and almost extermietc. The appalling wars, famines, pestilences at d The prosperity and happiness of those inhabitants

ever the date of the 1260 years of papal supremacy, the Holy City trodden under foot, and the sojourn of the woman in the wilderness, which began and ended with the sackcloth state of the witnesses Rev. 11: 2; Rev. 13: 5; Rev. 12: 14. Now i we begin the 1260 years in 538, the witnesses would have been s'a'n in 1798. But as they were slain in 1793, and restored to life in 1797, and as no such events did take place in 1798, or in 3 1-2 years after. in 1802, to fulfil the prophecy, we are forced to the conclusion that the true date of the 1260 years in A. D. 533, when the Bishop of Rome was declared to be "head of all the churches," by the Emperor Justinian. And the 1335 years of Dan. 12: 12, beginning with this date as most expositors agree they will end in 1868. I have seen nothing as yet that affects this argument. I believe it to be sound And, "believing, therefore speak." I look with intense interest, and expect to see Daniel "stand in his lot at the end of the days." When will the

#### From Rev. M. Baxter.

Second Advent Preaching in Canada West. BROTHER LITCH :- As an important chronicle of the progress of the Second Advent cause, your usefal journal should record the doings not only of nating persecution of Christians for three and onemembers of the Second Advent denomination, but half years from 1866 to 1870, by papists and infialso of other sects, even although the views of such dels, headed by Louis Napoleon and the Pope. of them as advocate the imminence and nearness of Dan. 7: 25; 12: 12; Rev. 12: 6, 14; 13: Christ's return may differ in some details from such as are upheld by the publishing committee of your revolutions to take place during the next seven years. raions of currency into the New Lorenza

# THE ADVEN'T HERALD

vive after 1870, when the millennium will continue for one thousand years. Rev. 20.

During the last two or three years these definite views have been embraced by considerable numbers. My book upon "Louis Napoleon the destined Monarch of the World," (360 pages,) is attaining an increasing circulation, as well as my "Coming Battle," which expresses the same views, and has been reprinted and widely circulated in Great Britain. and although sneered at by certain half-ducated. ignorant persons I might name, who fancy they understand all the prophecies, but who possess merely a superficial smattering of prophetic knowledge, vet it has been deemed worthy of an extended notice by one of the principal English reviews-the North British Review, for 1862.

Alter a fortnight's sojourn at Dunnville, with profitable results both in a religious and temporal point of view, I proceeded to Brantford, C. W ... which contains eight thousand inhabitants, and obtained the use of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church for ten evenings, at a dollar and a half an evening, as it is at present unused except for lectures. ) Here I obtained as many as five hundred listeners, some evenings, and likewise preached on two Sunday evenings upon the Second Advent, in the Episcopa church, which holds nearly a thousand persons. The minister of it, the Rev. Mr. Usher, has entertained these views in the main for many years, and published a pamphlet twenty or thirty years ago, showing that the return of Christ would probably be about 1867. I also preached out of doors in the centre of the town on several afternoons, and was assured by a well-known resident of the town, named Mr. Charles Brown, an exceedingly pious person, that three weeks previous to my arrival, he saw in a dream or vision, a person preaching out of doors on the very spot I stood upon. He told his friends that he was sure some preacher was coming to the place to proclaim the Gospel in the open air. Soon as he saw me preaching there three weeks alterwards, he recognized me to be the person he had previously beheld in his vision.

After a successful course of lectures at Brantford. arrived at London, C. W., in the first week in April, and was hospitably received at the house of 8. Morrill, Esq., late Mayor of the city, and for twenty years an annual subscriber to the Advent Although seventy years of age, he exhibits searcely any symptoms of infirmity beyond recurring attacks of rheumatism, and appears to have mery prospect of living to see the advent of Christ in is first stage to take away the 144,000 Wise Virgins (probably about 1865,) before the three and me-half years' infidel persecution. Rev. 14: 1-5 latt. 25: 1-10; Rev. 3: 10. He was a Second dvent believer\* in the 1843 movement. His unusual vigor, for a person of such advanced age, is oubtless in some measure attributable to being an early riser and much in the fresh air, and having maintained the principle of total abstinence, as well as to the cheerful home which he enjoys, presided over by his amiable consort. I gave a dozen lectures in this city, which contains about sixteen thousand inhabitants, and occupied the lectureroom of the Wesleyan church for two evenings, when the ministers and several hundred people at tended. I was refused the use of four other churches for which I applied, but obtained the Mechanic's Institute for two dollars a night, and had it filled with nearly three hundred people. The three daily pipers in the city are liberal enough to insert notic's of lectures free. The best audiences that I had Wire on Sundays, in the afternoons, and evenings, at eight o'elock, in the City Hall, which holds about eght hundred persons, and which was well filled, especially in the evenings. One of the Colonels in the garrison here attended nearly all the lectures, as well as others of the military, and is strongly of opinion that the views set forth are correct, although usiderable amount of prejudice has to be overcome in order to believe that Great Britain is one of the ten horns that will fall under the power of Na-Poleon, the eighth head of the Beast; Rev. 17: 13. Yet that such is to be England's doom cannot be doubted in the light of the prophetic forestatements. A remarkable pamphlet was published in 1861 in Toronto, by Iden Goble, a farmer of Dorchester, C. W., ten miles from this place. Its title is "The Beast and the False Prophet Exposed." His chief message he believes to be, that the British empire shall be overthrown and London burnt in 1866, about which time the second coming of Christ is ex-Pected by him to take place. He has been preaching this and collateral doctrines in the open air in many of the places in this neighborhood ; and although very eccentric and peculiar in some ideas, is eviutly, as I learn from those who know him, a ughly sincere and pious person, and possessed of considerable natural ability. While pleughing \*But objected to fixing the time .- ED.

of the earth who are spared, and converted, and sur- | on his farm about four years since, a message came to him, he declares, commanding him not to confer with flesh and blood, but to go forth and preach and warn the people. This mandate he has subsequently obeyed to a considerable extent. His understanding of Revelation and Daniel, as shown in the work is certainly very surprising, considering that he which he has published, seems to have bestowed no study upon them until 1860.

There is in London, C. W., a fair number of strong believers in the nearness of the Second Advent, and in the view that Louis Napoleon is the last Head of the Beast, and embryo infidel Anti-christ. Of course they are waiting to see him make the sevenyears' covenant with the Jews, which is to be confirmed seven years and two and a half months beore the end, (Dan. 9: 27; 11: 22, 23, 28 30, 32.) [B] between the " Prince that shall come," that is, "Anti-christ that shall come" (1st Jno. 2: 18,) and many of the Jews, nine or ten months after the date of the Covenant, the Jewish sacrifice will be recommenced every morning and evening in the reconstructed Jewish Temple, at the distance of 2300 literal days, that is, six years, four months, and wenty days, before the end, when the sanctury will be cleansed by the descent of Christ upon the earth, (Dan. 8 : 13, 16).

The opinion is increasing among unprejudiced inrestigators of prophecy, that the first stage of Christ's advent to remove the wise virgins, will precede the first three and a half years' Great fribulation, and that only those will be caught up it that time, who in addition to being converted or orn again, are also definitely believing in, and openly confessing, the certain coming of Christ at the present epoch. May God renew a right spirit within us, and prepare us for the Second Advent, and save us from the power of sin here, and the penalty of sin hereafter, for Jesus Christ's sake.

#### NOTES enition bas paistor

(A.) It ever has been, and we trust ever will be, the policy of the Advent Herald, to give all opinions a hearing, within reasonable limits, and when presented in a courteous manner toward those who differ from them; always reserving the right of criticism and review. It is thus we endeavor to fulfill the apostolic injunction, to " prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." The trouble with the paper in pursuing this course has often been, that those who have accepted its proffer have not relished the criticisms-

(B.) Such a confirmation of a league or covenant between Napoleon and the Jews, will of course be decisive; and until it shall take place, all arguments are, and must be, inconclusive. But a serious objection comes up in connection with the onotation from Dan. 11: 23. "And after the league made with with him, he shall work decentfully; for he shall come up and become strong with a small people." From this it would seem that the subject of the prophecy is to have but a "small people " when the league is made. But Napoleon III. has a large people now, from thirty-six to forty millions. But if he should make such a league with the Jews, that fact would over-rule the objection and explain the text to mean, a comparatively "small people." A fulfillment only can fix it positively on any individual. It is true that Napoleon is a singular character and bears some characteristics of the subject of this prophecy.

The London Jewish Chronicle states on the authority of a " high dignitary in the church," that Napoleon III., in a recent interview with one of the European Jewish bankers, after completing his financial business, said to him, " Well, Jew, when is your nation going back to Palestine?" "When your majesty is ready to lead them there," said the Jew. " But," said the Emperor, " are your people ready to receive me as their Messiah?" The Jew was silent, and they parted. This if true, is a striking incident, but does not prove anything conclusively of . he and , ellismin . del yeld . ED. EFFECT OF THE CLIMATE AND CUSTOMS OF THE NORTH UPON THE NEGROES .- A writer in one of the Philadelphia papers says the Northern States can never be a home for the negro, as is evidenced by the decrease in their numbers shown by the census tables. In New York city, where if in any place at the North negroes would increase, by the census of 1850 there were 15,815 colored people, namely, 10,752 blacks and 3,068 mulattoes. In 1860 there were only 10,831 colored people, of which 7,826 were blacks and 3.005 mulatoes. So rapid is this decrease that should it continue for forty years only, at the same rate, there would not be left one soltary negro, mulatto, quadroon, or octoroon, in New York, to show what the chattel was. The truth is that on the whole the Indians have not disappeared from the West as rapidly as the negrocs from their Northern headquarters, New York. Northern peo-

ple prefer white servants. The negro is generally a good domestic only in rich families, and among people of aristocratic tastes and habits. He likes uxury, hospitaity and display, high living and showy liveries. He is a Southerner. Almost all the families of the Middle and Northern States who keep servants are either only moderately rich, or else live with little diplay as compared to the Southern aristocracy. People who have only one or two, or even three domestics, find that in the long run white servants are the most economical for

## Valuable keccipts.

Tooth Powder .- Calcined bread or sugar reduced to fine dust is an excellent tooth powder. It cleanses the mouth mechanically and chemically. It is more che mouth mechanically and chemically. It is note easily miscible with water when mixed with prepared chalk, hence it is preterable thus to mix it. It may be scented with a lew drops of the oil of cinamon. At the expense of a few cents, as much good tooth powder can thus be prepared by any person as those preparations of tooth powder which sell at the fate of twenty-five cents for a small box full.

Indelible Ink for Labels on Bottles Containing Acids.—Take on of lavender, 200 grains; gum co-pal in powder, 25 grains; and lamp-black, 3 grains. Dissolve the copal in the oil of lavender contained in a phial, by the aid of gentle heat, then mix the lamp-black with the solution by trituration in a porcelain mortar. If too thick add a little tarpen-tine. This is an indelible black ink. To make a red ink of the same availing add yearmillum to the time. This is an indefinite black link. To make a red ink of the same quality add vermillion to the copal solution. Amber varnish ground with lamp-black makes a good black ink also; it colored with vermilion, it makes a red ink. Such inks dry very lowly.

#### ILE DOUTON OBITUARY.

In the little grave-yard near the pilgrim home of Bro. Samuel and sister Sally Mitchell, of Litchfield, Me., there quietly reposeth, WILLIAM M. MITCHELL, their son, who ended his pilgrimage April, 1st,

1863, aged 31 years, 6 months. His sufferings were intense in his last hours, but the peace that Jesus gives filled his heart and he suffered patiently. He was conscious to the lastcalling his weeping friends around him, he gave them all the parting hand, saying, "I am going," "Meet me in the kingdom," " Praise the Lord," and tell asleep in Jesus,

Blessed sleep,

From which none ever wake to weep." May the dear parents, and sorrowing children be ustained in this hour of deep trial by the blessed hope of the gospel. William will sleep but a short ime, for the night is wearing fast away, and very soon, a voice far sweeter than the most enchanting music will say :--

William, 'tis morn, awake, And in my image rise; Of richest joys partake In my blest Paradi e.

R. R. YORK. Yarmouth, Me., April 8, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE,

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

LEMMEM DEBOOKS. TOE VIEV MIC 1"
ton aved Linde with him PRICE. POSTAGE
Morning Hours in Patmos, by Rev. A. C.
Thempson, D.D. 1.00 1.00 1.15
Bliss'Sacred Chronology n 1181 W VI 40 18/ .08
The Time of the End 75
Memcir of William Miller 75 .19
Hill's Saints' Inheritance
Daniels on Spiritualism 50
Kingdom not to be Destroyed (Oswald) 100 .17
Exposition of Zechariah 200 .28
Litch s Messiah's Throne, bloj vinne 150a ser.12
Orrock's Army of the Great King
Preble's Two Hundred Stories 40 .07
Fassett's Discourses 10.05
Memoir of Permelia A Carter 10 10 10 .05
Questions on Daniel .12 .03
Children's Question Book .12 .03
Bible Class, or a Book for young people, and oz-oz
on the second advent, .15 .04
The New Harp, Pew Edition, in sheep, 50 .16
Pocket ar W Stall 60 V S 4.11
"
The Christian Lyre in words whereas 60
Tractsin bound volumes, 901 v bodon 15 .07
Wellcome on Matt. 24 and 25 000.33 000.06
Faylor's Voice of the Church Daylor [1.00 // .18
Hastings' Signs of the Times 100 16



127

it before in our community."
Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin. *Trom Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.*"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N.J. "My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrof-ulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray, & O., manufacturers of enamelide papers in Nashua, N. H.
"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. T tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whateren, until I took your SARAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time, but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARAPARILLA."
Eryspielas-General Debility-Purify the Hood

Erysipelas-General Debility-Purify the Blood.

Erysipelas-General Debility-Purify the Blood. From Dr. Robt. Savin, Houston St., N. Y. Dr. AYRE: I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Saving the selection of the transformation of the pro-selection of the selection of the selection of the pro-desion as well as to the people." From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio. "From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio. "For Melve years had the yellow Eryspelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the sords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Saks-parkita. Took two bottles, and some of your Pitlas Sorgether they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to verybody in this community, and excites the wonder of the second the second of the sound as anybody. We have the Memory Memory of the sound as anybody. We have the sound as anybody to the source of the so

all." From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Neucastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament. "I have used your SAREAPARILLA in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel condidence in commending it to the afflicted."

Beneficial results, and teel considence in commending it to the afficted."
Bt. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Education of the Turk-Karan Sore Eyes.
Tom Large Sickler, Eag., the editor of the Turk-Karanok Democrat, Pennsyleania.
Tom build, about three years of age. was afficient of the Stark-Karanok Democrat, Pennsyleania.
Tom build, about three years of age. Was afficient of the Stark-Karanok Democrat. Pennsyleania.
Tom build, about three years of age. Was afficient of the Stark-Karanok Democrat. Pennsyleania.
Tom build, about three years of age. Was afficient of the Stark-Karanok Democrat. Pennsyleania.
Tom build, about three years of age. Was afficient of the Stark-Karanok Democrat. They and the stark of the sta

By hills and Mercurial Disease. From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri. <sup>14</sup> Ind your SARSAPARLLA & more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, and for syphilitin disease than any other we posses. The profession are in disease than any other we posses. The profession are in disease than any other we posses. The profession are in the secondary symptoms of the best medicines we have. To A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Law-rence, Mass. who is a prominent member of the Legist tars: <sup>15</sup> Br. AYER - My dear Sir I have found your SAR mary and secondary type, and effectual in some cases have to obstinute to yield to other remedies. I do to the know what we can employ with more certainty of the secondary type, and effectual in some cases where a powering alternitive is required. <sup>16</sup> M. S. Van Liee, of New Brunscher, N. A., had frugy, of mercurind disease, which grew more and more mercurind disease. Whites, Female Wealness, <sup>16</sup> Leucornhes, Whites, Female Wealness,

Leucorrhea, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal Scrofulous Ulceration, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SAREAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SAREAPARILLA, the skilful application of local armother.

on the second advent, The New Harp, Pew Edition, in sheep, "Pocket" Pocket " 66 " 1.25 The Christian Lyre 60 Tractish bound volumes, 61 Wellcome on Matt. 24 and 25 Taylor's Voice of the Church Hastings' Sigus of the Times 1.00

 Works of Rev. John Cumming, D. D. 25
 .18

 "Exodus
 25
 .16

 Volces of the Day
 .25
 .16

 The Great Tribulation
 1.00
 .15

 "vol. 2
 1.00
 .15

 "under the provide state of the providest state of the provide state of

King Davi

# avid felt like Kitty, and

The postage on a single tract is onecent by the nantity one centan ounce. In toroco Price.

Restitution f allost to baid grow 

 Restitution
 6

 Osler's Prefigurations
 6

 The End, by Dr. Cumming
 4

 Cetter to Dr. Raffles
 4

 Stewart on Prayer and Watchfulness
 4

 Strokt on the Lord's Coming a Practica D strine 4
 4

 Broek on the Georfication of the Saints
 4

 -itch's Dialogue on the Nature of Man
 6

 Morrill, of Cincinnati. <sup>14</sup>I have found your SA BS APARILLA an excellent alter-ative in diseases of females. Many cases of irregularity, Leucorrhon, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, aris-ing from the scrotal-us diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name,

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhexa of long standing, by two bottles of your SAMSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspep-sia Heart Disease Neuralgia, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAFARILLA.

# CATHARTIC PILLS

Descess so many advantages over the other purga-tives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done. Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi ine everywhere: we comes we comes we

# THE ADVEN T HERALD.T

# CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

128

"FEED MY LAMBS."-John 21:15.

# BOSTON, MAY 5, 1863.

## To the "Do"-ers.

Here we are again ; and still the stream swells.

We introduce to you, Jennie, Bessie, Julia, Eli, Charlie, Bennie, Jonney, Luly, and Lizzie-each 25 cents; nine in all --\$2,25. Then " Little Sis" sends 10 cents.

THE RIGHTS OF MEMBERS. Every Society either does or should de fine the rights of its members. So we Do Society what their rights are. 1st,-

To hold such offices as they are appointed to fill. 2d-To vote at all meetings of the Society. 3d-To collect all the money they can for the society, and get as many new members as possible.

We shall appoint a batch of new officers at our next meeting, on Wednesday, the 6th of May. Look out for them. We are all the time expecting to hear from our shouting all through the woods, I found "little ones." Some have promised to you at last fast asleep." write us, and we expect others will write without promising. Don't disappoint us, for we dislike disappointment very much.

P. S .-- There is one right of membership we had like to have forgotten-what do you think it is? To be always pleasant, kind, obliging and obedient to parents. Always to be polite to every body, at home of prettier leaves close by the house.' on abroad And above all to read the Annie smiled, but did not tell the reaor abroad. And above all, to read the bible and sav your prayers every night and morning, without tail. Don't forget.

## Annie And The Autumn Leaf.

It did not seem like an October day to Annie; the air was so very mild, and the little girl tried hard to imagine that spring, the season she loved best, had returned; but one glance at the crimson leaves above her, and another upon the withered ones her, and another upon the withered ones at her feet, drove all dreams of spring- shall bear you out of sight, many feeble time far away.

On, over the crackling leaves, Annie wandered, wishing that both fall and winter would never come; till at last, weary of roaming, she threw herself upon a bank beneath an oak tree, and watched the red leaves wafted down on the wind. For a long time the child watched them, and had nnconsciously said half aloud, 'How sad to change from the green leaves of the spring to these withered ones upon the ground,' when suddenly she fancied that she heard a tiny voice, which seemed to come from a bright red leaf that waved to and fro on a branch overhead.

'Little maiden,' said the autumn leaf, 'you are mistaken, we are not sad. In the 'you are mistaken, we are not sad. In the early spring time the life we lead is indeed a pleasant one, when the butterenps and down, and kicked and kicked, I was so daisies are peeping forth from the green so-so mad," said Kitty. "I wished the

Tis true that we are stiff and old now, without strength to do much; but our shade is no longer needed, and when thinking of the useful lives we led in the spring and summer-time, we grow bright with joy. Surely, these autumn hours seem not like shades of sadness, nor do we even sorrow when thinking that the wind's next breath may waft us to the ground; for we know that even then our mission will not be ended, but sinking into the earth, we shall nourish tender shoots and fair young flowers till they gladden a new spring-time with fresh beauty.

'Such is the mission, little maiden. Learn from the fall leaf to do this in your life's spring-time; then you need never dread its autumn, for it will be even brighter than ours, and when death at last rewill tell the members of the American lieves you from sight, many weak and wavering little ones will be supported and strengthened by your good example, to gladden the world through all the seasons of their lifetime.'

Just then the wind, seizing the red leaf, wafted it to the ground, and Annie starting forward to hft it was greeted by a mer-ry laugh, and her brother's voice exclaim-ed, 'Well, little sister, what have you been dreaming about ? None of us knew what had become of you, and after hunting and

Was it only a dream? thought Annie, as she looked around. At her feet lay a red leaf, just like the one she had been dreaming about, and the little girl lifting it so carefully, said, 'Isn't it very bright, Willie ?'

'Yes, it is quite bright,' replied the boy ; but don't trouble yourself to carry that one home, for I can find you any quantity

son why she held that particular leat so very carefully, and on her return a little frame was made for it, so that it might hang always in sight; for from the au-tumn leaf Annie learned a lesson ot usefulness and happiness which was never forgotten.

Will you not listen to what these bright leaves may teach, little reader? and commence your mission by serving God now. in this your life's spring-time, so that if He spare you to see life's antumn, it may be a ones will be strengthened by your example to fulfill their mission, and glorify their God.

### A Naughty Think.

"Mamma," said Kitty, "papa calls me a good little girl, and aunty does, and most everybody; but 1 am not, mamma, good at all."

"I am very sorry." said mamma. "So am I," said Kitty; "but I have got a very naughty think."

"Naughty what?" asked mamma. "My think is naughty inside me," said Kitty. "When I was dressed to go to ride yesterday, and the carriage came, and there was no room for me, 1 went into the house and aunty told you I behaved very good about it. She said I didn't cry, or

## APPOINTMENTS.

My Second Western Tour.

After an absence of six months in the Far West, I have returned home in safety and health. I have to say to the praise of God, this tour has been one of my best for many years. It has been successful and important to our infant cause in that new counto say to the praise of God, this tour has been one of my best for many years. It has been successful and important to our infant cause in that new coun-try. But in this town I have done but little more than to "Spy out the land," in view of more im-portant labors. I was received with great cordiality everywhere, and one united request came from all the faithful Advent ministers and churches, to return, and make a second tour. So I have laid out the work, and

a second tour. So I have laid out the work, and return the last of May. Much of the field to be occupied is missionary ground, and therefore the laborers must be sustain-

than they can raise to meet the expenses of publi-cations and tracts, which must be scattered, with other necessary expenses, to keep me from perplexing care. I have come to the end of my available recare. I have come to the end of my available re-sources in carrying forward the cause. But still I have health, good cheer, and unshaken faith, and large experience to put in as a contribution in aid of the work. All I am and have is the Lord's, with all I can do. And I wish it understood that I have neither left my post, or my work. And I hope ere long to "go over with the people of God into that goodly mountain and Lebanon." "My Journal," which has been interrupted in its course, will now be regular, so long as the pub lishers shall deem it worthy of a place in their col-umns,

Inshers shall deem to workey on a principal state of the large state o

Boston, April 22, 1863.

P. S. As I shall spend the entire summer in the West, I wish to make a proper distribution of my labors in the different States. So all that wish my abors will invite me without delay—and I will then make the best arrangement to meet all the calls in my power. I wish to hear from any one in Chi-cago, Ill., interested in my mission West. devier Ho

VOICE OF THE PROPHETS for April will be sent out to subscribers this week. It contains a number of very interesting articles, among which is a very important exposition of the eighteenth of Isaiah-"Woe to the land shadowing with wings." Elder Fassett, the author of this exposition, takes the ground that this "land shadowing with wings" is the United States, and shows that this country is a subject of sacred prophecy. It is an able article and cannot fail deeply to interest all students of prophecy. There is also an able notice of the late Sylvester Bliss, so long connected with the Advent Herald.

The Voice has been raised from twenty-five cents to forty cents per year ; ten cents single copy. Ad-dress J. V. Himes, 48 Kneeland Street, Boston, Ms.

up that Nam

## MY AGENCY. Das no

As I have accepted the agency appointed me by the Missionary Board in Canada West, I shall en-deavor by the help of God to visit all the isolat d brethren and churches, as well as to spend much of my time in new fields of labor. Any brethren or friends with whom I am not acquainted, wishing a riends with whom I am not acquainted, wishing a visit from me, will please write me to Wellington Square, C. W. My mission will be to preach the Gospel of the kingdom, as well as to receive what the brethren and friends may feel disposed to give to aid the missionary cause in Canada West. I shall take up collections and receive subscriptions in each place for the above-named purposes. My appoint-ments for the present will be as follows: Fingal, the last Sabbath in April. Belmont, Wednesday

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

#### A. M. ASSOCIATION.

The"American Millennial Association, "located in Bos-ton, Mass., was legally organized Nov. 12th, 1858, under the provisions of the 56th Chapter of the Acts of the Le-

## DONATIONS TO A. M. A. TO DATE.

ver deligal legening states Edward Matthews, Dr. Wm. Stiles, A Friend,.....

#### Agents of the Advent Herald.

Albany, N. Y ..... Wm. Nichols 85 Lydius-street 

## RECEIPTS,

### UP TO THE DATE OF THIS PAPER.

The No. appended to each name is that of the HERALD to which the money credited pays. No. 1127 was the closing number of 1862; No. 1153 is the Middle of the present volume, extending to July 1, 1863; and No 1179 is to the close of 1862. Notice of any failure to gue due credit should be at once communicated to the Business Agent.

Those sending money should remember that we have many subscribers of similar names, that there are town of the same name in different States, and in some States there is more than one town of the same name. Therefore it is necessary to give his own name in full, and his Post-office address — the name of the town and state, and if out of New England, the county to which his paper is directed. An omission of some of these often, yee daily, gives us much perplexity. Some forget to give their State, and if out of New England their County, while some fail to give even their town. Sometimes they live in one town and date their letter in that, when their paper goes to another town; and sometimes the same post-office, with the same initials. Sometimes, when the paper goes to a given ad-dress; another person of the same family will write re-pared the same of the same of their initials, when there may be others at the same post-office, with the same initials. Sometimes those who write, forget even to sign the address; another person of the same family will write re-pared and sometimes those who write, forget even to sign the fall name and post-office address of the one to whom he are ris sent. These mailing, or sending money to the office by other Those sending money should remember that we have

The train an entry bottome and resolve the office by other paper is sent. Those mailing, or sending money to the office by other persons, unless they have a receipt forwarded to them, are requested to see that they are properly credited below. And if they are not, within a reasonable time, to notify the office

if they are not, within a reasonable time, to notify uncer-immediately. As a general thing, it is better for each person to write respecting, and to send money himself, for his own paper than to send by an agent, or any third person, unless send one is more likely to gethis own name and post-office right, than another person would be ; that money sent in small sums, is less likely to be lost than when sent in larger ores, and that a third person is often subjected to postage, merely so accommodate the one who sends.

the brethren and triends they may be as follows: Tsuch takes up collections and receive subscriptions in each place for the above-named purposes. My appoint-ments for the present will be as follows: Figgl, the last Sabbath in April. Belmont, Weddeeday evening, April 29th. Tilsonburgh, the 30th. Nrv, wieh, May lst. Cainsille, the 3d. Acton, the 10th. Colborne, the 24th. Smithville, the 25th. Brother Andrew Spencer's, the 26th. Brother Beedle's school-house, the 27th. Brother H. Peter's, in Port-hand, Jone 4th. Sabbath appointments at 10 1-2 A. M., and 6, P. M. Week night appointments at 10 1-2 A. M., and 6, P. M. Week night appointments at 10 1-2 at 7 1-2, P. M. S. K. LAKZ. Morrer Charges, Hudson street, corner of Kee-land street; Pastor, Rev. O. R. Fassett. His Post-of 10 Mossman's Cincert in New York worship tempor the the the the street, do. Mossman's Cincert in New York worship tempor an Eighth St., between Third and Fourth Avennes, Preaching on the Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M. and 3 Preaching on the Sabbath at 10 1-2 A. M. and 3 Preaching on the Sabbath at 10 1-2 A. M. and 3 Preaching on the Sabbath at 10 1-2 A.

grass, and the brooks, no longer ice-bound, ripple merrily. Though it is but little we can do then, yet we try to do that little well. and we welcome the birds as they fly to the branches and encircle their nests to keep them more secure. as they swing to and fro in the trees. But when summer comes, then it is that our great work commences, and we spread ourselves on the branches tion. Many and many a one is asking it, to refresh the weary ones who seek our very sorrowfully. How can I be good in-side? King David felt like Kitty, and he cool shade, fanning their burning brows. so that they leave us with quicker steps and brighter hearts, while we rejoice to have done them good. Thus through the the worst kind of faults, because, first, summer, refreshing both man and cattle by day and sheltering the birds in the nighttime, we pursue our mission joyfully, and will find them out, and if they are not when the autumn comes we are not sad. found out it is no matter.-Kitty King.

carriage would upset, and the old horses run away. That's what I am. It was a naughty thing in me."

"Well, nobody knew it," said John. "Somebody did know it," said Kitty. "Who?" asked John. "God," answered Kitty. "He cannot

call me good, as aunty and papa do. Mamma, how can I be good inside ?"

Kitty is not alone in asking that quesfell on his knees and prayed this little prayer: "Cleanse thou me from secret faults." Secret faults are in some sense they deceive others, for they are inside, and nobody sees them; and then they deceive

At Nashua, Sunday, April 26. from the West T. M. PREBLE.

Donations for Tract Fund. A. Euller, .....