

WHOLE NO. 975.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1860,

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VOLUME XXI. NO. 4.

SOUTH BUT THE STATE OF THE SAME OF THE SAM	
THE ADVENT HERALD Is published every Saturday, at 46 1-2 Kneeland st. (up stairs), Boston, Mass, by:	1
"The American Millennial Association."	1
SYLVESTER BLISS, Business Agent, To whom remittances for the Association, and communi- of mications for the Herald should be directed.	1
oved of pearson, it. Committee of no T.J. W. Hines, it bod consideration about the pearson of th	-
shall stand before Go.kwarpe judged out of those	1
\$1, in advance, for six months, or \$2 per year. \$5, " will pay for six copies, sent to one address, for six months.	
\$10, "" " thirteen " " "thirteen " State of postage, will pay \$2.50 per year.	1000
Canada subscribers will pre-pay, in addition to the above, 26 cts. per year for the international postage; and English subscribers \$1,—amounting to 12s. sterling per year to our agent, Richard Robertson, Esq., \$9 Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, England.	The second second
RATES OF ADVERTISING.—50 ets. per square per week; \$1, for three weeks; \$3, for three months; \$5 for six months; or \$9 per year.	COLUMN TOWNS
thousands have perished on the bloody field of battle, amidst the clash of contending armies.	
But the grim m. OIT CORDA NAm be compelled	
I am the only "Way, the Truth the Life;" Even I, that cause the waves to cease their strife; Salvation sare I to my rethren bring;	
Under the shade of my Almighty wing	ı

The expense account of the last six months does not include the rent of office \$75, from July to January; which was paid before July, and Called by my voice, my sheep soon know the included in expense account of the last annual High raised above their fees their joys abound; report; as was also paper then on hand to the Released from all their sin, they dwell with me; I am the Lord their God, who set them free. amount of \$73.50, which was used since July Screened from all harm, in me they always prove The joys I find within my Father's love. so that the actual expenses of the office for the last half year have amounted to \$2100.39. And the expenses for the entire year have been \$4323.12 ; which is \$200.22 more than was received from subscribers to the Herald during the same period-showing the necessity of

more subscribers.

A Post-office Guide

iscount on uncurrent foreign money

as bill, 5.50, and repairing gas burners, .50 6.00 lee bill show mid every eH 0:7 3.37
Flour for paste end paste-brushes alend and 3.35

Pencils and pens 11 of doing be 188
Herman, for removing stove 1.50
Soap, and cleaning floors and windows 1.58
Cleaning and repairing clock 1.58

Total of expenses

2. Paid the second of the three notes given J. V. H.—the one due Jan. 1, 1860,

Paid the small balance due last July o sundry persons on account

4. There was included in the foregoing eceipts a few small accounts, from sundry

gents, which would be paid soon after new ear's, and are so included

5. Sundry orders on the Boston Advent of tall ssociation, which will be good on the de-deration of a dividend there, have been re-

6. Paid bill of Grant, Warren & Co. for aper, to be used in 1860, which will thereore come into the Expense account of the

ext report, and so counts as cash here 181.00 7. Cash on hand Jan. 1,1860, 342.35

1248622 y. Of "the personal coming of Christ.

nd held by Grant, Warren & Co.

The cash on hand, July 1st, was money paid in advance from subscribers, and on which the office relied to meet its bills during the several months following, when its expenses averaged about \$100 a month more than its receipts; and which would not have sufficed till new-year's, had not the generous hearted friends of the office so efficiently exerted themselves for the replenishment of our Treasury. Also the money now on hand, paid by subscribers just before the close of the last year, and now being paid, must be relied on to meet the dearth of receipts in the

For the office to be in a whole condition, it should not be indebted a penny; and the cash 1. From payments of subscriptions to the Advent on hand at any time should equal the full amount of money paid in advance by subscribers for Heralds, still to be supplied to them. This is the condition to which we are trying, by the aid of its patrons, to bring the office; and to which we expect it will soon approximate. In addition to the Cash receipts, as acknowledged above, we have received a donation from Messrs. Grant, Warren & Co.—the firm that supplies the Herald office with paper—of four shares of stock in the Chapel, And Bro. J. Ferdinand Guild donated 1

share to constitute Rev. R. H. Conklin of Providence, R. I., and Rev. Horace Bundy of Springfield, Vt., Life Members of the A.M.A. "sbroom stadord" and 50.00

Total, off "bebroes at noted is 250.00 250.00 To which add the shares before owned, 650.00

And we have in Chapel, the control of the state of the st

The Association was offered a donation of one share in the chapel, on the condition of its purchase of another, making \$50 that the A.M.A. would pay for the two shares; and the Treasurer was authorized to do this at the last annual meeting; but the expenses so exceeded the receipts, between July and December, that he has not thus far felt justified in making the expenditure.

The following is the present estimated Financial condition of the Association:

The Assets comprise 900.00 Eighteen shares of Stock in Chapel, 900.00 Type, furniture, library, &c., of office, bo't for \$1273.50, but estimated \$273.50 less for possible depreciation in value 1000.00 Books on hand [merchandise] estimated at 345.33 Due from 434 subscribers, \$553, of which there is estimated as \$251.48 900.00 there is estimated as good monoton 351.48. Cash and paper on hand 533.35 Balance of sundry accounts due the wind 89.84

ort in 1637. He assisted in planting the The Liabilities are
One note given J. V. Himes, dated Jan.
1, 1859, and payable Jan. 1, 1860,
and held by G. W. & Co. 400.00
Indebtedness to 856 subscribers to

Herald, who have paid in adv'ce 1045.00-1445.00 Balance of Assets

The account with the collecting agent, which follows, is not included in, and is independent of dying 1708, in the 94th yenginggrof add

Eld. J. V. Himes has reported at sundry times since the 1st of July last, collections received by him while acting as agent, as follows, governors, judges, ministers, magistrates, and

1. By Collections and right ni toy attadered July 4, at Kingston, N. H. dam of 4.25 6, at Westboro, Mass. 3.00 7, at Worcester, 100 and 3.05 and only 8, at Chicopee, 4 2,39 3.00 8, at C. from P. Bremley 3.00 H 3.27 31, at Lowell, Mass. 3.27 \$33.31 2. By Pastoral Service in Boston, on the Sundays of July 3, 10, 17, 24, and Aug. 7, at \$10

3. By each received in letters a bein of prom o From J. Litch and friends in Philadelphia to complete his Life Membershin From C. Lawton, Saratoga, N. Y. 5.00 F. S. Sage, Lewiston, "" "" "" P. Atwood, Massena, N. Y.
F. D. Atwood, "
J. Jewell, Oberlin, O.
A. Enller, Burbank, O.
Aug. 3, from Mary Pitt, Jackson, Cal.
24, a friend, Groveland, Ms. Sept, 1, a friend in Portland, Me. 1.00 bed OCTI of Toring Chicopee, Ms. 1.00 am 36.82

4. From Life Memberships.

For that of Apollos Hale, Charlestown

Mass. Mass, 25,00 h For that of Henry Tanner, Buffalo, 25.00 13.07.13 already anticipated I latoThresent a The Treasurer has received from Agent a note

obtained by him for \$13, not yet paid,* and not included in the account, so blow wen a To be deducted from these amounts, the Association is charged as follows : edi of it gargeri

1. By Expense of Travel. July 4, to Kingston, N. H. 6. to Westboro', Mass. 6, to Westboro', Mass. .95 7, to Worcester, .40 8, to Chicopee, "1.65 of 1.65 of 2.85 13, to Lowell 31, to Worcester and back law 2.70 11.55

* The Treasurer has, since the meeting of the committee, received its amount.

2. By Salary charged for service from Aug. 1 to Sept. 17, 1859,
3. By an order, dated July 8th, from
Miss Philena Bromley, of Chicopee, that
thirty dollars—credited her on Herald for
advance payment, and included in those
deducted by vote of the Committee from
the amount of the purchase of the effects
of the office—he placed to the credit of

of the office - be placed to the credit of Eld. Himes 30
There is in the Journal of Eld. H., in the Herald of Dec. 3d, a reference to a bill, be newed of papers and tracts distributed by him; which included 187 tracts, amounting to \$4.65—less 1-4—\$3.49; 100 Heralds, disless 1-4=\$3.49; 100 Heralds,

\$4.65—less 1-4=\$3.49; 100 Heraius, distributed at camp-meeting, \$2.50, and 100 Heraids of the week following, containing his letter from Exeter, \$2.50. There has been no charge made of these, but only a memorandum of their number and value, memorandum of the number and value, and the committee. which awaits the action of the Committee.

It is recommended that the foregoing account be balanced, by placing to the expense of the agency, for tracts and papers given away by agent, and other expenses 8.59

equent, an individua As the A.M. Association has reached the close

of a solar year, it may not be amiss at this time to glance at the receipts in the treasury since its

organization. There were,

1. Payments made to the Treasurer during the last few weeks of the year 1858—mostly in payment of pledges for Life Membership

2. Received from collecting Agent during the same period, the sum of \$89.93—less \$69.96 for salary and expenses

3. Received from agent during the same time, notes obtained by him, am unting to \$54, of which the treasurer collected in 59

4. The treasurer received of agent in

4. The treasurer received of agent in 1859, before July 1, notes to the amount of \$184; of which he collected during the same period gardanee alega near to community.

5. Has received since July, from agent, when the

one note of \$13, (collected since the meeting of Committee) and will be included in

account of 1860.

6. Before July the treasurer received cash from donors, in 1859, amounting to 191.66

7. He received donations of stock in the sto

Chapel, mostly in payment of pledges for Life Membership

8. Received by the hand of the collecting agent, stock in Chapel in payment of such pledges

9. Received from do., do. not so pledged

10. Received from agent for one pledge of Life Membership in Newburyport 11. By Receipts of collecting Agent in letters mailed to his address 25.00 155.00 12. By pastoral service of Agent, seven Sundays in Beston, before July 1 72.00 By donations of Agent, including

one Life Membership

By other collections of Agent from

676.60 being bas 1793.60

Less for salary and expenses, 13. Donations paid the treasurer between litar be

July 1st and Jan. 1, and exclusive of the collecting agent's account 403.93
14. Donations of Stock since July 250.00 Making the net receipts amount to \$2259,12

Of which there has been received in cash 1374.12 and in Stock in Chapel 875.00

Total 28 at decade odd driw \$2259.12

In the receipts of the Treasurer since July 1 to January, there were included \$32 collected on the notes before referred to as received from collecting agent—leaving such notes to the amount of \$117 [but now only \$104] unpaid.

At the annual meeting the Treasurer reported that four of the Life Members, voted in on pledge of payment, had not paid. Those cases still stand in the same condition; but one of them will probably soon pay; and therefore no action is now recommended. Deskiw and base appointment of the sound base appoint

All of which is respectfully submitted. Boston, January 10, 1860.

stent is bestknown to himself. We are not new andw ton Semi-Annual Reports of betting

Under the shade of my Almighty wing, Secure they sit, with joyful hearts they sing.

OF THE TREASURER OF THE A. M. ASSOCIATION Many signs have been visible during the past

To the Standing Committee : a guidrew des

Dear Brethren-The Constitution of our Association requires only an annual report from the Treasurer-for each fiscal year, ending July 1. Frequent exhibitions of the financial condition of any agency, are, however, conducive to continued confidence; and an instrumentality, festered by the charities of its friends, cannot be too frequently or specifically reported, so that its patrons may know its actual necessities, and the precise disposition that is made of their gifts.

During the six months, ending with the year 1859, the receipts and expenditures of the office months of April and May well and were as follows: eviscob of trode si emit aid tedt

in and megal receipts, ve lo lean guidem

1. From payments of subscriptions to the Advent Herald
2. From sale of books
3. From Advertising
4. From donations in cash*
4. Amount of cash on hand July 1, 1859, 569.82

My heart is pai. Sanutidrayane when I see the 1. Expenses of the Herald office for six months. as follows: 6.682.00

Editor and clerk hire 682.00

Foreman and compositors in the type-setting department 563.94

W. A. Hall, printer 208.46

Grant & Warran (upperson 365.75) Grant & Warren, for paper
Hobart & Robbins, for type
4.04
Vanarsdalen, for carting forms to and from printing office 32,50
Fuel, and getting in do. 30.25
Post-office Bills and English Postage 28.89

* It has been thought the donors will wish to increase their subscriptions, and so the names will not be given till the payment of the last note.

Original. A Postscript.

Bro. Bliss: The following are some extracts which I had mislaid, at the time I wrote you a little account of my visit to Newburyport. While the former shows that Whitefield has a place in the history of that city, the latter shows that the " Second Advent Church" is deemed of sufficient importance to have a place in the same history.

"Rev. George Whitefield. He preached for the first time in Newbury (now Newburyport,) September 30th 1740—then a young man about twenty-six years of age. . . Having made a brief visit to the district of Maine, he returned here, and preached again, with his usual extraordina ry effect; and from this time forward, made frequent, and several lengthy visits to Newburyport. The week previous to his death, he preached four times in Portsmouth, N. H., and on the Saturday afternoon at Exeter, and then rode to Newburyport, where he expected to preach on the Sabbath. But it was ordered otherwise. His violent exertions brought on a paroxysm of asthma, a complaint to which he was subject, and he died early on the ensuing Sabbath morning, September 30th, 1770-just thirty years from the date of his first visit to the town.

The house where he died is situated on the lower side of School Street, the second from the church, where his tomb was built, and his bones still rest: They being placed in a vault under the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, in which he had usually preached when in town, and which was mainly brought into existence through

Mr. Whitefield's friends in England were exceedingly anxious that his remains should be returned to his native place for interment, and some years subsequent, an individual having visited his tomb, abstracted from his coffin the bones of the right arm, which has since caused his remains to be guarded with the strictest vigilance. In September, 1849, the pastor of the First Presbyterian chure, Rev. Jonathan Stearns, received from England a mysterious box, which on opening he found to contain the lost members, accompanied by a letter, satisfactorily explaining how they came into the writer's possession, and vindicating the genuineness of the restoration. In the presence of the sexton and Elders of the church, the stray bones were restored to their proper place in the coffin; from which there is little chance of their again escaping."-History of Newburyport.

I was told that one of Whitefield's bones is supposed to be in the office of an eminent physician in Boston. Well, bone will come to its bone, and the whole body be restored, in all which constitutes its true identity when He whom Whitefield ardently loved and zealously proclaimed, shall be fully manifested as "the resurrection and the life."

"SECOND ADVENT CHURCH. Organized December, 1848, under the pastoral care of Elder John Pearson, Jr.

The origin of this church may be traced to the winter of 1841-2, when the doctrine of the speedy Second Advent of Christ was preached here by the Rev. Charles Fitch, Miller, and others. A considerable number of persons embraced the views presented and united for the purpose of public worship, and their meetings were sustained until the latter part of the year 1844; at which time, in consequence of the passing of the specific date for the fulfilment of the great event for which they looked, and other adventitious circumstances, their meetings were discontinued: but in 1848 they were re-united, and have since maintained a distinct church organization. Connected with the church is a Sabbath school, Bible class, &c.

The peculiarities of their faith are the following : That there are but two advents, or appearings of the Savior to this earth, and that both are personal and visible. 1012 yluo won sud 7118

That there will be a literal resurrection of the dead. That only those who are Christ's will be raised at his coming. That there will be a thousand years between the resurrection of the righteous and the wicked bebremmosor won a

That the reward promised to the saints will be given at the second coming of Christ.

That the earth renewed will be the saints' in-

That the Scriptures do not teach the world's conversion.

That the Scriptures do not reveal the specific time of Christ's second coming, but do reveal events intimately connected with it,-making it the privilege and duty of the church to know when the advent is near.

That the great object of the Christian's hope is the Second Personal Advent of the Lord Jesus Christ.

On all other doctrines the church conform to those usually designated evangelical."—History of Newburyport.

My prayer is that this plant of the Lord's right hand planting, may continue to grow, and to spread a heavenly fragrance, till the great Husbandman shall transplant his choice vines, into the permament soil, prepared for them.

Early New England Adventism;

Or the views of the early American Christians respecting the Doctrines of the Return of the Jews, Conversion of the World, Kingdom of God, New Earth, Millennium, Prophecy, Fall of Antichrist, Time of the End, Second Advent of Christ, &c. By Daniel T. Taylor.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by Danl. T. Taylor, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

NO. XX.—EZEKIEL CHEEVER,

Ezekiel Cheever, the "Patriarch of New England Schoolmasters," as Henry Barnard styles him was born in London 1614, and came to America in compuny with Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport in 1637. He assisted in planting the colony and church of New Haven, Ct., was chosen deacon of the latter, and sometimes conducted religious worship. His career as a schoolmaster began here 1638 and continued in New Haven till 1650. From this time till 1661 he taught the Free School at Ipswich, Mass., and after laboring nine years at Charlestown, Mass., he moved to Boston, Jan. 6th, 1670, where he taught his famous Latin School for thirty-eight years, dying 1708, in the 94th year of his age, "his intellectual force," says Mather, "as little abated as his natural." He was the first and great New England teacher for 70 years, and ' governors, judges, ministers, magistrates, and merchants yet in their teens," were among his pupils,-Cotton Mather being one of the number, who preached his funeral sermon, and in the closing of which he says of him:

"He was well studied in the Body of Divinity; an able defender of the Faith and Order of the Gospel; notably conversant and acquainted with the Scriptural Prophecies, and by consequence a sober chiliast;" and, he adds, " To say no more, he died a candidate for the First resurrection." (Vide Sermon, 1708, last page).

His "Scripture Prophecies Explained in three Short Essays, 1. On the Restitution of all things, 2. On St. John's First Resurrection, 3. On the personal coming of Christ, as commencing at the beginning of the millennium described in the Apocalypse," &c., a small 8vo. of pp. 32, Boston, was not printed till 1757, forty-nine years after his death. He was also the author of the renowned " Accidence," or Latin Grammar, a work which, prior to 1790, had passed through no less than 20 editions, and wrote Latin verses, never printed; but in no place do his clear millennial doctrines shine out save in the "Essays."

Though already anticipated I here present a synopsis of his views. He says of the Restitution it " is not a new creation, as at the beginning, bringing a new world out of nothing, but only a restoring and refining of this present world, and bringing it to the state it was once in before the fall," Acts 3:21-24; Rev. 21:1; Isa, 65:17; all of which he says will be actual and literal, and occur before the last general and post millennial judgment. The first resurrection, he says, is "the rising of the saints 1000 years before the resurrection of the wicked." It is "a bodily resurrection," he thinks, of those that were "naturally dead," and " to put any other construction upon

them seems to offer violence to the text"-Rev. be decently buried in a decent manner, according dead, the words are so plain and cogent, and with- earth a thousand years." al they grant it cannot be meant of a spiritual "Thrice blessed, bliss-inspiring Hope!" death and resurrection, because they were martyrs and converts before," pp. 6-7.

It is worthy of observation that Dr. Prideaux, 29, 1858.] who was himself an anti-millenarian confirms this statement of Cheever's respecting the English dissenters of the 17th century, viz. that they held Rev. 20:4-6 to teach a bodily resurrection. Dear Brother: - Another year has rolled away (See Brooks' Elem. Proph. Int. Chap. 3d)

These saints, continues Cheever, will reign with Christ here on earth." His entire argument on this head is masterly and convincing, and is in perfect harmony with that of the first Christians for 300 years after Christ. How strikingly like the style of Ireneus is the following.

"The promise made to Abraham Gen. 13:15, concerning the land of Canaan, to thee will I give ing the past year. Many thousands, who at the it, and to thy seed. The promise is to Abraham beginning of the year were blest with health and himself, as well as to his seed. God knew he should die before ever he possessed it, as appears Acts 7:6. He gave him none inheritance, &c. Therefore Abraham himself must inherit that promised land, which he will at the resurrection. A copulative proposition is not true except all the parts be true. If I say a man is godly, learned, and rich, except he be all three, the position is not true. If one give land to a man and his children, the man has as good a right as his children, and the promise is not made good except the man have it, as well as his children. It's to no purpose to say if the man die it falls to his children. God knew Abraham would die bethat he would raise him again to possess it at this resurrection; else why does he put him in? It had been enough to have promised it to his seed after him; but both are alike promised, and both must be fulfilled," p. 13.

Scripture is not wanting to sustain the views of our witness, and he quotes it properly and abundantly. Of "the personal coming of Christ," he remarks, "that Christ with his saints shall have a glorious visible kingdom upon earth in the latter days, is generally received," which proposition he proceeds to prove from twelve scriptures-viz. Acts 3:19-21, Matt. 24:30, 2 Pet. ch. 3; 1 Thess. 4:14-16, Rev. 19:11; Rev. 20th, Daniel 7:9-28; Luke 19:11-28; 2 Thess. 2:8; Rev. 7:8-9; Jer. 33:5; Ezek. 22:

" Lastly, to conclude this personal coming of Christ at or before the beginning of the thousand years, is no other but the second coming of Christ, and great day of judgment, which the Scripture speaks of, and all Christians believe and wait for, only there are several works to be performed in the several parts of this great day. The first work in the first part or beginning of this day is, to raise the saints, destroy his enemies with temporal destruction, set up his kingdom, rule and reign on the earth with his raised and then living saints one thousand years; after that, in the latter part of the day, to destroy Gog and Magog, to enter upon the last judgment, raise the wicked, judge them according to their works, and cast them into the lake of fire which is the second death. All this, from first to last, is but one day Amen."

Such was the faith of this truly celebrated and will. pious man. Associated with John Davenport, the latter also imbibed his pre-millennial view. And how far his influence tended to produce such a faith in his pupils, Cotton Mather and others, we are not informed. " He left his mark forever on New England, says Barnard, but has not N. E. departed too widely from his sound views of Christ's kingdom and I. H. sonshive

"That last advent, long desired"? 1102 to In the "Probate Records," Liber 16, pp. 452-53, at Boston is recorded "The last will and testament of Ezekiel Cheever," which opens Father in Jesus Christ, my body to the earth to up children in the nurture and admonition of the

20th. Not the martyrs only, but all the saints to my desire, in hope of a blessed part in ye first will rise. "Many dissenters do grant they were resurrection and glorious kingdom of Christ on

[Cheever's rare prophetical Essay was re-printed entire in the Advent Heralds of May 22 and

Letter from Bro. Merris Fuller.

and brings us one year nearer the glorious appearing of our Lord and Savior, to establish his kingdom and gather his saints, to put them in possession of that kingdom which he promised to his disciples when he said, "Fear not little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the

We have witnessed many changing scenes durstrength, now lie beneath the cold clods of the valley; there to await the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God, to arouse the sleeping saints from their dusty beds, to be caught up together with those who are alive and remain, to meet the Lord in the air, while those who have died unreconciled to God, will still slumber on to await that day, when the dead, small and great, shall stand before God, to be judged out of those things written in the books according to their works.

During the past year, the king of terrors has been making sad inroads, sparing neither age nor sex in his onward march, and making use of vafore he would inherit the land, but he knew also rious agencies to secure his victims. While diseases of different kinds, have been permitted to claim their share, many have been swallowed up beneath the foaming waves of the ocean; and thousands have perished on the bloody field of battle, amidst the clash of contending armies .-But the grim messenger will soon be compelled to lay by his fatal darts. The deliverer will soon come, to deliver his people from the power of death; and death will be swallowed up in victory. "O, death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?"

While we have been compelled to witness the works of the destroying angel, in removing many of our fellow mortals from the shores of time, to await the judgment of the Great Day, God in his great mercy hath seen fit to spare many of us to behold the dawn of the New Year; but for what intent is best known to himself. We are not permitted to look into the future, we know not what a year may bring forther to shausatar ant to

Many signs have been visible during the past year, warning us to be ready for the speedy coming of Christ, but have past unheeded by a large portion of the people. Many cry Peace and safety, while others are saying, My Lord delayeth his coming; and begin to smite their fellowservants and to eat and drink with the drunken; "But the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour when he was not aware of, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites: there shall be wailing and gnashing of

The hold prince of darkness seems to be aware of judgment, that great and terrible day of the that his time is short to deceive the nations, and Lord, and is but one coming, that is, his second, is making use of every stratagem his infernal which we plead for. . . In the meantime this is power can invent, to deceive and draw people the full persuasion of my heart, that which I after him; and many are led captive by him.wait and daily pray for, saying with the Spirit They will follow him, step by step, giving way to and the Bride, Come Lord Jesus, come quickly. every temptation, till they yield themselves willing subjects to be led captive by him at his

My heart is pained within me, when I see the youth of our land, yielding to temptation in partaking of the intoxicating cup, which is working the ruin of thousands of the present day; leading them into all manner of sin, and crimes of the deepest dye. But when I see an aged father, who professeth to be a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, offering with his own hand the fatal cup to his sons, and encouraging them to drink, by setting the example in drinking in their presence, until his limbs ean hardly support his weight, I tremble for the result. Is this training up a thus-" First, I give up my soul to God my child in the way he should go? Is it bringing render an awful account, when summoned before Martin Luther,-"a name that shines in greater the great tribunal. "We must all appear before lustre than Milton or Shakspeare; a name ploughthe judgment seat of Christ, to give an account ed into the hearts of millions: and on the brightfor the deeds done in the body."

In view of the great evil, caused by the use of intoxicating drinks, can any one indulge in the use of that fatal poison, and encourage others in the use of it, especially their own children, and yet live in the enjoyment of religion? Let the Scriptures answer. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

As we have been permitted to behold the beginning of a New Year, let us strive to make a tal vision this noted example of self-denial, usegreat mercy is giving us, in preparing for that to admire the fearlessness of the Reformer, I life which will never end. We should be con- could not but ask myself the question, How many stantly on the watch, having our lamps trimmed in this audience know aught of Luther's prophetand burning, so that if Jesus should come before ic views? Do they know that D'Aubigne says the close of the present year, or we should be of him, "The reformer, dreading lest the end of the days; or whatever may take place, we may all the Bible, published the prophecies of Daniel

Another year has rolled awayed the tailor of Taking its thousands to the tomb god W. There to await the joyful day, a sound as When earth is drest in Eden bloom.

e.aulus Enland Paletine and Paletine and

on into the East, then the de Leaves from my Note Book.

Sunday, Nov. 27th. Preached twice in the short. The latter I fear is more important with lieve he uttered the truth; omit out to vite to some folks than the former. The prayer meeting

time past a very important question, Lord, what ing to stay and labor as I have done in this part Talk, Ch. 4. of my Master's vineyard, or to go anywhere else ever is often a perplexing one. Sermon of Consolation, pp. 22,23.

ilege to pray in public. Perhaps few Christians John 10:11-16, door at still ... noise also less would choose to pray in the congregation in or- But rather, we are to feel for the miserable der to increase their devotional feeling: they do christians; both those who are alive, and are so it out of a sense of their obligation to God and afflicted and oppressed, and those also who are duty to the brotherhood. That it is the bounden dead and asleep in their graves, and waiting to duty of believers to sustain prayer-meetings is come forth into their glory like corn buried dur-

est place in the roll of the illustrious dead;"one of whom the poet has said

"The monarch's sword, the prelate's pride, The church's curse, the empire's ban, By one poor monk were all defied,

Who never feared the face of man. Half battles were the words he said, Each born of prayer, baptized in tears; And routed by them, backward fled The errors of a thousand years."

As the lecturer caused to stand before our menwise improvement of the time that God in his fulness, perseverance and piety, and all seemed called to rest, and stand in our lot at the end of the world should arrive before he had translated be prepared to meet him in peace at his coming, separately,—'a work,' said he, for these latter when he had more thoroughly investigated the prophecies, he said, "I persuade myself, verily, that the day of judgment will not be absent full three hundred years more. God will not, cannot suffer this wicked world much longer!" Methinks, if Luther should enter some of the Protestant churches of the present day, and preach as he did three centuries ago, there are those who " garnish the sepulchres of the righteous" that chapel at Derby Line. There were at least two would be ready to "cast him out." Read the good things connected with the preaching to-day following extracts from his writings, and say -viz. the texts were true and the sermons were whether, the mass of professed christians now be-

"The world has grown very stubborn and in the evening was well attended and interest- headstrong since the revelation of the word of the gospel. It begins to crack sorely, and I hope Tuesday, 29th. It has been with me for some will soon break and fall on a heap through the coming of the day of judgment, for which we wouldst thou have me to do? I think I am will- wait with yearnings and sighs of heart." Table

"Wherefore, if thou be not filled with a desire that he may indicate by his Providence. I wait after the coming of this day, thou canst never and it has been well said that "seldom does God resurrection of the body and the life everlastsuffer men to be their own carvers, but they cut ing, if thou dost not in thy heart desire the same? their own fingers." I wish, therefore, to so live If thou didst believe it, thou must of necessity that I may be able to claim the promise, "In all desire it from thy heart, and long for that day to thy ways acknowledge Him, and he shall direct come; which if thou dost not desire, thou art not thy paths." Prov. 3:6. The question of duty how yet a Christian, nor canst thou boast of thy faith."

again passed, and some felt it was not spent in have'-say that before the latter days the whole We know it is our privilege to pray in se- world shall become christians. This is a falsecret: there we can pour out our desires before hood forged by Satan, that he might darken sound seems to be more of a duty sometimes than a priv- Beware, therefore, of this delusion."--Com. on

obvious, but how to make such meetings the most ing the winter in the earth, or like sap concealed profitable is a question I have often pondered, in the trees, which being hindered by the cold, Recently I found some remarks on this subject cannot break forth into new leaves and buds, but increase the devotional feeling, in social prayer- endure the iniquity of the world: which iniqui- to put him to death. meetings, and lead us to renew our appeals to ty they are compelled to witness, but with the Among the absent ones were Daniel and his

Lord? I fear that such a father will have to Hill, A. M. of Derby, Vt. His subject was dwell. For the iniquity and wickedness of men exceeds all bounds, so that they are no longer tolerable; and hence all the creation is moved, and, as it were, cries unto God for deliverance." Ser. of Consol. pp. 30,31.

> "The world is, as it ever has been, the world, and desires to know nothing of Christ. Let it go its own way. They continue to rage and grow worse from day, which, indeed, is a solace to the weary soul, as it shews that the glorious day of the Lord is at hand. The world is given up to its own ways, that the day of its destruction and our salvation should be hastened. Amen, so be it. May the Lord come at once! Let him cut the whole matter short with the day of judgment, for there is no amendment to be expected. I see no other prayer that is fitting, but only this,-Thy kingdom come." Life of Luther, pp. 342-3.

Wednesday, Dec. 14. Our prayer meeting this evening was thinly attended. Judging from what I saw, heard, and felt, I concluded we could not affirm with the Psalmist, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up;" but we might pray times," - and that near the time of his death, like him, "Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee? Shew us thy mercy, O Lord, and grant us thy salvation."

J. M. ORROCK.

EXPOSITORY.

anis of The Book of Daniel. radw wow . I BY THE EDITOR DITOW

ther .IL STEPAND, boldness to enter

"For this cause the king was angry and very furious, and commanded to destroy all the wise men of Babylon." , yas of ai tadt , edvd12.n

The power of the Chaldean monarch was absolute; his word was law, and whoever should in the least transgress his commands was at his mercy. He had, evidently, ascribed to the wise men a greater degree of skill and knowledge than they laid claim to. He seems to have supposed that their wisdom was sufficient for any emergency; and having relied on them to bring to mind his forhis guidance; still I know but little of my own pray the Lord's prayer, nor canst thou repeat gotten dream, and been disappointed, his anger heart, "I know the way of man is not in himself: from thy heart the Creed of faith. For with was very natural, though most unjust. He had it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps;" what conscience canst thou say, 'I believe in the set his heart on knowing "what should come to pass hereafter;" he had had a most wonderful dream, in which he supposed was signified what he desired to know; the dream had so passed from his mind that he could not recall it distinctly; he had not doubted that his wise men, by their skill and learning, could both reproduce the dream and unfold its meaning; and now to be Wednesday, 30th. The hour of prayer has Some explaining this passage, other sheep I told by them that the thing required was beyond the reach of human wisdom, or any instrumentality at their command, not only caused him to be very angry, but very furious. He was enraged our heavenly Father without any reserve, but it doctrine, that we might not rightly understand it, and flew into a passion. He did not act calmly and deliberately, but determined in his madness to exterminate all who made any pretentions to wisdom and knowledge-not only those in the city of Babylon, but probably, all the wise men within the whole Babylonish realm. langue

> "And the decree went forth that the wise men should be slain; and they sought Daniel and his fellows to be slain."

It is a question whether or not, this decree of which are not wide of thirstingly waits for the summer, that it might at the king was executed on any of the Magi. The the truth, he says,-" Prayer-meetings are far length burst forth in buds and grow and flourish. executioners of the king's will, always occupied a more interesting, profitable and soul-stirring In the same way we ought also to rejoice because place near the persons of oriental sovereigns, and when interspersed with short, pithy, pointed ret that day is coming; and ought to say, The rig- there was seldom any delay in the execution of a marks—recitals of God's special dealings, scrip- or of the winter has now continued for a long sentence. The phrase, "that the wise men should tural allusions to his attributes and perfections, time, but at length the fruitful summer will come be slain," is rendered by some, and the wise men than when confined to singing and praying solely. and that summer which never shall cease. At were slain. If not so stated, it is not improbable the coming of which, not all the saints only but that those in the king's presence were put to death long, cold, shivering, formal prayers that tire also all the angels shall exult and rejoice; nay on the spot,—as was often the case in the execueverybody—who have no heart or soul to speak which the whole creation expects and anxiously tion of criminals; but all the wise men were not of God's mercies. Warm-hearted recitals of awaits. For the heaven, the earth, the sun, the there assembled; and wherever any one might be, what God has done for our souls, tend greatly to stars, the air, and all creatures, can no longer the executioners of the king's decree sought him

the throne of grace, more earnestly, soul-kindling- greatest grief, because they must be abused by three Hebrew companions, though they could not ly, and perseveringly. Many a prayer-meeting the indulgers in sin, and be a help to every kind be far distant; as they had passed their examinhas failed, gone down, died the death, by long, of ungodliness both to the world and to the dev- ation and were numbered among the literati of brings to light some facts in recent Italian hisdragging hymns, long, cold, formal, chilly, prosy il; and they would fain be delivered from all this Babylon, the decree embraced them; and as those tory. soulless prayers and exhortations !" iniquity together with us, and become that new sought were probably slain, when found, the go-In the evening of Tuesday, December 13th I heavens and a new earth of which Peter and Isa- ing of the executioners to find Daniel, was for had the pleasure of hearing a lecture by M. J. iah speak, in which righteousness alone shall the purpose of slaying him.

"Then Daniel answered with counsel and wisdom to Arioch, the king's guard which was gone forth to slay the wise men of Babylon; he answered and said to Arioch the king's captain, Why is the decree so hasty from the king?— Then Arioch made the thing known to Daniel." lerevs. 14, 15,000

On finding Daniel, the chief of the king's body guard, doubtless, made known his business,-that he had come to slay him, at the command of his monarch. And to this announcement, Daniel made a wise and discreet answer. What Daniel said to Arioch is not recorded; but it caused him to stay the farther execution of the king's decree. Arioch may have announced to Daniel that the king had decreed the slaughter of all the wise men, because of their inability to make known the king's dream; and Daniel's discreet reply may have given assurance to Arioch that the dream might be made known to the king. It would have required some such intimation to induce the captain of the guard to suspend the execution of the sentence; and as he knew how desirous the king was to learn the nature and import of his dream, the possibility of Daniel making it known, would naturally be regarded by Arioch as a sufficient reason for sparing him and the remaining wise men, till his ability to recall it should be fairly tested.

This result shows how important prudence and discretion are in the management of any cause. Had Daniel been otherwise than thus discreet, his life would have been forfeited, and we should have never known the wondrous vision, and its prophetic significance. He who knows that he is on the side of truth and right, can afford to be calm and collected; whilst the one in error or in the wrong naturally loses his temper, and defeats by his want of wisdom, what he might otherwise

accomplish.

Having evidently convinced Arioch, that the king's dream might be made known, and so gainng a suspension of the decree, Daniel next enquires the reason of its great haste; which he would not be likely to enquire respecting, so long as his life was in momentary peril. The question implies that Daniel judged the king to have issued his decree before exhausting all the means in his power to learn his dream. He had not communicated with all the wise men of Babylon; for Daniel and his fellows had not been consult-

In reply to this, Arioch made known all the circumstances which led to the issue of the decree, the submission of the thing to the wise men, their failure to make it known, and the king's great anger and fury that followed-having been previously told by Arioch only the fact and cause of the decree, without its more minute particu-

"Then Daniel went in, and desired of the king that he would give him time, and he would show the king the interpretation."

It is not certain that Daniel at this time had an audience of the king. The text only affirms that he made a request of the king, which he may have done by accompanying Arioch into the palace, and sending his petition to the king by the hand of some high functionary at the Babylonish court; and vs. 24,5, seem to imply that his first personal interview, after the issue of the decree, was not till the dream had been revealed

The reason of Daniel's desire for time is not recorded; but his subsequent course shows that it was for the purpose of praying to God for a revelation of the secret. He may have informed or sent word to the king that he wished for time for that object; and it is evident that for some cause Nebuchadnezzar was so well assured that Daniel's would perform his promise, that he gave him all needed time,—though he had refused any delay to the Chaldean magicians.

Despotism of the Romish Church.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Independent

The Monitore di Bolona has lately disclosed some documents found in the archives of the Papal Government, which for their disgraceful

character, would be quite incredible, were they not officially published, and their authenticity put beyond question. Among the pieces published are the papers of a Judicial Committee instituted in 1849, in order to extirpate from the country all liberal ideas. The judges composing that strange court were known only to the Court of Rome; they sat secretly, and were bound upon oath to keep secret their sentences, and their very existence as a tribunal. They were to judge and sentence the people without hearing them, even without making known to them the cause of their condemnation. Their victims some day disappeared, were thrown into prisons or carried off into exile, nobody knew wherefore. Not only acts, but thoughts, tendencies, supposed intentions, were sufficient grounds for the sentences of that infamous tribunal. Here are some of the heads of accusation which led to the punishment of hundreds of the wretched subjects of

"For not thinking rightly in political matters. "For having shown themselves rather enthus-

"For having voted for the Constituent Assembly (257,000 citizens were guilty of that crime.) " For having maintained intercourse with dan-

gerous political characters.

" For having a countenance which led to suppose certain inclination toward political novelties.

"For having looked with complacency upon the beginning of innovations. is life would have b "For liberal tendencies.

" For not being quite decided in favor of the Pontifical Government.

"For a doubtful conduct in religious matters,"

And mind; these quotations are not a satire, but bona fide official extracts from the proceed ings of the famous court. What can be expected from a government capable of such deeds? What hope is there of its ever reforming itself?



ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, JANUARY 28, 1860.

SYLVESTER BLISS, EDITOR.

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

THE TERMS OF THE HERALD. The terms of the Herald are two dollars a year, in advance; -with as large an addition, as the generosity of donors shall open their hearts to give, towards the completion of the payment of the purchase of the office by the A.M.A.; and to make the Association an efficient instrumentality for good. vd enob eved ye

The Invocation to band ad

"Our Father," Matt. 6:9. ev bine : 11000 deim

This is the familiar title, with which our Saviour ded us to invoke God, when we draw nigh unto him in prayer. There is but "one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all," Eph. 4:6; and it is fitting that he should be thus addressed-He being our Creator, Preserver, and most bountiful benefactor.

God is the Father of all created intelligences : "Have we not all one Father? hath not one God created us ?!" Mal. 2:10. He is, however, peculiarly so to all who call on him-who "have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Rom. 8:15. "Doubtless thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not: Thou O Lord, art our Father, our Redeemer," Isa. 63:16. "Thou art our Father we are the clay, and thou our potter; and we are all the work of thy hands," 1b. 64:8.

Not only as our Creator, is God our Father, but he is so in the kind and fatherly care which he takes of us his creatures. "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. For he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust," Psa. 103:13. " A father of the father-

pal Government, which for their disgraceful

habitation," fatherless and widow," Ib. 146:8,9. 919W il as

As a loving father, also, he administers chastisement to his wayward children. " For whom the in whom he delighteth," Prov. 3:12. As "we have tuum pependit in fronte; pretia stupri accepisti.' in subjection unto the Father of spirits, and live?"

God being thus our Father, those who are accepted of him sustain to him the relation of sons and Jesus." On this head humanity bids us be silent, daughters. As no man cometh to the Father but through Christ, so "as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name : which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God," John 1:12,23. To such God has promised, that " unto them will I give in in ancient times, " Septemque una sibi muro circum mine house and within my walls a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters." Isa. 56:5. Christ died, so that sinners under the law " might receive the adoption of sons. And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts crying, Abba, Father." Gal. 4:56.

" when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship him," John 4:23. He also said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh to the Father, but by me." Ib. 14:6. We thus "have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: and he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." 1 John 2:1,1. " Now where remission of these is, there is no more offering for sin. Having therefore brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for (us, through the veil, that is to say, his flesh; and having an High Priest over the house of God; let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, -having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and our bodies washed with pure water." (Heb. 9:18-22),-and supplicate for all the mercies and blessings, for all the wisdom and grace that we need, invoking God by the affectionate, and yet reverential name of " Our Father."

While this is a general torm of invocation, it is not as some suppose the only one by which God may be addressed, as is seen by Scriptural example. Stephen prayed, while being stoned, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" and, " Lord, lay not this sin to their charge," Acts 7:56-60. And Paul prayed to the Savior, at his conversion, saying " Lord, what wilt thou have me to do ?," Acts 9:5. In the time of Seth men first, began to invoke God as Yahveh, or the Coming One, Gen. 4:26. Abraham addressed him as "Lord God," Gen. 15:2. And he is variously addressed as the " Lord God of Israel." 2 Chr. 6:4; the "Lord of hosts, God of Israel," Isa. 37:16, "The God of Abraham," the God of my fathers," &c .-- any designation being appropriate which is recognized by him as distinctive of his Majesty and Glory; but, there is no one that is more calculated to inspire confidence in, and affection for our heavenly Parent, then the simple denominative of " Our Father."

The Woman on the Scarlet Beast. Rev. 17. A writer in the January No. of the London Quarterly Journal of Prophecy (just received from our agent in London) makes the enquiry, "Who is this 'woman' that the 'beast' supports? Can it apply to the church of Rome?" And he proceeds to answer, as follows:

1. She is called 's a great whore ?'s So was the church of old. "Israel bath played the harlot with many lovers; thou hast a whore's forehead," says

2. She is described as sitting-i. e. having her cathedral seat—upon "peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues." The unrepealed decree of Pope Boniface VIII. reads as follows: "We pronounce it to be of necessity to salvation to every human creature to be subject to the Roman Pontiff."

3. She is represented as committing spiritual fornication-i. e. idolatry-" with the kings of the earth." Speaking of the twelfth century, the historian observes, "It was now that the veneration paid to the Virgin Mary rose to an almost exclusive idolatry." (See Hallam's Middle Ages, chap. ix.) In the Pontifical order for receiving an Emperor, the cross of the Pope's legate has the first place of honor, because "Latria (the worship exclusively due to God) is owed to it."

4. She is "arrayed in purple and scarlet color." (the well-known colors worn by the Pope, Cardinals, Bishop, and Priests,) "having a golden cup in her

less, and a judge of the widows, is God in his holy | hand." At the jubilee of A. D. 1825, a medal was ascertain. New if we add to 1792, when the 1260 The Lord preserveth the stranger; he relieveth the holding out a golden cup in her hand, with this in- riod of the 2300 years also, according to Elliot's inscription, "Sedet super universam."

5. She has "a name upon her forehead, written Mystery, Babylon the Great." Seneca testifies to Lord leveth he correcteth, even as a father the son this custom among the Roman women : " Nomen had fathers of our flesh which corrected us, and we Scaliger, Brocardus, and others, affirm that at one gave them reverence : shall we not much rather be time the word "Mystery" appeared in letters of gold upon the forepart of the Pope's mitre.

6. She is described as "drunken with the blood repeated. IIs

dabit arces," and of a less distinguished poet in the present day, Dr. Wiseman-

"The golden roof, the marble walls,
The Vatican's majestic halls,
The note redouble till it fills
With echoes sweet the seven hills"—

alike testify to the natural interpretation that it is none other than Rome which is here referred to.

8. Her merchandise is described, amongst a vari ety of other things, as being that " of bodies and souls of men." Æneas Sylvius, subsequently raised to the Popedom as Pius II., teaches "that the court of Rome bestows nothing without payment. For the ordination of priests and the gifts of the Holy Spirit are sold, and even the pardon of sins can only e obtained for money."

9. Lastly, it is written, "The woman is that great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth," which, it is needless to observe, Rome unquestionably did, to the exclusion of every other great city, at the time when St. John wrote.

The N. Y. Observer on the End.

It is the purpose of the Herald to give all manner of speculations on the subject of prophecy, that have either argument, or the authority of great names to sustain them. h Actual argument, though from the unknown or untaught, will find its place; and that which is destitute of argument, if put forth by those whose opinions are sought for, should be given so that each one may judge for him or herself of its probable weight. We therefore give the following article from the N. Y. Observer,—it being a comment on the views of Dr. Cumming of London-without, of course agreeing for a moment with the expectation that the prophetic periods only bring us to an epoch when civilization is to work the expected wonders which the Scriptures connect with Christ's personal advent, godi if doidw ; and

The Observer says:

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, with boldness earning, ability and unquestioned sincerity, still thunders in the hearing of men, that the end of the dispensation is at hand. A second series of his sermons_" the Great Tribulation"—has just been issued by Rudd and Carlton, of this city, and we have read them with intense interest, much instruction add that the theory of their author on the Second Coming of Christ we have never adopted. But the eloquence, devotional fervor and evident desire for the glory of God in the conversion of sinners, the glowing, joyous, hopeful view that he takes of the future in the midst of darkness and storms, invest his pages with a charm that enchains our attention, even when we are not convinced by his logic or chronol-

This volume he opens with a sermon on Daniel's time, times and a half, that we have studied with attention. In this discourse he presents the opinions of others, rather than his own, and shows that whatever theories in the fulfillment of the dates in Daniel are held, whether they fix the commencement at this period, or that period, or at some other period, nearly all concur in one remarkable conclusion, namely, that 1867 is to be the great crisis, the testing crisis in the events of history, in the fulfillment of prophecy, and in the experience of mankind.

We will give a single paragraph in the author's own words, closing with a prediction which has our most implicit confidence;

Assuming that 532 began the 1260 years, what is next to take place, Daniel tells us in this passage to which I specially ask attention, as confirmatory of the theory I am trying to uphold, that first of all there shall be time, times, and half a time, or 1260 years, and then there shall be 1290 years. In other words. Daniel says that 1260 years shall be augment-

16. 68:5. "The Lord raiseth them that struck at Rome, hearing on one side the figure of years terminated, an additional 30 years, it brings are bowed down: the Lord loveth the righteous. Pope Leo XII., and on the reverse that of a woman, us down to 1822. But 1822 is the terminating peterpretation. Well, did anything take place in 1822 that would justify that period as a terminating epoch? We find that Turkey, in the language of Lamartine, began to die for want of Turks; the whole force of that great system of propagandism then began its rapid exhaustion; and from that day to this even our efforts to keep back Russia have not kept up Turkey; it is at this moment in the pangs of dissolution. I stated four or five years ago that of the saints, and with the blood of the martyrs of it would be so; and however justified we were, and Jesus." On this head humanity bids us be silent, we were justified in trying to prevent Russia from as the facts are too numerous to be detailed, too disturbing the balance of the power of Europe; yet well known to be doubted, and too horrible to be as I then said our efforts to preserve Turkey would be vain. Russia has still a sign-board near Peters-7. She is represented as having the seat of her burg, on which is written. The way to Constanting power in a " seven-hilled" city. Need we quote the nople, and in the lapse of years Constantinople will Roman poets in proof of this? The line of Virgil be hers, and Russia will yet play a part in the history of the world probably unprecedented for a thousand years.'

We are aware that a large party of christians believe that Turkey is to retain her distinct nationality and they labor and pray with reference to this as a fixed fact. But Providence and Prophecy seem to to point out her approaching dissolution.

When Russia takes possession of Constantinople, when France extends her African empire over Egypt and completes the Suez Canal, when England takes the government of Syria and Palestine and runs a railway from the Mediterranean through the plains of Sharon and Esdraelon into the East, then the desert will blossom as the rose: then a highway shall be there, and the ransomed of the Lord will return to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads. We do not intend or pretend that these political and commercial causes are to produce such results, or were even included in the prophecies. But it is a deep seated conviction that when the wilderness of Palestine is once possessed by a Christian power, and the arts and sciences of European civilization are introduced, that beautiful land will speedily be overrun with a population from the West: converted Jews may go; but with them other thousands who will make the hills and vales of Judea once more vocal with psalms trees that required a sea

Dr. Cumming gathers the opinions of writers on Prophecy for many years past, all pointing to the year 1867 as the crisis on which stupendous events are to turn. His views will secure the interested attention of all who take up his book.

That Last Note. We are not able to record this week so large a list of donations towards cancelling that last note, as we expected to—judging from the very generous expressions and gifts which flowed in during previous weeks. Quite a number of friends have written their intention to aid in its payment, and we doubt not that the amount will be speedily received. But all will see that it will be much easier to effect this now, than later in the season. The friends have done nobly thus far, and a little perseverance will accomplish the object. We shall hope to be able to chronicle more progress in our next. Who will enable us to do so? Bro. Parker may have to speak to the sisters once more; for if they put their shoulder to the wheel again, the work will be speedand real edification. This is much to say when we lily effected. Its payment will relieve the "A. Mir Association" of an incubus; and it is now more than one-third done. As soon as the second hundred dollars is raised, that amount will be paid over to the holder of the note, as the first hundred was on the 12th inst. The faster this is done, the sooner will stop the interest; which was an item of expense last year, to the amount of \$67, which we hope not to have to include in the items of future expenses. sidt no skremer emes bane

lo shiw Dividend on Chapel Stock.

A majority of the Trustees have voted a dividend for the last year of five per cent. on the par value of the shares of the Boston Advent Association-or \$2:50 on each share sug s boo to alstinor-

As there is not the full amount of cash on hand to meet the payment of this at once, shareholders will please to be as lenient as possible in calling for

It has been the custom of a large number, in years past, after having their Herald credited by dividend a year in advance, to direct the balance to be put to the credit of the Herald office; and such balances have been found very convenient in meeting quarterly bills for rent. It is hoped the shareholds ers will be as kindly considerate of the necessities of the A. M. Association now, as they were of the office formerly. The balances which any may be disposed to transfer to the benefit of the Association, will also come most opportune in aid of the payment of the remaining note-for which there is ed by 30 years more; at the end of which 30 years \$255 still needed, and which should be speedily there shall be some great event, which we have to wiped out, if we would hasten the time when the

make this suggestion for the consideration of the shareholders.

vd wond New Subscribers of street special

We cannot refrain from again urging the friends of the A. M. Association, -the friends of the fun damental doctrines which this Association was formed to promulgate-to take speedy measures to canvas their respective districts for new subscribers to the Herald. A lew hundreds can be raised with effort, and they will be very much appreciated at this time. We shall be able to supply back Heralds to January 1, to the thirty or forty new subscribers that are first obtained state bus nextitord rest

To Correspondents. We would remind corres pondents that short, scriptural communications for the columns of the Herald, are always acceptable. The asking of a question, also, sometimes gives us a theme for an editorial:

DELINQUENTS. A few of our readers, only, have forgotten the terms, advance payment, on which the Herald is published. It is hoped that these few will soon be heard from. It is much more pleasant, in writing the names of subscribers, week after week, to write names of those who own their paper, than of those who ewn it not. He yen seensoosidar yen

Foreign News.

Portland, Jan. 19. The steamship Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool, Jan. 4, with dates from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 5th, arrived at this port about I o'clock this morning.

FRANCE. According to custom, the Emperor on new year's day received the members of the diplomatic corps in the Salle du Trone. The reception took place at 1 P. M. and is thus recorded in the

The Papal Nuncio addressed the Emperor as fol-

Sire-On the first day of this year, which has assembled the Diplomatic body around your Majesty, I have the honor to offer to you this respectful hom-

The Emperor replied as follows:

I thank the diplomatic body for the good wishes it has addressed on the event of the new year, and am especially happy at this time to have the opportunity of reminding the representatives that since my accession to power, I have always professed the most profound respect for recognized rights. Be then assured the constant aim of my life will be to re-establish everywhere, in so much as depends on me, confidence

His Majesty then passed before the diplomatic circle, and spoke a few words to each Ambassador making inquiries especially respecting the health of their sovereigns. The reception lasted about twentyfive minutes. The Emperor's speech was generally regarded as satisfactory, but attracted little atten-

The Papal Nuncio is stated to have subjected two drafts of his proposed remarks to the French Foreign Office before his singularly laconic address was resolved upon. It is stated that he wished to give a few hints about the condition of the Roman

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser states that the Congress will positively meet on the 31st inst.

There is some discussion in Paris whether the reference in the Emperor's New Year's reply to recognized rights referred to the rights of the princes reserved at Villafranca; but it is argued that the elect of universal suffrage, who owes his sovereignty to the national will, must have intended to admit that, if the Pope and the Grand Dukes have recognized rights, the people of the Roman States and Central Italy have recognized rights also, which he intends

Austria. The Times Vienna correspondent says the Emperor of Austria is not likely to take up arms for the Italian dukes or the Pope. The Austrian minister recently confessed, candidly, that Austria could not interfere in Italy if she would, as she had neither money nor men. The Austrian army is shortly to be reduced to a peace footing.

Vienna letters say that a very unfriendly feeling towards the French again prevailed in that capital. Addresses to the Pope, which had been lying in the Vienna churches, were not so numerously signed

An Imperial order directs there shall be no levy of recruits in 1860, and that no more than the ordinary number of men shall be raised in 1861.

A large ship supposed to be American, was riding at anchor near Fleetwood, Jan. 3, with all her masts

Spain and Morocco. The Spanish army, commanded by General Prim, has defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Castilligos. The Hussars executed several heroic charges and cap-

A.M.A. shall be able to work more efficiently. We tured a flag. The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1500; the Spanish loss was 400 to 600. ITALY. Gen. Guyon, commander of the French forces at Rome, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Paris. This, in some quarters, was interpreted into a menace to the Papal government.

> A dispatch from Modena says that, in consequence of a demand made by the family of the boy Mortara, who had given proof that the kidnapping of the child was ordered by Rev. father and Inquisitor Filette, the latter had been arrested, and judicial proceedings had been instituted.

> Garibaldi had been honored with an enthusiastic ovation at Milan, although he endeavored to pass through the city en route to Turin, quietly and unobserved.

Garibaldi's mission to Turin is said to have referonce to his probable appointment as Commander-in-Chief of all the National Guard of the Kingdom.

The general amnesty in Naples had been deferred, but fifty additional pardons had been granted.

Cardinal Antonelli had announced his intention to eave Rome on the 12th for Paris. Sidw : notice t

THE CONGRESS. The London Times, in an editorial, says that present appearances indicate that the contemplated European Congress will not take place and argues that the position of England in such a case will be so much better. It says in the event of no Congress being held, that all that will then remain will be to recognize the Central Italian State which has been formed out of the Romagna and Duchies, either as an independent kingdom, or as part of the Sardinian Monarchy, to take our stand on accomplished facts, and leave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The Daily News remarks that the projected Congress is indefinitely postponed, and that no friend of the cause of freedom in Italy need regret the temporary difficulty in which diplomacy finds itself, as every month gained confirms the liberties of the Central Italian States, and justifies their revolution before the world.

A Paris correspondent writing on the 1st January says it was then reported in Paris that Congress will be summoned for the end of January, but the exact

A dispatch dated Rome, 3d, says that the Duke of Grammont has positively stated to the Holy See that the pamphlet "the Pope and Congress" does not contain the programme of the French Government. The explanation produced an excellent effect on the Pope and it was hoped that he would not object to be represented at the Congress. " blan

Prince Gortschakoff left St. Petersburg on the 27th

The latest accounts from the continent do not confirm the statement that Congress would not be held. On the contrary it was reported in Paris that Congress would meet on the 12th February.

It self of blattems and NEWS.

The ice boat so much talked of for winter navigation on the Mississippi, was put into successful operation at Prairie du Chien, Wis., on the 11th, and made a trip to Lafayette, thirty-two miles, in two nours and ten minutes, returning in two hours, and carrying twenty passengers.

A pleasing incident is mentioned in connection with the recent visit of Prince Arthur of England-Queen Victoria's second son, who is now a midshipman in the Mediterranean fleet-to Athens. About the time that he was to arrive there a horse race was appointed for Monday, but in order that it might be honored with his presence, was postponed to the following Sunday. The Prince arrived in time : but promptly replied to the committee's invitation, that he could not attend such an exhibition on the Lord's day. The race was accordingly again postponed to the following Tuesday. On the Sabbath, the Prince took his place among the little company of worshipers, in the English church in Athens, where our countryman, Rev. Dr. Hill, conducts the only Protestant service in the English language in the kingdom of Greece. In this noble example the Prince showed that he had not forgotten the instructions of his Christian mother.

The advices from Italy are favorable to the spread of religious liberty. Full religious liberty for all Protestants has been proclaimed by the legislative ssemblies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Legation. Naples, Venetia, and the Papal States remain now the only Italian States in which the free religious organizations are still forbidden or impeded. At Florence the Italian service, began by Mr. Malan, late Moderator of the Waldensian Church, has been regularly continued. Father Gavazzi has recommenced preaching in Bologna. In Milan, the necessary arrangements have been made for the establishment of a Waldensian church.

Mr. Spurgeon in a letter in which he speaks of the revival in Ireland, says of his own church:

| fruits of a revival without its excessive excitement. | The number of converts seems to be as constant as if some divine law regulated and controlled their influx. Each week brings its quota, until we have no room to accommodate the church at the communion table, and are obliged to meet in two bodies, that all may find a place. The daily prayer meeting, at seven in the morning, has been maintained without cessation for two years, all through the winter mornings of fog, with which this city of Gog and Magog abounds. the brethren have never failed to be present, although to do so they have had long distances to walk."

A box containing \$74,000 in fictitious currency was received in Chicago last Monday, by Charles Sandford and John Lester. The fact becoming known, the State Attorney ordered that the suspected parties should be taken into custody. The notes are a fictitious issue, purporting to be of the " Hartford Exchange Bank," Indiana. There is no such

Christopher Hewlitt, Assistant Teller in the Market Bank of New York, committed suicide on Wednesday, by taking strychnine. He went home in the afternoon and told his wife he had taken poison because he was so deeply in debt and could not see his way out of it. He had been indulging in habits of dissipation for some time, and had been discharged from his position in the Bank on Wednesday.

The funeral of Armistead Walker, a colored preacher of Fredericksburg, Va., on Sunday week. was attended by over 1000 slaves and 400 whites including many ladies. The deceased was a slave, and by his respectful behavior won the esteem of

Eight persons were drowned near Rhinebeck, N J., on Tuesday last. A party of twenty or twentyfive persons from the opposite side of the river were crossing on the ice in a large covered sleigh drawn by four horses, when the ice gave way and the sleigh went down, carrying with it eight of the passengers who were drowned. All but eight succeeded in getting out of the sleigh before it went down. The horses were saved.

TERRIBLE DEATH. We learn that a colored man residing on Brighton street, Old Cambridge, was attacked with a strange disease, or fit of madness, on last Wednesday, and expired the same day. In his paroxysms of madness, he literally bit his tongue, so that it hung in shreds. We understand he has recently returned from Liberia, and very probably took from that unhealthy coast the fever which induced his awful death .- Chronicle.

Miller Titus, of Union, Maine, while hunting in the Penobscot Woods with a party of friends, started in pursuit of a wounded moose. His companions, alarmed at his long absence, traveled for twenty miles in the direction which they supposed he took, and on their return to camp on the second day they found his lifeless body within two miles of the camp, where he had sat down to rest, fallen asleep and

The New Orleans Delta reports that Joseph Wheeler who had been deaf and dumb for about four years, recently ventured very near the mouth of a cannon, and when it was fired he was knocked down senseless by the concussion. On recovering, to the surprise of all, he spoke as fluently as anybody, and heard and answered all questions put to him, and is, up to this time, retailing language out in large doses.

The late accident on the Hudson River Railroad was quite terrible. It was singular that the only person who was killed should have been the "bride of an hour." Miss Anna H. Tuthill was a teacher in one of the public schools in Brooklyn. She was engaged to Mr. Thomas W. Fields, one of the Brooklyn Board of Education. She resigned her place and went, a day or two since to Kingston, on the Hudson River, to prepare for her nuptials. On Wednesday morning she was married. She bade adieu to her friends, and with her husband she started on h bridal tour to Washington. In a few hours she was a corpse. Both of her legs were broken, and she was internally injured. On Thursday she was carried to her husband's home, to be carried from thence to the grave. About thirty of the passengers were injured-some fearfully, some fatally. A leaky engine running behind time-imperfect signals-a general neglect and an in-coming express train, at full speed, running into the train on the track, splitting it open, causing terror agony and death-were the causes of the disaster called an accident.

The Papal Government took great pains to prevent the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress" from entering the States of the Church, but it did not succeed, and it was soon circulated at Pesaro, Ancona, and other cities. The Florence correspondent of the London Daily News thus describes the result: "I am told that the Central Committee of Bologna had to make the greatest exertions to keep the people of the Marche in a state of tranquillity. Their first thought was that of rising, but fortunate-"For more than five years, we have had all the ly enough more prudent counsels at last prevailed.

The priests are in an indescribable state of consterna tion. They are now fully convinced that the temporal power of their chief is gone forever."

THE LAWRENCE TRAGEDY.—By the official list, it seems that the whole number of dead who have been recognized or identified, is 75; bodies not identified 13; number missing, with the bodies not identified, 14; leaving one still unaccounted for. This makes the whole number of dead by the calamity eightyeight or eighty-nine. Correct lists of those wounded seriously have been given before.

Mr. Thayer of the Methodist church in Broomfield st. in a sermon on this calamity last Sunday, remarked :

"It was said that the calamity was God's opportunity to speak a warning to the world. The same reason would apply to all the casualties of life. The speaker could not believe that God struck down the little child of two years because the parent loved it too well. It this was so, he could not love the God that would do it.

Such references to God always shock us. Whatever God may do, can give no puny mortal, who cannot begin to comprehend the wisdom of the Infinite, any plea for saying, " he could not love the God that would do it." Such a declaration is horridly impious. We do not doubt that God often has removed children from this world, because the affliction would benefit the parent; and it is certainly doing a great favor to the child-rendering its eternity for ever sure.

"THE GREAT TRIBULATION." He must be a very careless reader of the signs of the times who does not see that we live in a most remarkable period of the world's history. Every day, and on every hand, some great event is turning up, that, in any former age, would have filled the world with wonder. So frequent have these startling events become that they have almost ceased to excite surprise. It is well, therefore, that there is found at least one sentinel on the watch-tower, who slumbers not nor sleeps; who stands always with open eyes, and with becoming fearlessness is ever ready to give the alarm. We refer to Dr. Cumming of London. In that great Metropolis of the world he stands and cries, "Behold and see the signs of the coming of the Son of Man! Look, and see the beginning of the end!" In his last work, The Great Tribulation, Dr. Cumming speaks out plainly and tells us that we are suffering the blighting effects of the 7th vial, which began to be poured out in 1848, and will continue to be felt until 1867. He says, too, that some of those who scoffed and sneered at his announcement, when originally made, are beginning to see that it is probably true. Among his converts he numbers Lord Carlisle .- Due West, S. C., Telescope

THE COLD WAVE. During the past year the Smithsonian Institution, through its extended system of meteorological observations, has been enabled to make some very curious investigations respecting the three memorable cold days of January, 1859. It was found that the cold of the three days above mentioned swept progressively over the country like a wave, coming down from the Arctic regions and first entering the Territory of the United States at the extreme Northwest among the Rocky Mountains. It was experienced at Utah some three days before it reached the banks of the Northern Mississippi, and was heralded by telegraph at Minnesota some two days before it reached Washington. At Buffalo it was some hours in advance of Boston, and was felt last on the Atlantic Ocean, where it appears to have disappeared. This cold wave also swept South in a most remarkable manner, and progressively appeared in Florida and other Southern States, and Mexico; and the last pulsations, as it died away in this direction, were experienced in Central America and among the West India Islands. Taken all in all, it was one of the n meteorological phenomena ever noticed, and the facts collected seem to prove that the originating impulse came from the extreme Northwestern portions of the American Continent. here

GREAT MEN. Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terance was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Cameens, the writer of the Lusiad, ended his days in an almshouse; and Vangeles left his body to the surgeon to help pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for 75 dollars, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with his bailiffs; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

CORRESPONDENCE.



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

From Bro. C. Greene.

Bro. Bliss :- The Herald has been, and is conducted in a wise, judicious manner, and will get a patient and prayerful perusal, from every sincere Bible student, into whose hands it may chance to fall. Its course has a tendency to relieve us from that mountain weight of prejudice, which has been heaped upon us, by sincere believers, whose peculiar faculty has been that of defeating the very object they ardently desired to accomplish.

This is no new idea to you; for, like the vane on the lofty steeple, you feel all the winds that blow, and truly point in the direction they come.

The Herald is not like a sudden flash of lightning at midnight, which startles you for a moment with its glare, and then leaves you, making the darkness more visible; but it is like the steady, soft and mellow light of the morning, which gradually increases, more and more beautiful, until the glorious orb of day beams upon us in its noontide splendor.

That the Herald may " hold on the even tenor of its way," is my humble prayer. When you need farther assistance for the A. M. Association I hope to be able to render you some aid.

Affectionately yours, Columbus Greene. Montgomery Centre Vt. Jan. 10th, 1860.

From Sister H. P. Buttrick.

Dear Bro. :- My heart says, praise the Lord, as I read the result of the effort on the part of our friends to relieve the embarrassment of the A. M. A. Feeling also a deep interest, that those who are endeavoring to preach the gospel, should come to the knowledge of the second, personal, speedy coming of Jesus, I take notice of every thing of that kind, and was much interested in the account in Bro. Himes' journal. A letter from Bro. Chapman which I received yesterday, contains also a deeply interesting account of a Baptist minister, with whom I had a recent interview, who has also embraced these truths. He will probably give it in the Herald in due time.

There have been several times of late when the Lord has given me much encouragement in regard to holding up these truths. To Him be all the praise.

I think we have more to encourage us as a people here than for some time-for which we praise the Lord. Remember us in your prayers, that the whole truth may have free course, in these wicked cities, and where so many professing Christians take no interest in a coming Savior. Yours truly,

H. P. BUTTRICK. Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1860.

From an Aged Minister.

since the Advent Herald has been published, I have I have heard since I came to Wisconsin-almost 2 read it with the utmost degree of pleasure and pro- years. I cannot do without it. I love its truths ; fit: but as I am one of that class that the blessed for it is meat in due season. I hope and pray, and Jesus said, "ye have always with you," and as I believe it will be flying (like Elijah's raven) laden am so far advanced in life (75 years this day), and with meat in due season to the lonely pilgrim, till so broken down that I have been able to preach but Jesus comes. a few times for the last three years, and no possible way to get money, I must now give up the privil-would come to this city and sound the alarm before a few times for the last three years, and no possible ege that I have enjoyed so long. I am loth to say Jesus comes. As I have the past year or more, pass it, but I must give up the reading of the very best ed through its streets once, and for the most of the religious periodical, one that has given me the most time twice a day-Sundays excepted-and hear and comfort with the least pain, of any religious paper see the wickedness, I often think on the cities of that I ever read. For several years, it was sent to Sodom and Gomorrah. I think there are some 80 me by the donation of a friend, and after that friend places where liquor is sold, and more than half as failed to send it, I have given one dollar a year for many gambling saloons. Three or four orthodox several years; but now I am not able to even do so churches, and out of about 8000 inhabitants, not ther, farewell; and farewell, dear Advent Herald.

Yours with the expectation of soon seeing Jesus, SAMUEL NUTT.

Franklin, N. H., Dec. 15, 1859.

Note.—We doubt not but some benevolent soul will be moved to re-order the paper to be sent to our worthy and aged servant of the Lord.

From Bro. Daniel Boon. In sending a donation he says: "I hope that the Herald may continue to be published while time five years, that the Lord had a work for me to do shall last. I like the Herald very well, as ever. Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, Dec. 28, 1859."

From Bro. J. A. Winchester.

Bro. Bliss: - I need not inform you that I am highly pleased with the manner in which the Herald is conducted. I would not be deprived of the privilege of reading its columns weekly, for ten dollars a year. I wish I could do ten times as much as I have done to sustain it.

Claremont, N. H., Dec. 31, 1859.

A sister, sending money to re-subscribe for the Herald, writes: "I prize it highly .- An old subscriber revived."

There are others who might be likewise revived. Shall they not be looked up? The Herald may do them good.

Sister Sarah H. Knight, of Harvard, in remembering the Advent Herald, and the wants of the A. M. A., writes: "Still wishing you prosperity from the Lord, and praying he will direct and give success to all your plans for carrying out the whole gospel truth."

From Bro. Samuel Dolloff.

Bro. Bliss :- The Herald still comes to us a welome messenger, ladened with many good things; and though we cannot endorse everything, yet we like its general course. Derby Line, Vt.

From Bro. T. B. Carpenter.

Bro. Bliss :- I love the truths advanced in the Herald; and although not a member of the Advent church, I have taken a great interest in the advancement of its interests and well-being. I hope that those great fundamental truths,-the resurrection, Christ's second coming, and the new heavens and new earth, may have a prominent place in its col-

The Advent church established here by Bro. Chapman in 1853 is very much scattered and disorganized, and they need a pastor; for the influence of the church, while organized, was felt by many outside of its limits.

I have taken the Herald for five years, and should miss its weekly visits. Sincerely yours,

Freeland, Ill.

From Bro. John Murray.

Dear Bro. Bliss :- I have not forgotten you in our labors of love. I cannot do without the Herald. It is all the advent preaching we have in this place, and in its weekly visits, it comes richly laden with choice food for the hungry soul. With what eagerness do we feast upon its pages through the week! I shall send in my mite as the Lord shall prosper me for the A. M. A. Yours in hope of eternal life. West Epping, N. H., Jan. 7th, 1860.

From Dr. L. Kimball.

Bro. Bliss :- I have taken the Herald for over 17 years; and I am not willing to part with it, so long as I can pay for it. I have kept nearly an unbroken file during the whole of that time. I like the Herald-its management, spirit and contents, generally, and I approve of prepayment. It is the only safe course. It is better for the subscribers, and certainly better for the Association. I pray that it may continue to shine until the millennial day dawns. Yours truly, L. KIMBALL.

Nashua, N. H., Jan. 12, 1860.

From Bro. J. D. Wheeler.

Dear Bro. Bliss :- I have been a constant reader of the Herald for I think, 18 years. I love to read Sylvester Bliss :- Dear brother :- Almost ever its pages still. It has been all the Advent preaching

much as that. So, dear brother, you will have to one eighth of them attend church. I sometimes go to erase my name from your list of subscribers at the the Methodist, and occasionally to the Presbyterian close of this volume, and I must say to you dear bro- meetings. Some of their preaching is well enough; but, as Bro. W. C. Cooley wrote me from Iowa, it is not our kind. We had formerly been privileged to hear Bro. Shipman at Sugar Hill, who, with all God's faithful children, I hope to meet in the kingdom. Yours truly, J.D. WHEELER. Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 9, 1860.

From Bro. Jerem ah Carr.

Dear Brother ;-I am still hoping in God and for the world to come. I have had convictions, for about that I was not doing. I asked for evidences in regard to duty, and they have been granted, as I be-

lieve, and I am trying to preach as the Lord opens | declares, "If any man among you seem to be religious, the door. I have attempted to preach five times. and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own Two weeks ago yesterday, 1 preached in China at heart, this man's religion is vain." James 1:26. the Branch Mills so called, to the Christian Church: had a good time. The door is open for me there.

trine, -not that I think we have all the truth and to his Father that his followers might poss trust in him. I hope to have the prayers of my so be led to glorify our Father in heaven. brethren that I may be fully consecrated to God. Yours in the blessed hope.

South Albion, Me. Jan. 9th, 1860.

From Sister O. C. Burdick. aid of

Dear brother Bliss :-- We prize the Advent Herald much, and would not like to do without it. We always regret when one fails to come, as sometimes is the case, especially the one with father Chapman's last letter; which we always like to read.

O. C. BURDICK. Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1860.

We don't find a spare copy of that No. ED. done ni ba From Bro. Edward Smith. source bus

"I should be very sorry to have to do without my paper. It is all the preaching we have, and I shall pay for it as long as I am able to pay for any thing. You have my best wishes. I hope you will prosper and by your paper gladden many a sad and lonely

Pierce County, Wisconsin, Dec. 21, 1859.

From Bro. Simeon Newcomb.

The Herald is an old friend of mine. I stand alone. We have no preacher but the Herald, that I like or believe in.

Thetford, Jan. 8, 1860. Is doidw at vilusifich v

From Bro. C. Taylor.

"My interest in the Herald has not abated in the least. I believe it to be the best religious paper pubper it until he comes in his glory."

A Bro. closes a Letter with :

" Hoping and trusting the gracious Lord will bless your efforts and make them fruitful in the great enterprise in which you are engaged, I am very respectfully yours."

From Bro. Charles Dow.

Bro. Bliss-Sir :- I feel interested in reading the pages of the Herald and hope it will be sustained and made a swift messenger in proclaiming the everlasting gospel of the kingdom of heaven at hand, that the saints may be comforted and established in the truth of the present age. May sinners, also hear; and so hear, that their souls may live. May the Lord bless you and give wisdom to edit the paper so as to feed the children of the kingdom with meat in

I am more and more convinced that we are right as to the interpretation of prophecy concerning the kingdom on the earth renewed. May the Lord prepare us to work in his vineyard and to be ready at his coming, is the prayer of the least of all his chil-

Inverness, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1860.

From Bro. Lucian Perry.

The Herald is the best religious paper I read. It teaches Bible truths. It needs no recommendation. If read it will recommend itself.

Perrys Mills, N. Y., Jan. 9th, 1860.

From sister H. S. Buckley.

Brethren and Sisters: How solemn and important is the fact, that the only course of action which will ror, but the plain, unvarnished word of our God. secure the benediction of the righteous Judge, is that which is in accordance with his revealed word. may, all will prove alike delusive, except founded additional to add to the argument we gave in a series upon implicit obedience to this perfect rule of faith of articles in the Herald two years since. Were and practice. God is no respecter of persons, and it we to cover the whole ground again, we could only is he alone that worketh righteousness, who is ac- repeat what is there said. It would be unquestioncepted of Him. Our great law-giver hath also ably true, if the soul ceases with the body, soul taught that in order to share in his glory we must being there expressive of the intelligent part of man arm ourselves with the same mind, imitating His -that to kill the body would be to kill the soul .but delighted in doing the will of his Father, seeking the honor which comes from God only.

bornness and pride of the human heart into the do- sive respecting the point at issue. cile and teachable spirit of the little child ! "Ex cept a man be converted and become like a little child he shall not see the kingdom of God." When led by the blessed word and Spirit of God, what carefulness is wrought in our souls that God may be honored above every other consideration; how desirous of winning love to Him who is so worthy: How

How blessed is the uniting tie which binds Christians' hearts in one, making them know by a bless-I am thankful that I ever heard the Advent doc- ed reality, of the oneness which our Savior prayed all others are in the dark; no, I am glad to find in "That they all may be one; as thou Father art in me, all the churches some that will think for themselves. and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us : that I have to labor for the support of my family, but I the world may believe that thou hast sent me." shall do what I can in preaching the word with the John 17:21. O that wherever the name of Christ little ability I have. I have had many trials about it, is professed the world might be constrained to say, and still have; but the Lord will give grace, if I " See how these brethren love one another !" and

> So dear brethren and sisters, with whom in years gone by, I enjoyed such sweet communion, to the praise of God's grace I can say, never did I more earnestly desire to do and suffer, if need be, the will of God at present; and though the glory to be revealed at the revelation of Jesus Christ looks so delightful, yet with submission would I wait, asking with a willing mind to perform, "Lord what wilt thou have me do ?" "Thy will be done." heart is with you to make my calling and election sure, remembering the righteous Judge will reward every man as his work shall be, whether it be good of evil; and "many shall seek to enter in and shall not be able." To Him who is alone my hope, my righteousness, my all, be all praise forevermore.

HARRIET S. BUCKLEY.

From a Sister.

In sending a donation she adds the benediction: " May your speech continue to be with grace, that you may know how you ought to answer every man, thus honor God, and at last be able to say you have fought a good fight and kept the faith, is my pray-

Thank you. Such prayers we prize. We fully recognise that it is only as God gives the needed wisdom and grace, that any one can hope to be its recipient. Those attributes are the things greatly needed, and therefore we desire them; and we will lished. I cannot do without it. May the Lord pros- be thankful to any who will remember us in their prayers, that we may be thus endowed, and so be wisely directed.

From Bro. J. B. Adams.

Bro. Bliss :- Believing that you are willing to impart information to the sincere enquirer after truth, I take the liberty to address you upon a subject which has been much discussed, but never, I believe, definitely settled.

Please give your opinion (sustained by Divine truth) upon the existence of the spirit after the death of the body. If, as some assert, it ceases to be until the resurrection, with what propriety could Jesus give such instruction to his disciples as found in Matt. 10:28? The word soul, there used, is evidently the same as spirit in Luke 23:46, and Acts as to feed the children of the kingdom with meat in due season, and faithfully warn the world to flee the the testimony, that Jesus Christ was the Son of God wrath to come, by embracing the truth as it is in and also, for the time being, his body was delivered to the will of his enemies.

But I ask, was his Spirit, or did his Father comply with the request, as found in Luke 23:46? I also ask if the souls or spirits of the disciples in those days were not subject to death by man, though he might kill the body, how the spirit of any man can cease to exist at death?

These questions are not asked for speculation or controversy; but to glean truth from the Divine record, which is the criterion by which to decide. If we are the children of God we are such by faith in a crucified, risen Savior, and by complying with the commands as laid down in the Divine chart for our instruction and obedience.

Yours truly, seeking for truth, not mixed with ereds to el J. B. ADAMS.

South Reading, Jan. 1860. best groom av a

perfect example who made himself of no reputation And in such case the Savior could not have denied man's power to kill it. What he said to the penitent thief, and of Dives and Lazarus, and what Paul How does the grace of God transform the stub- said of absence from the body, &c. &c. are conclu-

> .da Imperial order directs there shall be no levy o ranibro edt o From D. W. Sornberger! at alianos

Bro. Bliss :- I am glad to see so much liberality on the part of so many of the friends of the Herald, and yet there is a lack among many of us which injares our own enjoyment, injures the prosperity of the cause of God among us, and hinders the spread of careful of the reputation of all, especially of those the truth. There are many who profess to be Adwho labor in word and doctrine, remembering the ventists, and take other papers, who take no Advent inspired word which will judge us at the last day paper; and yet they are well off, as to the things of

PRICE. POSTAGE.

often contrast the past and present, and see how far receive not the crown sooner than we. The Lord many are from what they once were. When we does no wrong to them, but yet He does honor to us. look back and see the self-sacrificing spirit manifest They cheerfully wait for their brethren; for we are in former days, and then look at the present, and see all one body, and therefore this body enjoys a greater how worldly-minded and conformed to the world glory, if all are crowned in common and not apart many are, it is not to be wondered at that the cause by itself. It is characteristic of the righteous to reof truth and Christianity is so low. It is because its joice over the happiness of their brethren in like professed advocates have sunk into the spirit of the manner as over their own; and it is exactly after age in which we live, and thus prefer the party of their mind to be crowned in connection with their pleasure to the prayer circle, having become "Lov- members, for to be glorified together is great blesseders of pleasure more than lovers of God"—having a ness." I fled and mess form of godliness, &c.

I like much that article in the Herald of Jany. 7 on the three-fold Cord. I wish the same self-denial was practiced among us that existed in days past. Perhaps ninety per cent. of what is spoken is useless, How will the professed church appear, if found with and the greater part of that worse than useless. hearts set on things of the earth?

that if you remove the cause, the effect will cease. Extract the root, and the top will die. Starve pride the Lord comes. Be not deceived; God is not mock-D. W. S. ed. Yours in hope, Derby Line, Vt.

A Brother who writes for another Bro. to stop the

"It is not because he don't like it; for it has been very comforting and interesting to him the many years he has taken it. His eye sight has failed, so that he can read but little. He is 95 years old. His health is good, for one of his age."

From Bro. Amos Fox.

Dear Bro. Bliss :- I shall not fail to pay for the Advent Herald, so long as I am permitted to remain in this unfriendly world. We are very anxious to see and read its contents every week. I have read the paper in all its forms since it was first printed, and I think it no less instructing now than at first. I would be glad to do more towards its support, and perhaps I may hereafter.

Derby Line, Vt.

From Bro. A. H. Brown.

Dear Bro. Bliss: -- I have been very much interested in your editorials of the last few months; and to my mind they present a most glorious state of things to be enjoyed by all the faithful in the new earth.

That you may be sustained in the good work is my earnest prayer.

From Bro. E. W. Mead.

Bro. Bliss :- I have been the patron of the Herald from its commencement. I believe I have ever regarded it as a reliable religious paper, and do so still; but the sands of life are nearly run out with me. My best regard for your prosperity in advancing the cause of Christ through its columns, and for all who love the appearing and coming of the Lord. Yours in the bonds of the Gospel,

Norwalk, Huron Co. Ohio, Jan. 16, 1860.

The Crown-When given.

Listen to Apostolic teaching: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a 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: (see the first verse,) and not to me only but unto all them also that love his appearing." 2 Tim.

See also the following: "And these 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 perfeet." Heb. 11:39,40.

Let us here introduce a portion of the homily of Bishop John, of Constantinople, generally known as Chrysostom, or Goldmouth, because of the many golden words which he addressed to the church .-Among them we have the following, on the text last quoted:

"Still they had not received it, still they waited for it, and even after they had ended their life in such tribulation. So much time had passed after their victory, and still they had not received it! And should we already sigh that we stand yet in the con-

"Remember what is said, that Abraham and the Apostle Paul, sit and wait, until thou art made perfect, that they may there also receive their reward. Until we come, has the Savior said, He will not give the reward to them ; just as a tender father would say to good sons who had finished their work: I will give you to eat when your brother also comes. And shall we complain, that we are not placed beyond the reach of calamity, that we have not attained complete blessedness? What should Abel say, who conquered before all, and has not yet been crown-

this world, and spend money for needless things. I ed! They have preceded us in the warfare, but they

SILENCE .-- Silence is often an important virtue.

"A word in season, how good is it!" Zeno, of If our hearts are not on needless things, we shall all virtues made choice of silence. Solomon says, not indulge in them. Some say that many shoot at "In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin; the feathers, but not at the bird. Not so: we know but he that refraineth his lips is wise," Prov. 10: what is inside by the sign that is hung out. I know 19. "A fool's voice is known by the multitude of words," Eccle. 5:3. The Savior says, " Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account and it dies. We shall want to be just right when thereof in the day of judgment" Matt. 12:36. Paul says, " Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers" Eph. 4:29. James says, "Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak." "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain," James 1:19,26.

We read in the Old Testament. "Thou shalt not go up and down as a talebearer among thy people," Lev. 19:16. "He that goeth about as a talebearer revealeth secrets" Prov. 19:16. "The words of a talebearer are as wounds" Prov. 18:8. "Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so where there is no talebearer the strife ceaseth," Prov. 26:20.

The New Testament mentions " tattlers and busybodies, speaking things they ought not," as injuri-

It is an aphorism in common use, that the less we say, the less we have to mend. Our words should be few and well chosen.

To Churches and Brethren abroad :- I acknowledge the receipt of your invitations to visit both

old and new fields of labor, and help you by the proclamation of the good news of the kingdom at hand; but while I greatly appreciate the least favorable notice from old personal friends, and especially the friends of the Advent cause, I am sorry that I am obliged to say No, at present. The church in Boston has been much weakened, and nearly ruined, for want of pastoral labor, during the year or more preceding my resumption of the active pastorate; and having rallied in a new effort, with the aid I could give them, it would not only be unjust for me to leave them, under such circumstances, but disastrous. If God opened the door, I should delight to be among you again, and aid in promoting your welfare-especially that of the tried, isolated ones, who have sacrificed so much for the Advent faith. Do not, therefore, think you are forgotten. You have my prayers for your welfare, and for your success in every conflict. I could never adopt the language of the weeping Jews in Babylon with more truth and deep emotion than now: " If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning; if I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

I shall be glad, as heretofore, to hear from my old fellow-laborers and friends. A word from such-even but a word-is cheering.

J. V. HIMES. Boston, Jan. 16, 1860.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Epping, N. H., Dec. 12th, 1859, NANCY HAYES, aged 59 years.

Although a great sufferer she was happy in the Lord. As I stood by her bedside the day before she died she said to me, "Oh, Bro. Murray, I have shed my last tears; it is all glory now, I am going home to die no more; but I must take a short nap in the grave before Christ comes."

She leaves an aged mother, and one sister and brother, to mourn her loss : but they mourn not like those that have no hope. For they expect to meet her again, at Christ's appearing and kingdom.

Let others seek a home below, Which flames devour or waves o'erflow; Be mine the happier lot to own A heavenly mansion near the throne.

"Then fail this earth, let stars decline

And sun and moon refuse to shine;
All nature sink and cease to be;
That heavenly mansion stands for me.
I'm going home, I'm going home to die no more." JOHN MURRAY.

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A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still parilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints: —
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whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOP.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleaning the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-

or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many prep-arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations, they make more profit on. Demand ATER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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

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

"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 exeruciating. When your Golden Salve was applied, it relieved the pain in a short time, and two and a half boxes of it wrought a perfect cure."—Mrs. Lucinda A. Swain, Merideth Centre, N. H.

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

The GOLDEN SALVE.—A GREEN HELLEN OR PRINCE TO

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

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

J. V. Himes.

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Pd to Feb. 20-'60

"I have visited Bro. Leonard's shop, and examined his Mills, and I think them admirably adapted to the uses they are designed for.

J. V. Himes." they are designed for.

Important to You and Me.

We risk the remark to the afflicted that Wellcome's Great Greman Remedy, for colds, coughs, bronchitis, inflammation of throat and lungs, influenza, croup, phthisic, &c., is effecting greater cures than any other known remedy in the New England markets. The various and numerous cases it has cured have fully established its reputation wherever known, above all others. I have many such certificates as the following, and they are multiplying fast. From Eld. S. K. Partridge.

From Eld. S. K. Partridge.

Bro. Wellcome—I was badly afflicted with bronchitis and cough a long time, which threatened to prevent my preaching. I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and many other remedies, all to no effect. I finally obtained the Great German Remedy, which entirely cured me. I believe it the best medicine in use for such complaints, and other affections of threat and lungs.

Whitefield, Me., Aug. 28, 1858.

From J. Morrill, Druggist.

Mr. Wellcome—I can furnish you fore first-rate cost?

Mr. Wellcome—I can furnish you four first-rate certificates of cures effected by your G. G. Remedy, after trying almost every thing else without effect. Send along three or four dozens more of each size. I can sell a large lot of

tt is cheaper than any other. Prices, 4 oz. 25 cts.; 16 oz. 75 cts. Agents wanted. Sells well. Terms liberal. Call for a circular. Sold in Boston by Dr. Dillingham, next door to Herald office.

I. C. Wellcome, Richmond, Me.

(No. 969 tf.) TVIAS MAGIO

SOMETHING NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE!—
Pearson's Patent-Respiratory Cooking-Stove.—The superiority of this over every other Cooking-Stove consists in the means by which we accomplish that most desirable end in Stove Cooking, viz.: A combination of

Ist, Roasting meats in currents of heated fresh air, producing the same effects as roasting on a Spitjack, or in a tin kitchen before the open fire;

2d. The virtues of the Brick oven;

3d. The economy of the heat;

4th, An arrangement by which we heat the room in Winter, and dispense with heating it in Summer.

Convinced by the working of the Stoves in use, the Patentee and the subscriber offer their new stove to the Public, with entire confidence that it will fill a vacuum in general house-keeping. Without fear, we proclaim it: This is the only Stove which confines the True Philosophy of Cooking. Patented Oct. 26, 1858.

Books with diagrams describing the invention, and its merits over all other Stoves, sent, on application, to

JAMES WOISTENHOLME,

General Agent and Mannfacturer, 29 Dorrance street,

(954, pd. to 990)

Providence, R. I.

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

BOSTON, JANUARY 28, 1860.

A Dinner for the Poor.

William Fox, of Nottingham, was one of the true old school of Friends. His sympathy for the poor was excited by serving in the office of overseer; and, seeing how poor some were who had to pay the poor-rates, he resolved to economize the parish funds, and thus prevent their miseries as much as possible. It was the custom then, in many of the parishes, for the overseer and committee who attended the weekly payment of the paupers to have a good dinner at the close of the day's labor, and this was paid for out of the poorrates: but as it was a manifest abuse, he determined to put an end to the practice. He therefore hastened away, before the close of the weekly payment, to the dining-room, and thus addressed the master of the workhouse:

"Is the dinner ready?"

Yes, sir."

"Then bring it in."

"Are the gentlemen ready, sir?"

"Never mind the gentlemen; I say, bring it in."

And this was done.

"Now call all the poor people, sir; now call all the poor people. Dost thou not hear what I say, sir?"

"This dinner is for the gentlemen."
"For the gentlemen! Oh! who pays for it, then? do the gentlemen?"

The workhouse master, staring most amazedly, said, "Why, no, sir, I reckon not; it is paid for out of the poor-rates."
"Out of the poor-rates! To be sure it is; thou art right. Poor rates—oh! I think

we have no gentlemen's rates; so fetch in the poor at once, and work quick."

The workhouse master went, and William Fox went, too, to see that he did as he was ordered, and not to give the alarm to the gentlemen; and in a few seconds were hurried in a host of hungry paupers who had not for years set eyes on such a feast as that. They dil not wait for a second invitation to place themselves at the table; and at once there was a scene of activity that, for the time it lasted, justified the name of the house. It was a workhouse, indeed. William Fox all the time stood cutting and carving, and handing good pieces of pudding and meat to such as could not get seats; and in a few minutes there was a thorough clearance of the table. Scarcely had William Fox dismissed his delighted company, when another company presented themselves; and these were the gentlemen, who stood in amazement.

"Why," exclaimed they, "what is this? Why is the table in this state? Where is the dinner?"

"I found a very good dinner ready; and as I know that none but the poor have a right to dine out of the parish funds, I have served it out to the poor accordingly. But if any one of you is in want of a din-ner, he may come home with me, and I will give him one."

The gentlemen knew well the character they had to deal with, and never attempted to renew the practice of dining at the public charge during William Fox's year

"WE'LL ALL MEET IN THE MORNING."-Such was the exclamation of a dying child, says the Newark Mercury, as the red rays of the sunset streamed on him through the easement. "Good by, papa, good by! Mamma has come for me to night; don't cry, papa; we'll all meet again in the morning!"

It was as if an angel had spolen to that father, and his heart grew lighter under the burden, for something assured him that his little one had gone to him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heav-There is something cheerful and inen. spiring to all who are in trouble in this, We'll all meet again in the morning.' It rouses up the fainting soul, like a trumpet blast, and frightens away the dark shades thronging the avenues of purer life. Clouds may gather upon our paths-disappointments gather around us like an army with banners, but all this cannot des-

to upon our lips: "All will be right in the morning." having been paid, it is now proposed to rally for the immediate payment of the remaining one. For this purpose we have received as follows.

How to Pray. A very great English statesman was about to die. He had served his king well, but he had not thought of the safety of his sonl; he had not served the King of kings. When he was going to die he sent for a learned man, who had been his teacher when he was young, and he said to him, "what shall I do "You must pray," said his pious friend.

"I do not know how to pray," said the sick man. He made a sign to show that he wished to write something; but before pen and paper could be brought to him he was no longer able to write. And then he

In a far distant island, one of the islands of the West Indies, where missionaries have set up Sunday schools, a little boy came to the missionary and said he had lately been very ill, and that in his sick-ness he had often wished that his minister Thomas," said the missionary, "I hope that you prayed."

"Oh yes, sir."

"Did you repeat the collect that I taught "I prayed." I prayed.

"Well, but how did you pray ?"
"Why, sir, I begged,"

Mission Appointments. I expect to be in Templeton on Sabbath, Jan. 22; in Champlain, N. Y., where friends may appoint, Sabbath, 29th and 3 or 4 evenings following; Massena, N. Y., Sabbath, Feb. 5th.

G. W. Burnham.

I have appointments as follows: Holden, Me., Advent chapel, 2nd Sabbath in January (communion season); Lincolnville, Youngtown school house, 3d Sab.; Round Pond, 4th Sab.; Carmel, the 5th Sab.; Surry, the 1st Sab.

A Proposed Protracted Meeting in Boston. The church of Adventists worshipping in the chapel at the corner of Hudson and Kneeland streets propose to hold a protracted meeting, to commence on the first Sabbath in February and continue one or two weeks, every evening. The church is united in this matter, there is a good spirit among us, and encouragement to hope that this effort for the revival of God's work may be successful. I have devoted my time to the church for the last few months, with some good results; but we are desirous of seeing more done for the cause in this city, and for this tried church in particular. We have accordingly resolved on a protracted effort, and the Pastor and church have invited Elder Edwin Burnham, of Newburyport, Mass., to aid in the effort. Bro. B. has kindly consented to come, and devote his time and strength to the work. We shall stand by him, and hope that the Great Head of the Church will come with him, and give him many souls in Boston, as scals of his ministry. We ask an interest in the prayers of all our bretthren abroad, that God will at length send us prosperity.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1860.

Providence permitting, I shall fulfill the following appointments: Jan. 30th, Smithfield; Colborne, 31st; Feb. 1st, Mrs. Rise Hope; 3d, Port Union; 4th, Oakville; 5th, Karnes Neighborhood, in the evening; 6th, William Campbell; 7, James Campbell.

Dan'l Campbell.

The New York Advent Mission Church meet at Roo No. 24 Cooper's Institute. Sabbath services at 10 1-2 a.m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Seats free. Social meetings on Tuesday evening, at 136 Delancey street, and in Brooklyn at 66 Laurens street.—D. I. ROBINSON, Pastor.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS NOTES. and Hada I

D. I. Robinson. Have cr. you on account \$5. You will please to keep account with the individual subscribers and give us the street and No. of your residence.

A. Banning, \$2. Sent, the 17th.

Tho. Smith, \$5. Sent books the 18th. There is 50 ets. due you on dividend, after cr. you on Herald, and \$1 donation to A.M.A.

nation to A.M.A.

R. B. Scott. You have paid to No. 971 A. Hill. Have cr. as you directed, and sent likeness,-

A. Hill. Have cr. as you directed, and sent likeness,—leaving 50 cts. your due.

J. Fowler. Rec'd papers. The binding is promised in about 2 weeks. It will probably cost about \$1, leaving about \$2 your due, after paying Herald to 1023.

V. Newcomb. Have cr. \$2 to J. Morse to No. 997; \$1 to J. Cady to 997; \$1 to the sister referred to, and 50 cts. on your Herald to 1049, and balance for Cumming's likeness.

J. Kendall. Sent you a letter, enclosing balance of div.
Jan. 1st, please acknowledge its receipt.

J. M. Orrock. Sent you a bundle on the 23d.

one totale on A. M. ASSOCIATION. OTEO ed

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

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

SYLVESTER BLISS, Treasurer. The "American Millennial Association," located in Bos-

home to die no mor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1860. OHR LAST NOTE. Two of the three Notes of \$400 each

troy the hope within us, if we have this mot- given by the A.M.A. on the purchase of the Herald office,

Rec'd since our last, from-

In the previous amount of receipts, there was included one dollar from Bro. James Pottle, of Providence, R. I., received by the hand of Bro. A. Pearce, Dec. 20th, which appears to have been omitted in the acknowledgments of receipts, but was included in the account. Luther T. Cunningham, Newton, Mass.*

Laira R. Gilman, Long Point, Ill. 2.00
Rebecca F. Glidden, Wadley's Falls, N. H. \$2.00
M. Bradley, Welffeet, Mass. 50

00.6 f pleasure more than lovers of God"-having s Amount of previous receipts..... 33 assailbon 140.34

Total received towards remaining Note \$145,34 How much next week? and an grooms becitosing

* That sister being supplied besselong and liw woH

POSTAGE.—The postage on the Herald, if pre-paid quarterly or yearly, at the office where it is received, will be 18 cents a-year to any part of Massachusetts, and 26 cents to any other part of the United States. If not pre-paid, it will be half a cent a number in the State, and one cent out of it.

mand an Agents of the Advent Herald. at 11"

NOTICE OF THE LYRE. "Dear Bro. Himes: I have received the Lyre, and looked it over, with Bro. Howland, our chorister, and others. We think it a very good work, and that it will be highly prized as containing a large coland that it will be night, prize and tunes. I should ed. I. H. Shipman."

Note. I would remark, in reference to the Lyre, that, being a book of music, it was designed, originally, to accompany that excellent hymn book, the Harp, and not to supercede it. It will be found a good companion to the Harp, and will, I trust, be thus used.

J. V. Himes.

ending eved I JARECEIPTS not eved I store

orott dup to thesday, January 24, 1860.

The No. appended to each name is that of the Hebald to which the money credited pays. No. 971 was the closing number of 1859; No. 997 is the Middle of the present volume, extending to July 1, 1860; and No. 1923 is to the close of 1860. Notice of any failure to give due credit, should be at once communicated to the Business Agent. also the following; "And these all having of

di tod beviese INFORMATION WANTED.

On the 5th of January 1860 we received a letter from Wm. Riley, dated Dec. 19, 1859, Big Neck, Adams Co. III. enclosing two dollars to pay for Herald to Jan. 1, 1860, and requesting its discontinuance on account of the hard times. On referring to our books we find that Wm. Riley of that place was credited on the 30th day of Dec., 1859, \$2.50 to April 1, 1800, and a direction then to be stopped; but the letter enclosing that we don't find. We therefore wish to enquire of Bro. Riley, if he sent money twice within a few days of each other? Or will some other brother inform us if he has sent \$2.50 that has not been credited to him, and may by mistake have been cr. to Bro. R.? We wait to hear, so that the right credit may be given.

J Southwick 997, A H Brown 1023, E L Oakes 1030-J Southwick 997, A H Brown 1023, E L Oakes 1030—the \$2 sent before paying from 952 to 1004; M Needham 1001; J Small 997, C Churchill 971, B S Reynolds 1023, and \$5 for books the 19th; J K Billington 971, G Smith 966, P Smith 978, L Conkey 1008, E W Mead 984, C Underhill 948—\$1 due to Jan. 1, 1860; G W Lewis 976—the other dollar was rec'd, sent Lyre Dec. 24 and cr. bal. on Her. to No. 950; Rev C Gierlow 997, J Teetzell 991, S Gilman 1154, W Barker 1002, Tho Neys 997, M Stone 1023, C Parmalee 997, E Ford 997, I Carpenter 997—each \$1.

JR Mathewson 1023, Mrs B Keniston 1012, Mrs Caroline A Russell 1023, S S Wilson 1023, G Higgins 1023; I Wallace 1023, J S Rhodes 1002, Mrs C Woodcock 1023; S Young 1016, Rev H F Hill 1023, J C Burdlek 1023, W S Moore 1023, James Tripp 1023, D Present 1028, H H Tooker 1028, A H Brick 1027, P Bromley 1023, Mrs N Norton 1023, C Breasted 1023, B Sheffer 997—each \$2.

Dr F A Cutter, six cops. from 919 to 945, \$5. Ålso do, from 971 to 997, \$5; G T Havens, 1002 and book, \$3.; F. Livingston 1023, \$3; J Lawrence 1048 \$3