WE HAVE NOT FOLLOWED CUNNINGLY DEVISED FABLES, WHEN WE MADE KNOWN UNTO YOU THE POWER AND COMING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, BUT WERE EVE-WITNESSES OF HIS MAJESTY WHEN WE WERE WITH HIM IN THE HOLY MOUNT

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JOSHUA V. HIMES, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.



"BY THE RIVERS OF BABYLON." PSALM CXXXVII.

BY FITZ-GREENE HALLECK

Actionismest and the many was material
We sat us down and wept, Where Babel's waters slept, And we thought of home and Zion as a long-gone, happy dream; We hung our harps in air On the willow boughs, which there Gloomy as round a sepulcire, were drooping o'er the stream.
The foes, whose chain we wore, Were with us on that shore, Exulting in our tears, that told the bitterness of woe; "Sing us," they cried aloud, "Ye, once so high and proud, The songs ye sang in Ziou ere we laid her glory low."
And shall the harp of heaven To Judah's monarch given Be touched by captive fingers, or grace a fettered hand ? No ! sooner be my tongue, Mute, powerless, unstrong, Than its words of holy music make glad a stranger land,
May this right hand, whose skill Can wake the harp at will, And bid the listener's joys or griefs in light or darkness come, Forget its godlike power, If for one brief, dark hour, My heart forgets Jerusalem, fallen city of my home !
Daughter of Babylon! Blessed be that chosen one, Whom God shall send to smite thee when there is none to save He from the mother's breast Shall pluck the babe at rest, And lay it in the sleep of death beside its father's grave.

Too Good to Lose.

Our worthy neighbor, the editor of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," relates the following anecdote, which will fit in more latitudes than one:

Editing a Paper .- Did you ever know a subscriber to a public paper who did not think he, or she, as the case might be, could improve said paper a little-just a little ? In their estimation it would be an excellent paper if a little more of this, or a little less of that were in it For the benefit of all persons who may be disposed to think that we might do a little better than what we do-as, no doubt, we might in some cases at least, we beg leave to relate the following anecdote : Some years ago it fell to our lot to travel a district, part of which lay in South Carolina, contiguous to a district in the South Carolina Conference, of which Dr. Wightman, the present editor of the "Southern Christian Advocate," had charge. It so happened that on Bro. Wightman's side of the line ther ewas a zealous sort of brother, who had a wonderful "taking on" about preaching, not doubting that he was called to the work, and was fully competent to its performance. His brethren, however, did not happen to coincide with his views. This was rather a damper—but satisfied that the mistake was in them, not himself, he continued to

-the world was all going wrong, and he had been called to bear a large share in the work of its reformation. But his brethren did not think him qualified! Strange stupidity, thought he, but it must be overcome—they must be enlightened in the matter—hence he asked for an opportunity to preach, that they might hear and judge for themselves. The request was granted -the appointment made-and at length the day,

"Big with the fate of Cæsar and of Rome," arrived, when he was to preach his first sermon.

All o

press his suit." He was greatly distressed, The congregation assembled, and the preacher | lastin a most lugubrious tone he drawled out-(that was to be) ascended the pulpit. He went through the preliminary services—took his text —uttered some half dozen sentences—and— and—stopped short off. There he stood—and there sat the congregation. • He looked implor-ingly at them, and they looked quizzically at him. He turned his eyes toward the ceiling, but saw no relief. He scratched his head—but caught no idea. Then having nothing else to thing, and has somewhere told it. Use has ing painful-he saw it, aye and felt it also ; at seed of the same kind you sow.

" Bruthren, ef enny ov you thinks it's an easy matter to preach, jest come up here an try."

Reader, make the application. Just such an one as suits your own notions, and we will be

"poke out," he poked out his tongue, but this made the farmer wise, and the foolish citizen did not relieve him. The suspense was becom- learns to take his counsel. You must expect

thine to me,

A Curious P	iece of	Antiquity, on the Cr	ucifixion of	our Saviou	r and the	Two '	Thieves.	
contrets, and feel ht watch over on our l m, such a ruman-lo	es and pavigila operation	er, who was killed in ring ham fighting against kie the hedy of the Earl the	nt of Laicesto attie of Even At Excelorate	Landonfort, Ea Landon at the l t Heavy III	rias. Here i mbassadors o nicht on thei	ms Ma the a ad of a	i of the Po the streated	ndation 11. Cicl
nud. The inn can f	iding aro better t	y the royalists. His stan	in the dust it. Montfort was	- was dragged	ething the end	ra conce ht the	er kith fatte	
My God! M	Iy God!	ig and his lamith for maining out them	INRI	n vengennee a	vei	rs of my	tears,	
examines his pistols examines his pistols ised to find their we	panion [n surpr	come to thee,	a To ano wa a To ano wa a y sw aid	bow down thy	7 blessed ears		the inspirit	
s and winding is and winding is and the covers	r us. Pold onlo	Fo hear me, wretch,	anite meriyen Br damng the	and let thine	eyes, which slo	eep	nt som singe In ind our a	
Ponte Gregoriano, a	s by the	Did never close,	his sword.	behold a sinne	er weep.		ingers, the elis of com	
e, where our passport examined. We cro	oni-hour	Let not, O God,	testad Hean	my God! my faults, though great				Red Jo
erres the Papal Sta	ch sepa	And numberless, bet	ement was no	een thy mercy	y seat		News hows	
anountain of radicel erses attached to our	ror the	And my poor soul be t	rea the boay	rown, since we	are taught, -	gamer aung	tor evening	
Thou	l! reme	mber 1) est th	drat is also u rident/y It v	bistorican nestorican interactions	the state of the day	hou bee	st gaines	sough
nded by strong von	no me s	Not Lord wit	rieutre diara. Empe h rof	any o	nuly I repea	the	r merit,	e vrois Rijedi
han ods teel 0.1.2 s	wh	at I by my S	the presence of	d viour	This promite	Ch	rist inher	it;
e th	en	his wound bee years	a figusidi teo	my balm,—h	is st	riv	pes my bl	liss, O
ly crown his	th th	orns,—my dea	solaresit hill,	h be lo	of old Magad	st	in his.	
for Florence," at ba	ou	my bles	ants, b n the	Redeemer,	bling, and	Sa	viour, Go	d!
uit my ac	co	unts, with of T	soquh un sa	old thy	Titte the per	in wrea	engeful re	od:
beg for vigeob team	me	my hammai, lequita an	ins subrerral	pes on the	tillery Sloa	e	are set,	Rome
hou Chri	st	forgi datot sid no g	resentyd 1 yn	e, as well as	pay	th la	e debt.	
he liv 1 of distance	inta	g fount, the li	clini fdT ma	e, the wa	like the the	y sea	I know,	
and but and ber	. to	thee thee the the the	loan neo de 11	whither	innt thurst	they are	hould I g	ço ?

FOR DY CH	cross my	Trates 8 The Print	aving nea	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	th must be.
Oh hear and to name k	en then wh	os an ada	t I with	f	aith implore,
Lest so energe and as y or in	and death sin	D kas of a	me forev	e	r more.
Oh Lord ! my G	od! my way	de son en torigi	s direct	a	nd keep,
ber ne de la celeor ne la celeor ni ta	eath defends bases been	enter a dontes	d, that from thee I	ov no. zy	e'r slip;
And at the do om	ous for banditti. At tel ived	ronge a veoe	e be raise	as diaid	then, and addition and
t were in beide experies of a long of an a	with the lo sance in him	evals wey bar blicena 9 a bear	sweet Jes	lodw so	say, amen.
secrated cup. Night overlager	s in circumierence, the tor	untraine and	e in silence ter about tw	terrelati	e along the weight of a

e vain, giv

er helps a

EXPLANATION.

The middle cross represents our Saviour; those on either side the two Thieves. On the left of the top and down the cross, are our Saviour's expressions, My God! My God! why hast thou forsaken me? And on the top of the cross is the following Latin inscription: INRI-Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judeorum, *i. e.*, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. Upon the cross on the right hand, is the prayer of one of the Thieves, Lord! remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom. On the left hand cross, is the say-ing or reproach of the other, If thou beest the Christ, save thyself and us. The whole comprised together, makes an excellent piece of poetry, which is to be read across all the columns, and make as many lines as there are letters in the alphabet. It is perhaps one of the most curious pieces of composition to be found on record of the most curious pieces of composition to be found on record.

(For the Herald.) Sketches of Travel.

we took our place in the Malle Poste for Flor-ence, which was standing in the carriage-house in the rear of the Post Office. The baggage and mail had been previously deposited; the the mountain at L' Imposta and then descend to Viterbo, which we enter about daylight. We horses were then attached, we were dragged out and commenced our journey. The Malle Poste is a stout-built carriage with only one apartment for passengers, which resembles the super of a diligner having but ere sent forms." So we strain our eyes, as we pass within the frowning battlements and coupe of a diligence, having but one seat facing roll through the narrow and dirty streets, to see the horses and with glass windows in front and at the sides. Outside in front is a seat for the conductor. The team of four horses with bells sleepy-looking dolphins or dragons appear, laattached is managed by a postilion in uniform zily spouting streams of water, but the "beau-mounted on the rear leader, who improves ev-tiful women" are no where to be seen. We ery opportunity to magnify his office. The take a cup of coffee with our conductor at the whole establishment when in motion, presents Post Office, and fall back upon the historical quite an animating spectacle—the horses dash-ing off at full speed, bells jingling merrily, the VITERBO is the capital of one of the n postilion in his gay costume with a feather in his hat, bobbing up and down, flourishing his whip, and vociferating at the horses. As there its population is about 13,000. It is surrounded is room for only three passengers inside, an by walls and towers built chiefly by the Lomearly application is necessary to secure a seat. We stopped at the "Porta del Popolo," to We stopped at the "Popolo," to We stopped at to We stopped at to "Popolo," to

tre and keys stamped upon them, and after trav- here. elling some distance upon a straight and dusty road, shut in by the high walls of villas and gardens on each side, we at length came out into the more open country. We cross the altar of this Cathedral that Prince Henry of Tiber (which separated Etruria from Latium) England was murdered by Guy de Montfort in by the *Ponte Molle* a modern bridge, built on the foundation of the *Pons Milvins*. Here it was that Cicero arrested the ambassadors of 1265 at the battle of Evesham fighting against the Allobroges at the dead of night, on their Henry III. At Evesham the body of the Earl way to Cataline with letters concerning the con- was dragged in the dust by the royalists. His spiracy. Here was fought the celebrated battle between Constantine and Maxentius, which Raphael has represented on the walls of the Vatican. Here while addressing his troops before the battle, Constantine saw the cross in the heavens, with the inspiring motto "In hoc signo England in his way, on his return from the vinces." From the parapet of this bridge the crusades. While the young Prince was kneelbody of Maxentius was precipitated into the Ti-Then the air resounded with the shrill clangor of trumpets, the clashing of steel, the shouts and yells of combatants, the frequent splash of horse and rider falling heavily into the stream below, till the "yellow Tiber" was red with blood. Now, how calm and peaceful the scene !

The shades of evening gather around us, as we wind over the undulating surface of the Campagna, from one elevation after another, taking our farewell view of the towers and cupolas of Rome. A feeling of unutterable sad-ness spreads over my soul as I think of the de-parted glory of the "Eternal City," the "mis-tress of the world;" and involuntarily I repeat the plaintive strains of the "Roman girl's song."

> "Rome! Rome! thou art no more As thou hast been ! On thy seven hills of yore, Thou satst a queen.

Thou hadst thy triamphs then, Purpling the street; Leaders and sceptered men Bowed at thy feet.

They that thy mantle wore As gods were seen— Rome! Rome! thou art no more As thou hast been !

Rome ! thine imperial brow

Never more shall rise. What hast thou left thee now ?

Thou hast thy skies ! Blue, deeply blue, they are, Gloriously bright!

Veiling thy wastes afar,

With colored light. Thou hast the sunset's glow

The lake is about three miles in circumference, and has all the appearance of a crater Ancient writers say that it was caused by a sudden sink-No XXVII.-ROME TO FLORENCE. ing, during which a city called Succinium was Tuesday the 2d of July, at about 6 P. M., swallowed up, aud that when the water was

VITERBO is the capital of one of the most ex-tensive delegations of the Papal states, the seat of a bishopric and the residence of the delegate. by walls and towers built chiefly by the Lom-bard kings. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Farnum Voltumnæ, where the have our papers examined by the officer of the eral Popes and the scene of numerous conclaves guard, and an additional impression of the *mi*- of the Sacred College. Six Popes were elected

> son Guy de Montfort was present, and vowed vengeance against the king and his family for this outrage. No opportunity occurred for several years; but at length an accidental visit to this city, threw one of the young Princes of ing at the altar during the celebration of mass, Guy de Montfort rushed upon him and ran him said one of them, " was not your father dragged in the dust?" At these words he returned to the altar, seized the body of the Prince by the hair and dragged it into the public square. He then fled and took refuge in the Maremma.

The Cathedral is also memorable for another historical incident. It was in its piazza (or square) that Adrian IV., the only Englishman that ever wore the tiara, compelled Frederick Barbarossa, Emperor of Germany, to humble himself in the presence of the papal and impe-rial courts, by holding his stirrup while he dis-mounted from his mula mounted from his mule.

Another post through a dreary and uninteresting country brings us to Montefiascone,-sit-uated on an isolated hill, crowned by an old castle of the middle ages,—an episcopal town of 4800 inhabitants, on the site of an ancient Etruscan city. The Cathedral with its octagonal cupola has an imposing air. The church of San Flaviano near the gate has a singular monument in its subterranean chapel, in memory of Bishop Johann Fugger of Augsburg. The bishop is represented lying on his tomb with two goblets on each side of his mitre and un-der his arms. The following is his epitaph written by his valet: "Est, est, est. Propter nimium est, Joannes de Foucris, Dominus meus. mortuus est." It seems the bishop, while trav-elling, was accustomed to send on his valet in advance, to ascertain whether the wines of the place were good, in which case he wrote on the walls the word "est" (itis, i. e., it is good.) At Montefiascone he was so well pleased with its sweet wines, that he wrote the word est three times-Est, est, est. The luxurious prelate drank so freely of the wine as to occasion his death. The best wine still bears the name of the fatal treble est. Leaving Montefiascone, we descend the hills of Bolsena through a wood, abounding in majestic oaks, formerly notorious for banditti. At frequent intervals we have exquisite views of the Lake of Bolsena, a beautiful expanse of water about twenty-six miles in circumference. The surrounding country slopes gradually to the water and is in a high state of cultivation. But not a single human habitation meets the eye of the traveller. Not a single sail ruffles the placid surface of the lake. He wonders at the universal solitude that reigns, until he learns that the treacherous beauty of the lake conceals against Rome for so many ages. The road *malaria* in its most fatal forms. The laborers skirts the eastern margin of the Lago di Vico, dare not sleep for a single night in the plains where they work by day.

from the road, the largest called *Bisentina*, and terized by deep religious feeling and a peculiar the smallest *Martana*. The latter is memora-beauty and tenderness of expression. It is still ble as the scene of the imprisonment and mur-der of Amalasontha, Queen of the Goths, the only daughter of Theodoric, and the niece of tary Governor, of a criminal tribunal and a civil Clovis. She was strangled in her bath A. D. Ruota. But only eight of its thirty-nine gates 535, by the order of her cousin Theodatus, are now open. Its population has been reduced whom she had raised to a share in the kingdom. to 18,000, and in some quarters of the city grass Some steps in the rock are shown as the stairs which led to her prison. Pliny gives a descrip-tion of this lake under the name of the Tar-the valley of the Staggia. through Poggibonsi,

can. It is said to have taken place in the arrive at Florence, "Firenze la bella," at 6 church of Santa Cristina in the year 1263. A o'clock in the morning of the 4th of July. Bohemian priest who doubted the doctrine of transubstantiation, was convinced by blood flowing from the Host he was consecrating.

Soon after leaving Bolsena we pass the ruined town of San Lorenzo Rovinato, i. e., San Lorenzo ruined, surmounted by an old tower covered with ivy, a most romantic-looking ruin. The old town was abandoned on account of the malaria, and a new town, San Lorenzo Nuovo, i. e., San Lorenzo New, built on the brow of the hill by Pope Pius VI. at his own cost. This hill commands a fine view of the Lake of Bolsena, with its picturesque shores. Acquapendente, i. e., hanging water, so called

from the number of cascades that dash over the precipitous mass of rock on which the town is situated, into the ravine below, is the last town in the Papal States. Our passports are again examined and sealed. We change carriages and couriers, and feel constrained to keep a vigilant watch over on our baggage during the operation, such a ruffian-looking set are standing around. The inn can furnish us nothing better than coffee and eggs, on which we make a late breakfast. Our new courier en-tertains us with stories of robberies recently committed in this neighborhood. Our Swedish companion examines his pistols, and is very much surprised to find that we have no arms with us. A long and winding descent amidst fine old oaks and terraces covered with vegetation, brings us to the river Paglia which we cross by the Ponte Gregoriano, and next arrive at Ponte Centino, the Papal frontier station and custom-house, where our passports and baggage are again examined. We cross the Elvella which separates the Papal States from Tuscany, and commence the long and tedious ascent of the mountain of Radicofani. We have now seven horses attached to our carriage, with two postilions to guide them. The sides of the mountain are covered with enormous fragments of volcanic matter, and the whole aspect of the surrounding region is wild and dreary in the extreme. Far up the mountain is the village surrounded by strong walls, and higher still upon the very summit of the cone, which is said to be 2,470 feet above the sea, is the ruined castle of Ghino di Tacco, the robberknight.

At the Dogana by the road-side our baggage s again examined, our passports receive the endorsement "Visto buono per Firenze," i. e., "seen good for Florence," and the stamp Radicofani, and over the whole to our admiring eyes the inscription " Gratis," showing most unmistakeably that we are in a new country, and impressing us most deeply with a sense of the exraordinary clemency and boundless generosity of his Excellency the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

From Radicofani, a wild and dreary ride down the mountain to Ricorsi. Thence over bare and desolate clay hills to Poderina on the river Orcia. Next San Quirico with its Gothic church, the Chigi palace and an old square tower, of Roman origin. Thence over the hills, crossing the Asso and the Tuoma, to *Torrinieri*. Thence a continuous descent, crossing the Pereta and the Serlate to Buonconvento situated near the junction of the Arbia and the Ombrone. The ancient castle here is infamons in Italian history as the scene of the death of the Emperor Henry VII. The Emperor was on his march toward Rome, in order to give battle to the Guelph party under Robert of Naples, when he stopped here to celebrate the feast of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1313. He received the communion from the hands of a Dominican monk and expired in a few hours, as is supposed from the effects of poison mixed in the consecrated cup. Night overtakes us still among these wild and dreary hills, till we enter the gate of Siena, and after threading its steep, narrow and irregular streets, find entertainment at the Aquila Nera, i. e., Black Eagle, at 10 o'clock.

quinian lake, and an account of two floating a manufacturing town with a palace belonging to the Grand Duke, through Tavernelle, San Balsena is a small town on the margin of the lake, occupying the site of the Etruscan city of Volsinium. It is celebrated in the history of the Roman church, as the scene of the miracle gardens becoming more numerous as we proof the wafer, which Raphael has immortalized ceed, till the Arno greets our eyes, and after by his representation on the walls of the Vati-riding along its banks for a short distance we

S. J. M. M.

Reformers Before the Reformation.

GEERT GROETE OF HOLLAND.

We often look at the great Reformation of the sixteenth century, with which the name of Luther in the first moving and leading influence is connected, as an insulated event, with-out tracing back events and agencies which preceded it, and contributed largely to its production and results. In preceding centuries men appeared, of evangelical faith and devoted labors, amid toils and sufferings, who deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance. These have been termed "Reformers before the Re-formation." Such were Wicliffe, termed the Morning Star of the Reformation in England; John Huss, in Bohemia; Savonarola, in Italy, &c. In connection with the Reformation in the seven provinces of Holland, and in Western Germany, there were previous agencies, leaving important and extensive effects which en-tered as elements in the Reformation from Popery, to which but slight reference is found in our current ecclesiastical histories. A brief view of one of these is given in this paper, condensed from large details in works in the Dutch language. The labors of others, whose names are given near the close, and their bearing on the Reformation, may hereafter be furnished.

An important association, bearing an unusual salutary influence upon the cause of popular education, as well as evangelical truth, in the Netherlands and Germany, was instituted in the fourteenth century, of a wholly philan-thropic character, imbued wilh the pious spirit of its precursor and founder, the immortal Geert Groete (often termed Gerhardus Magnus) of Deventer. This association was termed "The Brethren of the Common Life " (Fratres communis vitæ.) Geert or Gerhard Groete, was born at Deventer, in Holland, in 1340. Early cherishing the love of learning, he went to Paris, where he spent three years at the Sorbonne, re-ceiving instructions from Peter D'Ailli and his celebrated pupil John Gerson, and evidencing a pious, devout spirit, exercised in the freeness and diligence of independent investigation. On his return he preached, as Tauler had done before him in Germany, in the mother vernac-ular tongue. The concourse which resorted to him in Gelderland, Friesland, Utrecht, and Holland, was very great. No one who duly contemplates will fail to observe the influence connected with the extension of free popular instruction and the revival of literature in the Netherlands. The influence of the truths of Christianity on the minds of the people greatly increased, for which perhaps the translation of the Bible by Van Maerlant had in a measure prepared them. Groete translated several religious books from Latin into the Dutch for popular use. This excited the enmity and opposition of the mendicant friars and others, who obtained an ecclesiastical edict against this. He was then led seriously to consider whether some other means could not be adopted for improving the condition of the people, and also the ecclesiastics. The schools which had in for mer generations been instituted had become useless by reason of the utter negligence and incapacity of the teachers. Groete, bewailing with deep sorrow the lamentably fallen state of the Chapter school at Deventer, felt himself excited to seek the revival and improvement of it, and diligently to labor for the successful ac-complishment of it. His plans being maturely considered, and adequate means being obtained, he soon effected the desired end. By his great and increasing influence this school obtained such celebrity that it became the most distinguished, not only in the Netherlands, but in all Germany, whence youth of all ranks in large numbers resorted to it. It was conducted on such rules of order, adapted to the circumstances of the times, as promised the happiest results if persevered in. That they were so observed, the onward history of this institution testifies. No school sent forth such eminent men in Church and State in succession as that

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Rome, for thy dower, Flushing tall cypress bough, Temple and tower. Yet wears thy Tiber's shore A mournful mien :---Rome! Rome! thou art no more As thou hast been.'

We pass through La Storta, and enter upon a country which bears marks of volcanic action. An extinct crater in the vicinity of Baccano contains a sulphurous pool, which sends forth exhalations that impregnate the whole atmosphere. The night air is heavy with pestilential vapors. We close the windows and muse in silence upon the dire malaria that infests this region.

At Moriterosi we leave the Camarca (or province) of Rome, and enter upon the Delegation of Viterbo. From the next post, Ronciglione, we begin to ascend the steep volcanic hill of Monte Cimino, the classical Ciminus, whose dense forests served as a barrier to Etruria or Lacus Cimini, of which Virgil speaks, "Et Cimini cum monte lacum "---

SIENA is the ancient Sena Julia. In its republican days it was the great rival of Florence, and could send an hundred thousand armed men out of its thirty-nine gates. Its commerce was extensive, the arts were encouraged, and it Two small islands in the lake are visible became the seat of a school of painting charac- of Deventer, particularly in the latter part of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth viduals whose names have just been stated may tinued for a length of years to give instruction to hundreds and thousands by himself, and able persons associated with him. Among these pupils were some who afterwards were distinguished theologians of evangelical sentiments, and who may be fitly termed precursors of the Reformation; Wessel Gansevoort at Groningen, Rudolph Agricola at Heidelberg, Nicholas Delcusa, &c.

To the establishment and diffusion of this system of school instruction, the religious society before referred to of "the Brethren of the Common Life," formed by Geert Groete with the co-operation of his fellow citizen and friend, Florens Rodewyn, greatly contributed. This asssociation, renouncing the ordinay monastic vows, had some regulations peculiar to itself. They held a community of interests and goods in a prescribed mode, whence they derived the name of the brethren "communis vita." Old and young of all ranks and conditions, ecclesiastics and laity, who desired to live in pious and moral courses, and cultivate knowledge, were introduced into it. Houses for the accommodation of males and females w re erected-frater-kuysen and suster-huysen houses for the brethren and sisters. All were required to engage in active industry, dividing their time between the exercises of devotion, agricultural, mechanical, and household employments, and the cultivation of knowledge; and every one in his sphere was to bear a part in the great work of reviving science and practical piety. They were busily employed in the period just preceding the invention of printing, in multiplying manuscripts of translated works in the mother-tongue, or those newly prepared, and diffusing them among the people; and after the invention of printing, promoting their publica-tion and circulation. Their views in relation to the general circulation of the Bible, and the private perusal of it by the people, appear from the following short extract from one of their documents, wherein light shines amid the darkness of prevailing Popery in that age :

"We declare that the truth must be sought alone in and from the Holy Scriptures. They must be read with the same spirit in which they were written. We should for ourselves search in the Scriptures for that which will make us wise unto salvation, rather than for the entertainment of subtle reasoning. Men are fallible and perishing, but the truth of God en-dures forever, and God speaks to us therefrom personally in various ways. Our vain curiosity is often a hindrance in the reading of Holy Scripture, as we aim fully to penetrate and comprehend what is beyond our reach, and which we should receive on the authority of God's Word alone. Do you desire to read the Word of God profitably ? read it for yourself with humility of spirit, simplicity of mind, and fidelity of application."

The intolerant hatred of the monks and ecclesiastics was directed against this institution, attaching to it epithets of contempt, and oppos-ing it vigorously. At last a public accusation was brought against the excellent Groete and this association before Pope Gregory XI. who, after an able and eloquent defence by his friend John Gerson, instead of condemning, yielded his approbation. This imparted new influence, and opened new avenues for the operations of this institution, which extended not only in the Netherlands, but in a considerable portion of Germany. Wherever they went they organ-ized educational schools which obtained a high reputation, and from which proceeded those who were prominent in the succeeding revival of learning. Numerous such schools were spread, God in the temple of God, making war on the not only through the Netherlands, but through saints, forbidding to marry, and commanding Westphalia, Saxony, &c. Groete died at the to abstain from meats which God has made; early age of forty-four, in 1384, succeeded in the school at Deventer, and at the head of the institution, by his friend Rodewyn. The school most famous next to that of Deventer was at Zuolle, in Holland. The celebrated Thomas a Kempis, the author of the excellent work " On the limitation of Christ," educated at Deventer, first officiated in the school there, and was sirst officiated in the school there, and was called afterwards to preside over that of Zuolle. Under his instructions, and more particularly that of Alexander Hegius, his pupil and suc-cessor at Deventer, were reared Wessel Gansevoort, (often known as John Wesselius,) Pro-fessor at Groningen, and Rudolph Agricola, Professor at Heidelberg, both of whom taught and explained the distinguishing evangelical doctrines, and sowed seed which bore fruit in the first impulse given to the Reformation by Luther. The celebrated Desiderius Erasmus, well known as an accomplished scholar, exert- convents of Mount Athos, of Asiatic Turkey, ing a powerful influence on the revival and

centuries, when one of her own pupils under be adverted to in another communication. A Groete, named Alexander Hegius, was called distinguished writer of the Church of Holland, to succeed him and preside over it. He con- in allusion to Groete and his successor, observes

> " The great light of extended and revived learning, especially as connected with popular education, without which, humanly speaking, the Reformation would not have taken place, was kindled by the little spark of fire which, elicited in the obscure place of Deventer, appeared to have little importance. The learned Groete gained imperishable honor with posterity, greater honors than he could have gained in any other relation and pursuit of life, for he was the first restorer from their decayed state of literature and true Christianity among us." Christian Intelligencer.

Remarkable Preservation of the Bible.

It is a very great mistake (says the "Star in he West,") to suppose that the Bible has been be the bands of designing men. The mutilated by the hands of designing men. providence of God has been over it at all times; and the existence of the various sects and doctrines in religion, has provided a strong barrier against corruptions—no changes could be made in the sacred text which would not at once be detected. Besides, the wonderful multiplication of copies in the different languages, at a very early day, made it impossible that exclusive claims in reference to particular copies, could be set up. The learned Gaussen has some excellent remarks on this general subject, in his work on " Plenary Inspiration.'

"When we reflect that the Bible has been copied during three thousand years, as no book of human composition has ever been, nor ever will be; that it has undergone all the catastrophes and all the captivities of Israel; that it has been transported for seventy years into Babylon; that it has seen itself so often persecuted, or forgotten, or interdicted, or burned, from the days of the Philistines to those of the Seleucidæ; when we recollect, that since the days of our Saviour, it has had to traverse the first three centuries of imperial persecutions, when they threw to the wild beasts the men that were convicted of possessing the sacred books ; then the seventh, eighth, and ninth cen-turies, when false books, false legends, and false decretals, were everywhere multiplied; the tenth century, when so few men could read, even among the princes ; the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries when the use of the Scriptures in the language of the people was punished with death ; when they mutilated the books of the old fathers ; when they retrenched and falsified so many ancient traditions, and the very acts of emperors and those of councils; -then, we understand how necessary it has been that the providence of God should always have held its powerful hand outstretched for the preservation of all these writings in their purity.

"A constant and almost miraculous guardianship was needed to hinder, on the one side, the Jewish church from impairing the integrity of that word which recounts their revolts, which predicts their ruin, which describes Jesus Christ; and, on the other, to secure transmission to us, in all their purity, by the Christian churches, (the most powerful sects of which, and espe-cially the Romans, have prohibited to the people the reading of the Scriptures, and have in so many ways substituted the traditions of the middle ages for the word of God,) of those Scriptures which condemn all their traditions, their images, their dead languages, their absolutions, their celibacy, which say of Rome, that she shall be the seat of a frightful apostacy, where shall be seen the man of sin sitting as

and effect only points of secondary importance, | day," Mr. Coan says, "we gained a more elesuch as the insertion or omission of an article vated ridge, from which we could overlook a or a conjunction, the position of an adjective portion of the surrounding country; and to our before or after a substantive, or the greater or surprise we saw that the lava current had alless exactness of a grammatical construction."

Mauna Loa in Action.

The following is from a letter written by Mr Coan, a missionary of the American Board, dated March 3d, 1852.

The island of Hawaii, on which Mr. Coan is laboring, is widely known for its remarkable volcanic phenomena. Several of its eruptions have been reported in the "Herald" in past years; and now our missionary brother at Hilo has given us an account of another. After read-ing his description of the scenes which, in the providence of God, he was permitted to behold, the sublime language of the Psalmist naturally occurs to us, as the appropriate expression of our feelings : " He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth; he toucheth the hills, and they smoke." "The hills melted like wax at the presence of the Lord, at the presence of the Lord of the whole earth." "Marvelous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth rightwell."

"At half past three, on the morning of Feb-ruary 17, a small beacon light was discovered on the summit of Mauna Loa. At first it appeared like a solitary star resting on the apex. In a few minutes its light increased and shone like the rising moon. Seamen, keeping watch in our harbor, exclaimed, 'What is that? The moon is rising in the west?' In fifteen minutes the problem was solved. A flood of fire burst out of the mountain; and soon it began to flow in a brilliant current down its northern slope, in the line of the great eruption which I visited in 1843.

" In a short time immense columns of burning matter were thrown heavenward, apparently three or four hundred feet, flooding the summit of the mountain with light, and gilding the firmament with its radiance. Streams of light came pouring down, flashing through our windows, and lighting up our apartments; so that we could almost see to read fine print. When we first awoke, so dazzling was the glare on our windows, that we supposed some building near us must be on fire; but as the light shone directly into our dormitory and upon our couch, we soon perceived that it proceeded from a volcanic eruption. At the end of two hours the molten stream had rolled down the side of the mountain, as we supposed, about fifteen miles, The eruption was one of terrible activity and surpassing splendor; but it was short. In about twenty-four hours all traces of it seemed extinguished.

"At daybreak, February 20, we were again startled by another eruption burstiug out later-ally, about half way down the mountain, and exactly facing Hilo; so that we could again see it through the windows of our dormitory. This crater seemed as active as the one on the summit; and in a short time we perceived the molt-en current flowing directly towards Hilo.

"The action became more and more fierce, from hour to our; floods of lava were poured out; and the burning river soon reached the wood at its base, a distance of some twenty miles. Clouds of smoke ascended, and hung like a vast canopy over the mountain, or rolled off upon the wings of the wind. They were more or less illuminated from the fiery abyss below. below. At times they assumed the figure and the hue of a burning mountain inverted, with its apex pointing to the orifice over which it hung; and at times, after shooting up several degrees vertically, the illumined print index graceful curve, and swept off, like the tail of a comet, farther than the eye could reach. The comet, farther of Hilo assumed a lurid ap-"The eruptions were not intermittent, but degrees vertically, the illumined pillar made a pearance; and the sun's rays fell upon us with a yellow and sickly light. Clouds of smoke were expelled, shivered them into millions of ashes, cinders, &c., which fell upon the decks falling back in vertical lines into the mouth of of ships approaching our coast. Filamentous vitrifactions, called "Pele's hair," fell thick in our streets and upon the roofs of our houses; up of every kind of geometrical figure was conand while I write, the atmosphere is in the same sallow and dingy state; and every object looks pale and sickly. Showers of vitrified fil-aments are falling around us; and our children and the patieness are gribbying them are " and the natives are gathering them up."

ready swept half through the forest towards Hilo, and was now exactly opposite to us on the left, distant about six miles. The fiery flood was rolling steadily onward, sweeping the trees before it, and sending up volume after volume of lurid smoke. Like an immense serpent it moved relentlessly along its sinuous way, over-coming all obstacles, and devouring all forms of life in its track." At this point Dr. Wetmore determined to return to the station ; but Mr. Coan went forward. At the close of the next day he encamped on a hill, from which he had a noble view of Mauna Kea, robed in its hoary mantle, and Mauna Loa, vomiting out floods of liquid fire. "All night," he says, "we watched the fantastic play of these fires, and listened to their unearthly sounds, with the exception of occasional dozings, which nature would have." At noon of the following day Mr. Coan came to a tract of scoria, "intolerably sharp and jagged ;" and the remainder of his route lay over fields of lava of indescribable roughness, and through awful ravines or pits, &c.; so that it was not till half past three o'clock in the afternoon that he came to the crater, and "stood alone in the light of its fires."

A NEAR VIEW OF THE CRATER.

"It was a moment of unutterable interest. seemed to be before the burning throne of the Eternal; and I felt that, while every other sound was hushed, he alone spake. I was ten thousand feet above the sea, in a vast solitude untrodden by the foot of man or beast, and amid a silence unbroken by the voice of any created being. Here I stood, almost blinded by the insufferable brightness, almost deafened by the clangor of this fearful trumpet, and almost pet-rified by the terrific scene. The heat was so intense that the crater could not be approached within forty or fifty yards from the windward side; and probably it would not have been safe to go within two miles of it from the leeward. "The eruption, as before stated, commenced

on the very summit of the mountain; but the central pressure became so great as to force itself through a depression in the side, cracking and rending the mighty mass all the way from the summit to the point where it burst forth. The mountain seemed to be siphunculated, the fountain for fusion being elevated some three thousand feet above this lateral crater; and being pressed down an inclined subterranean tube, the lava was ejected with such power as to throw it from one hundred to five hundred feet in the air.

"I approached as near as I could bear the heat, and stood amidst the ashes, cinders, scoria, and pumice, which were scattered widely and wildly around. There had been already formed a rim of trom one hundred to two hundred feet in height, surrounding the orifice in the form of a truncated hollow cone, perhaps half a mile in circumference at its base, and three hundred feet in diameter at the top. From this horrid throat vast and continuous columns of red-hot and white-hot matter were ejected, with a voice which was almost deafening, and a force which threatened to rend the rocky ribs of old Mauna Loa. The sounds often seemed deep, subterranean, and infernal; first a rumor the quick discharge of park after park of artillery on the field of carnage. Sometimes the sound resembled that of ten thousand furnaces in full blast; sometimes it was like the rattling fire of a regiment of small arms; some imes

ying with them fragments of multiform size, some rising, some "Night coming on, we retired about a mile from the crater, having still a perfect view of the whole; and here we took our station for the great furnace of Jehovah. During the night the scene surpassed all my powers of description. Vast columns of lava, fused to a white heat, were going up continually in the form of scimitars, &c.; while the descending showers those wild regions. Many of the trees were of of the crater and the surrounding area, each gigantic size; and the shrubs and plants were "A large fissure, through the lower side of

woman, what have I to do with thee ?' and of

"Now, although all the libraries containing ancient copies of the sacred books have been studied; although the Arabic, Syriac, Latin, American, and Ethiopic versions have been collated ; although all the manuscripts of all countries and ages, from the third to the sixteenth century have been collated and examined a thousand times, by innumerable critics, who sought with ardor, and as the recompense and glory of their fatiguing vigils, some new text ; although the learned men, not satisfied with the libraries of the West, have visited those of Russia, and carried their researches even to the and of Egypt, to search there for new copies of the sacred text, 'they have discovered nothing,' particularly by exposing the corruptions of the Church of Rome, proving an efficient pioneer in the great work of the Reformation in the six-teenth century, was also a pupil of Hegius. The character and influence of the three indiand of Egypt, to search there for new copies of

VISIT TO THE ERUPTION.

Mr. Coan and Dr. Wetmore resolved to visit the crater; and they set out accordingly, Feb-ruary 23, accompanied by four natives. Their possible; but to listen to the awful roar of this way led through a dense forest, thirty miles in breadth, and "so completely intertangled with ferns, vines, brambles, &c., that no animal but man had ever attempted to penetrate it ;" and they could only advance at the rate of about pillars, pyramids, cones, towers, turrets, spires, one mile an hour. They were charmed with the variety and luxuriance of vegetable life in poured a constant cataract of fire upon the rim correspondingly large. One fern measured nine feet in circumlerence. "At noon of the second "A large fissure, through the lower

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to flow constantly down the mountain in a broad channel, at the rate, probably, of ten miles an hour. This fiery stream we could trace all the way for twenty or thirty miles, until it was lost from the eye by reason of its own windings in the wood lying between us and Hilo." Missionary Herald.



All readers of the HERALD are most earnestly besought to give it room in their prayers; that by means of it God may be hon-ored and his truth advanced; a laso, that it way 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.

PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS. CHAPTER XI.

(Continued from our last.) V. 20-4 By faith, Isaac blessed Jacob and Esau concerning things to come."

His blessing to JACOB was : " GOD give thee of the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine : let people serve thee, and nations bow down to thee ; be lord over thy brethren ; and let thy mother's son bow down to thee : cursed be every one that curseth thee, and blessed be he that blesseth thee."-Gen. 27:28, 29. That to ESAU was : " Behold, thy dwelling shall be the fatness of the earth, and of the dew of heaven from above ; and by thy sword shalt thou live, and shalt serve thy brother : and it shall come to pass, when thou shalt have the dominion, that thou shalt break thy yoke from off thy neck."-Ib. vs. 39, 40.

The words in which these blessings were uttered, seem to have been given to ISAAC by the Holy Spirit; and though in the former instance he knew not whom he was blessing, yet in each instance he uttered what he had faith to believe, was inspired by the Spirit. The blessings given, were, in a measure subsequently fulfilled in the history of JACOB and ESAU. But JACOB'S, doubtless will have a more full realization in the eternal state.

Of the future of Israel, MosEs thus predicted : " There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the heaven in thy help, and in his excellency on the sky. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms: and he shall thrust out thy enemy from before thee; and shall say, Destroy them. Israel then shall dwell in safety alone ; the fountain of JACOB shall be upon a land of corn and wine ; also his heavens shall drop down dew. Happy art thou, O Israel: who is like unto thee, O people saved by the LORD, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency ! and thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee; and thou shalt tread upon their high places."-Deut. 33:26-29.

Israel was led into a land flowing with milk and honey, which MosEs thus describes : "The land, whither thou goest in to possess it, is not as the land of Egypt, from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot, as a garden of herbs : but the land, whither ye go to possess it, is a land of hills and valleys, and drinketh water of the rain of heaven ; a land which the LORD thy Gop careth for : the eyes of the LORD thy Gop are always upon it, from the beginning of the year even other at Elath and Ezion Geber on the Elanitic gulf unto the end of the year. And it shall come to pass, of the Red Sea, Idumea may be said to have formed if you shall hearken diligently unto my commandments which I command you this day, to love the Lord your GoD, and to serve him with all your heart, and with all your soul, that I will give you the rain of your to the date of the predictions, the conception could not land in his due season, the first rain and the latter have been formed, or held credible by man, that the rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn, and thy wine, and thine oil. And I will send grass in thy fields for thy cattle, that thou mayest eat and be full.' -Deut. 11:10-15. The dew of heaven, by its profuseness, was a substitute for rain, when that was withheld ; and thus was the earth refreshed. 'The greatness of ISRAEL was conditional on their faithfulness ; yet the prediction that people should serve them, was fulfilled in the days of DAVID, when the Moabites, Ammonites, Syrians, Philistines, and Edomites, were subdued under them.

the rim of the crater, allowed the molten flood of mount Seir, south-east of the Dead Sea, and expelled the Horites, the former inhabitants. It is now a barren country ; but in former times may have been a fertile one; for when MosEs requested permission to pass through he said : "We will not pass through the fields, or through the vineyards, neither will we drink of the water of the wells, we will go by the king's high-way."-Num. 20:17. They are supposed at this time to have been an opulent and powerful people. The following information respecting them is from the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge :

Edom; a province of Arabia, which derives its name from Edom or Esau, who there settled in the mountains of Seir, in the land of the Horites, south east of the Dead Sea. His descendants afterwards extended themselves throughout Arabia Petræa, and south of Palestine, between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean. During the Babylonish captivity, and when Judea was almost deserted, they seized the south of Judah, and advanced to Hebron. Hence that tract of Judea, which they inhabited, retained the name of Idumea in the time of our Saviour, (Mark 3:8). Under Moses and Joshua, and even under the kings of Judah, the Idumeans were confined to the east and south of the Dead Sea, in the land of Seir; but afterwards they extended their territories more to the south of Judah. The capital of East Edom was Bozrah; and that of South Edom, Petra or Jectael.

2. The prophecies respecting Edom are numerous and striking; and the present state of the country, as described by modern travellers, has given so remarkable an attestation to the accuracy of their ful-filment, that a few extracts from Mr. Keith's work, in which this is pointed out, may be fitly introduced That the Idumeaus were a populous and powerful nation long posterior to the delivery of the prophecies : that they possessed a tolerably good government, even in the estimation of Volney ; that Idumea contained many cities ; that these cities are now absolutely deserted; and that their ruins swarm with enormous scorpions; that it was a commercial nation, and possessed highly frequented marts; that it forms a shorter route than the ordinary one to India; and yet that it had not been visited by any traveller; are facts all recorded, and proved by Volney himself —in his "Travels "—able but unconscious commentator !

3. A greater contrast cannot be imagined than the ancient and present state of Idumea. It was a kingdom previous to Israel, having been governed first by dukes or princes, afterwards by eight successive kings, and again by dukes, before there reigned any king over the children of Israel, (Gen. 36:31, &c.) Its fertility and early cultivation are implied not only in the blessings of Esau, whose dwelling was to be the fatness of the earth, and of the dew of heaven from above; but also in the condition proposed by Moses to the Edomites, when he solicited a passage for the Israelites through their borders, that " they would not pass through the fields nor through the and also in the great wealth, especially vineyards in the multitudes of flocks and herds, recorded as possessed by an individual inhabitant of that country, at a period, in all probability even more remote. Gen. 27:39; Num. 20:17; Job. 42:12. The Idu-means were, without doubt, both an opulent and a powerful people. They often contended with the Israelites, and entered into a league with their other enemies against them. In the reign of David, they were indeed subdued and greatly oppressed, and many of them even dispersed throughout the neighboring countries, particularly Phænicia and Egypt. But during the decline of the kingdom of Judah, and for years previous to its extinction, they encroached many upon the territories of the Jews, and extended their dominion over the south-western part of Judea.

4. There is a prediction which, being peculiarly remarkable as applicable to Idumea, and bearing ref. erence to a circumstance explanatory of the difficulty of access to any knowledge respecting it, is entitled, in the first instance, to notice : "Noue shall pass through it forever and ever. I will cut off from mount Seir him that passeth out, and him that re-turneth."-Isa. 34:10; Ezek. 35:7. The ancient greatness of Idumea must, in no small degree, have resulted from its commerce. Bordering with Arabia on the east, and Egypt on the south-west, and forming north to south the most direct and most commodious channel of communication between Jerusalem and her dependencies on the Red Sea, as well as between Syria and India, through the continuous val-leys of El Ghor, and El Araba, which terminated on the emportum of the commerce of the East. A Roman road passed directly through Idumea, from Jerusalem to Akaba, and another from Akaba to Moab; and when these roads were made, at a time long posterior period would ever arrive when none would pass through it. Above seven hundred years after the date of the prophecy, Strabo relates that many Romans and other foreigners were found at Petra by his friend Athenodorus, the philosopher, who visited The prediction is yet more surprising when It. viewed in conjunction with another, which implies that travellers would "pass by" Idumea : "Every one that goeth by shall be astonished." And he Hadja routes (routes of the pilgrims) from Damas-cus and from Cairo to Mecca, the one on the east and the other towards the south of Idumea, along the whole of its extent, go by it, or touch partially on its borders, without passing through it. The truth of the prophecy, though hemmed in thus by apparent impossibilities and contradictions, and with extreme probability of its fallacy in every view that could have been visible to man, may yet be tried. Let the reader now turn to Isaiah 34:5, 10-17: Jer. 49:13-18; and Mal. 1:3, 4, and he will find other aintain himself by the sword.—Patrick. The descendants of Esau gained forcible possession The descendants of Esau gained forcible possession

means of an exuberant fertility, that the wonder arises in the reflecting mind, how the barbarity of man could have so effectually counteracted for so many generations the prodigality of nature. But such is Edom's desolation, that the first sentiment of astonishment on the contemplation of it is, how a wide extended region, now diversified by the strong-est features of desert wildness, could ever have been adorned with cities, or tenanted for ages by a powerful and opulent people. Its present aspect would be lie its ancient history, were not that history corroborated by "the many vestiges of former cultivation, by the remains of walls and paved roads, and by the ruins of cities still existing in this ruined country. The total cessation of its commerce ; the artificial irrigation of its valleys wholly neglected ; the destruction of all the cities, and the continued spoliation of the country by the Arabs, while aught remained that they could destroy ; the permanent exposure, for ages, of the soil unsheltered by its ancient groves, and unprotected by any covering from the scorching rays of the sun; the unobstructed encroachments of the desert, and of the drifted sands from the borders of the Red Sea; the consequent absorption of the water of the springs and streamlets during summer, - are causes which have all combined their baneful opera-tion in rendering Edom " most desolate, the desolation of desolations."

From the borders of Edom, Captains Irby and Mangles also beheld a boundless extent of desert view, which they had hardly ever seen equalled for singularity and grandeur. And the following ex-tract, descriptive of what Burckhardt actually with nessed in the different parts of Edom, cannot be more graphically abbreviated than in the words of the prophet. Of its eastern boundary, and of the adjoining part of Arabia Petræa, strictly so called, Burckhardt writes : " It might, with truth, be called Petræa, not only on account of its rocky mountains, but also of the elevated plain already described, which is so much covered with stones, especially flints, that it may with great propriety be called a stony desert, although susceptible of culture : in many places it is overreaven with wild hashes and many places it is overgrown with wild herbs, and must once have been thickly inhabited ; for the traces of many towns and villages are met with on both sides of the Hadj road, between Maan and Akaba, as well as between Maan and the plains of the Hauran, in which direction are also many springs. At present all this country is a desert, and Maau (Teman) is the only inhabited place in it : 'I will stretch out my hand against thee, O mount Seir, and will make thee most desolate. I will stretch out my hand upon Edom, and will make it desolate from Teman."" In the interior of Idumea, where the runs of some of its ancient cities are still visible, and in the extensive valley which reaches from the Red to the Dead Sea, the appearance of which must now be totally and sadly changed from what it was, " the whole plain," says Burckhardt, " presented to the view an expanse of shifting sands, whose surface was broken by innumerable undulations and low hills. The sand appears to have been brought from the shores of the Red Sea, by the southern winds ; and the Arabs told me that the valleys continue to present the same ap pearance beyond the latitude of Wady Monsa. In some parts of the valley the sand is very deep, and there is not the slightest appearance of a road, or of any work of human art. A few trees grow among the sand hills, but the depth of sand precludes all-vegetation or herbage." "If grape-gatherers come thee, would not they leave some gleaning grapes If thieves by night, they will destroy till they have enough; but I have made Essu bare. Edom shall be a desolate wilderness." "On ascending the western plain," continues Mr. Burckhardt, " on a higher level than that of Arabia, we had before us an immense expanse of dreary country, entirely covered with black flints, with here and there some hilly chain rising from the plain." " I will stretch out upon Idumea the line of confusion, and the stones of emptiness.' Such is the present desolate aspect of one of the most fertile countries of ancient times! So visibly even now does the withering curse of an offended God rest upon it ! And its fate, like that of the children of Israel, remains a monument of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, at which infidelity may well turn pale .- Walson.

BRYANT ON MILLENARIANISM.

A new work has been published by M. W. Dodd. from the pen of the Rev. Alfred Bryant, of Michigan, in which the modern theory of the Second Advent is maintained with candor and earnestness. The objections to the views of the Literalists are examined, and an appeal is made to the defenders of the faith as held by the Christian Church at large, to give a fair g to the propagators of theories. We have rarely read a book, (the doctrine that this of Mr. Bryant, It is so deeply imbued with the Christian spirit, that we cannot withhold our sympathy from the writer, while his desires are so strong to hold fast to his former view of truth and duty, together with his new views of Adventism, that we are inclined to think him only about half persua-ded to adopt the *literal* system of Biblical interpretation. He deprecates being misrepresented and ridiculed, as all good men do, and bespeaks a fair hear-ing before he is condemned. But the terms on which he is willing to be tried are too hard : he says : " If we are in error we desire to be convinced ; but then those who would effectually convince us of our sin, must first be sure that they understand our views. (2) must view and state them as we do, and then (3) must kindly and charitably meet our arguments as presented.

Moab, exhibit so abundantly the remains and the | and anti-Christian, view them as you do. You propose an impossibility and an absurdity, and if (3) your arguments are not to be met until your terms are complied with, you are safe as if your book had not been written. Still, the very simplicity with which Mr. Bryant states the terms on which he is willing to be judged, commends him to a candid hearing.

The above is a very fair notice, for a Post-millennial paper to give of a Pre-millennial work. The notice however suggests two thoughts.

1. The editor of the Observer evidently considers that Mr. BRYANT's new views respecting the Advent must necessarily conflict with his former views of truth and duty ; and expresses surprise that in embracing the one, he adheres firmly to the other .--This opinion of the Observer, is in accordance with the oft repeated declaration of post-millennial papers, that the belief of the nearness of the advent is " paralyzing to all Christian effort " for the conversion of souls. Believing this, we are not surprised that the Observer should arrive at its conclusion. We have however always been surprised that any such opinion should have been expressed. For the shorter the time in which to labor, the more active, devoted, and energetic, we should naturally suppose, would be the faithful servant of the LORD, in the performance of the work enjoined on him. Instead of paralzying, it is regarded by all who embrace it intelligently and conscientiously, as the greatest incentive to effort. Instead therefore of causing him to abandon, we should have been surprised had Mr. BRYANT found himself any the less disposed to adhere to his former views of truth and duty.

2. The Observer evidently misapprehends the remark quoted from Mr. BRYANT, that those who would convince Millennialists of error, must "be sure that they understand our views-must view and state them as we do." The Observer comments on this as it would if understanding Mr. BRYANT to have said, that, " to disprove our views they must believe and state them as we do." Mr. B. could have intended nothing of the kind. It would have been absurd. What he claims, is that those who would disprove our views, must first be sure that they have a correct view of and apprehend what it is that we believe. He is in this connection complaining of the misapprehensions, the misstatements, and misrepresentations respecting our views, put forth by Dr. SPRING and others who have attempted the work of refutation. The Observer should have been more sure that it fully apprehended Mr. BRYANT, before indulging in the remarks of the closing paragraph, which present clear evidence of misapprehension.

SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.

A convention of believers in spiritual manifestations in their various forms, was commenced yester-day morning at Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield-street. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, who are mostly mediums, or those who are carnestly desirous of being convinced as to the truth of the doctrine promulgated. This gathering is held in answer to a call for a State Convention to establish a State Association of Spiritualists for the development and extension of spiritual truths. Rev. Adin Ballou was chosen President. A com-

mittee to prepare business was appointed.

The male mediums were ranged on one side of the platform, and the female mediums on the other. The spirits acted upon a large, brawny looking man, whose name we did not learn, and he being in a spiritual trance, or being operated upon by the spirits, took the platform, and with his eyes closed, his features distorted, and his arms swinging, commenced what was termed by the initiated to be bringing the male and formale mediums into harmony. A fine reserve and female mediums into harmony. After sawing the air with his arms for some time, he went to Mr. John M. Spear, who was seated on the platform, and taking him by the hand, led him to Andrew Jackson Davis, whom he also took by the hand, and led them both to the desk, and placing Mr. Spear's hand on the top of Mr. Davis's head, he left them in that position, and continued his operations for invoking the aid of the spirits.

Presently Mr. Spear opened his mouth and spoke, appearing to be under some magneti

The blessing on EsAU, is rendered by some, " Thy dwelling shall be without the fatness of earth, and the dew from above ; but by thy sword shalt thou live," &c., i. e., that he should inhabit a poor country and maintain himself by the sword .- Patrick.

Here are three conditions, with only the last of which it is possible for an opponent to comply. 1. No one can be sure that he understands your views ; for let him state them with ever so much candor and clearness, you will insist, and with entire sincerity, that he does not *understand* you. Because (2) you say he must "view your views as you view them,"

and consecrated and dedicated Mr. Davis to the harmonial work, by everything that is noble, glorious, and much to be desired. The two gentlemen then sat down.

The member who first took the floor, with his eyes still closed, spoke, and said that the spiritual and the natural world were now about to be brought together, and that everything was working harmoniously; that the spirits were present. He predicted in a general way that the "good time" was certainly "coming." The gentleman then took his seat, and shortly came out of the trance.

A lady from Dedham then took the platform, and produced a large ledger-like book, from which she proceeded to read several letters dictated by departed spirits and recorded by her in the volume. This lady is one of the most favored of mediums, and seems to is one of the most revolution of mediums, and seems to possess a large circle of correspondents in the other world, and among them the Baron Swedenborg.— She appears to be deeply affected by the communica-tions she receives, and to order her life and conversa-tion by the teachings of the spirits. The gist of the letters read by her, was that a judgment had been recorded, by which the spirits who were in the lower spheres-for it will be remembered that spirits in the other world, according to the mediums, are classified in seven spheres—had been raised, and that these and state them as you do. How can any man who rejects your views as unscriptural, carnal, judaical, will no more molest the believers. The letter from

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done through the direct intercession of the spirits of

false communications from the lower or undeveloped spirits, and that they afterwards, to the number of I, twenty-nine or thirty, had implored her to pray to God that they might be removed into higher spheres. She complied with the request, and was afterwards informed by them, and other spirits, that through her prayers the lower spirits had been received into

The letters from the spirit land also said that the

of mankind," was not distinctly stated. This doctrine of the new judgment, (which it was said went into effect on the 22d day of July, 1852,) the prayer meeting in the seventh sphere, as well as other points mentioned above, were confirmed by other mediums present, as having been communicated to them by the spirits. to them by the spirits.

In addition to Hon. J. W. EDMONDS of the Supreme Court of New York, we learn that Chief Justice WELLS of this State has given his assent to the Rapping Spirits, and has become a medium. The rapidity with which these principles are extending, and the evident sincerity with which those who embrace it are pursuing it, make it a prominent sign of the times, and render it necessary for all, who would reading. It is a thing that you and I must feel and be preserved from " giving heed to seducing spirits know by experience, each for himself, if we are to and doctrines of demons," to acquaint themselves be saved. Try, I beseech you, to become acquainted with the Scriptural testimony of the nature, origin, with it. Let not the din and smoke of controversy and tendency, of this phenomenon, and the apoch at draw off your attention from your own heart. Is which it was to be manifested. See our new tract on that heart changed ? Alas ! it is poor work to wranthis subject. antiber exact off at revelled upifqm

ARE YOU REGENERATE? BY J. C. RYLE, OF ENG.

(Continued from our last.) Reader, I lay before you the foregoing account of Regeneration. I say it is that change of heart which is the distinguishing mark of a true Christian man,the invariable companion of a justifying faith in CHRIST,-the inseparable consequence of vital union with him,-and the root and beginning of inward sanctification. I ask you to ponder it well before you and positive than his language to N1CODEMUS, "Exgo any further. It is of the utmost importance that vour views should be clear upon this point,-what Regeneration really is.

I know well that many will not allow that Regeneration is what I have described it to be. They will think the statement I have made, by way of definition, much too strong. Some hold that Regeneration only means admission into a state of ecclesiastical privileges,-being made a member of the Church, -but does not mean a change of heart. Some tell us that a regenerate man has a certain power within him which enables him to repent and believe if he thinks fit, but that he still needs a further change in order to make him a true Christian. Some say there is a difference between Regeneration and being born agian. Others say there is a difference between being born again and conversion.

To all this I have one simple reply, and that is, I can find no such Regeneration spoken of anywhere in the Bible. A Regeneration which only means admission into a state of ecclesiastical privilege may be ancient and primitive for anything I know. But something more than this is wanted. A few plain texts of Scripture are needed; and these texts have yet to be found.

Such a notion of Regeneration is utterly inconsistent with that which St. JOHN gives us in his first Epistle. It renders it necessary to invent the awkward theory that there are two Regenerations, and is ward theory that there are two Regenerations, and is gives him a free pardon :--this is his justification. thus eminently calculated to confuse the minds of He puts the Holy Spirit into his heart, and makes unlearned people, and introduce false doctrine. It is a notion which seems not to answer to the solemnity with whch our Lord introduces the subject to N100-DEMUS. When he said, " Verily, verily, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of Gop," did he only mean, except a man be admitted to a state of ecclesiastical privilege? Surely he never found anart. Every justified reaction is a state of ecclesiastical privilege in the state meant more than this. Such a Regeneration a man might have, like SIMON MAGUS, and yet never be saved. Such a Regeneration he might never have, like the penitent thief, and yet see the kingdom of like the penitent thief, and yet see the kingdom of Gop. Surely he must have meant a change of heart. As to the notion that there is any distinction between the between the damaed."—Mark 16:16. The other is, "If As to the notion that there is any distinction between shall be damied."—Mark 10:10. The other is, in Regenerate and being born again, it is one which will any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his."—Rom. 8:9.—(To be continued.) not bear examination. It is the general opinion of all who know Greek, that the two expressions mean one and the same thing. To me indeed there seems to be much confusion of ideas, and indistinctness of apprehension in men's minds on this simple point, what Regeneration really is,-and all arising from not simply adhering to the word of God. That a man is admitted into a state word of God. That a man is admitted into a state of great privilege when he is made a member of a pure church of CHRIST, I do not for an instant deny. Mr. Barnard, at Berlin, has succeeded in procur-ing the release of some Prussians who had been nat-oralized in the United States, but were arrested on practice the states of some prussians who had been mat-

the spirit world went on to state that this had been Church, I make no question. That a wide door is set open before his soul which is not set before the done through the direct intercession of the spirits of the third, fourth, and fifth spheres. The lady stated that the good spirits had informed her that they were going to a prayer-meeting to be held in one of the upper spheres, and that they should be absent three days. When they returned, they in-formed her that they had effected the object. The lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or formed her that they had effected the object. The lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received the object. The lady also said that she had received evil or the lady also said that she had received the object and the lady also said that she had received the object and the lady also said that she had received the lady also said that she had received the object and the lady also said that she had received the lady also sa privileges are one thing. Regeneration is another. for one, dare not confound them.

I am quite aware that great and good men have clung to that low view of Regeneration to which I have adverted. But when a doctrine of the everlasting Gospel is at stake, I can call no man master. The words of the old philosopher are never to be forgotten, "I love PLATO, I love SOCRATES, but 1 love truth better than either." I say unhesitatingly, that those who hold the view that there are two Regenerations, can bring forward no plain text in proof of it. I firmly believe that no plain reader of the Bible only would ever find this view there for himself, and that goes very far to make me suspect it is an idea of man's invention. The only Regeneration that I can see in Scripture is, not a change of state, but a change of heart. That is the view, I once more assert, which the Church Catechism takes when it speaks of the "death unto sin and new birth unto righteousness," and on that view I take my stand.

Reader, the doctrine before you is one of vital importance. This is no matter of names, and words, and forms, about which I am writing, and you are gle, and argue, and dispute about Regeneration, if after all we know nothing about it within.

Reader, Regeneration, or new birth, is the distinguishing mark of every true Christian. Now just consider what I say. Are you Regenerate, or are you not 2

II. Let me show you, in the second place, the neessity there is for our being Regenerate, or born again. That there is such a necessity is most plain from our Lord JESUS CHRIST'S words in the third chapter of St. JOHN'S Gospel. Nothing can be more clear cept a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of Gop." " Marvel not that I said unto thee, ye must be born again."-John 3:3, 7.

The reason of this necessity is the exceeding sinfulness and corruption of our natural hearts. The words of St. PAUL to the Corinthians are literally acurate, " The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of Gon, for they are foolishness unto him."-1 Cor. 2:14. Just as rivers flow downward, and sparks fly upward, and stones fall to the ground, so does a man's heart naturally incline to what is evil. We love our soul's enemies, we dislike our soul's friends. We call good evil, and we call evil good. We take pleasure in ungodliness, we take no pleasure in CHRIST. We not only commit sin, but we also love sin. We not only need to be cleansed from the guilt of sin, but we also need to be delivered from its power. The natural tone, bias, and current of onr minds must be completely altered. The image of GoD, which sin has blotted out, must be restered. The disorder and confusion which reigns within us must be put down. The first things must no longer be last, and the last first. The Spirit must let in the light on our hearts, put everything in its right place, and create all things new.

It ought always to be remembered that there are two distinct things which the Lord JESUS CHRIST does for every sinner whom he undertakes to save. He washes him from his sins in his own blood, and

pardon; and the pardon is as necessary as the change.

THE PROPHECY OF NAHUM.

TRANSLATED FOR THE HERALD BY N. N. WHITING. (Concluded from the Herald of July 31st)

not give be LISCA CHAPTER II. 1 The Desolator hath come up against thee ! Guard the fortress, watch the way, gird the loins, 2 strengthen the force greatly ! For Jehovah hath turned away the haughtiness of Jacob, like the haughtiness of Israel; for the spoilers have The bucklets of his mighty men are dyed red, the men of his army are clothed in crimson, the cha-riots flash with steel in the day of his prepara-tion, and the lances quiver. The chariots are wildly driven through the streets they rush to wildly driven through the streets, they rush to and fro in the broad-ways; their appearance is like torches; they run like lightnings. He will number his chiefs, but they stumble as they go, they will hasten to the wall, and the mantelet is prepared. The gates of the typer are one end, and

prepared. The gates of the river are opened, and the palace sinks down. And it is determined !-she is led away captive, she shall be brought up, and her maidens mourning like the voices of doves, —beating on their hearts. Now Nineveh hath been for a long time like a pool of water-but they flee; "Stand ! stand !"—but no oue looketh back.
9 "Plunder silver ! plunder gold !"—there is no end to the costly stores, or to the abundance of desira-10 ble farniture. She is entirely empty and wasted, and the heart hath melled, and the knees tottered, and *there are* pangs in all loins, and all faces be-came pale. Where is the dwelling of the lions, 11 came pale.

11 came path. where is the dwering of the roots, and the teeding place of the young lions, where the lion walked and the lion's whelp, there 12 being no one to terrify them? The lion tore in pieces enough for his whelps, and stran-gled for his lionesses, and filled his dens with the sheal of the strange with sensite. Behald

prey, and his dwellings with spoils. Behold I am against thee, saith Jehovah of hosts, and I will burn her chariots amidst the smoke, and the sword shall devour thy young lions, and I will cut off the spoil from the earth, and the shout of thy messengers shall be heard no more. [CHAPTER III.]

2

Woe to the city of blood ! It is entirely filled with treachery and violence; the spoil ceaseth not. The noise of *the* whip, and the noise of rat-tling wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of bounding war-chariots. The horseman raiseth the fiery sword and the flashing spear ! A multitude of the slain! A pile of corpses! There is no end to the dead bodies; they stumble over 4 the dead bodies. *It is* for the numerous fornications of the beautiful harlot, the sorceress, that

selleth nations by her fornication, and families by her sorceries. Behold, I am against thee, saith Jehovah of hosts, and I will raise thy skirts above thy face, and show the nations thy nakedness, and

6 the kingdoms thy shame, and I will cast abominations on thee, and disgrace thee, and make thee a spectacle. It will come to pass, that every one who seeth thee, will fee and ray, "Nineveh is laid waste! Who will bemoan her? Whence shall I seek comforters for thee?" Dost thou ex-

cel No-Ammon, that sat amidst the rivers, and the waters were around her, whose trench was the sea, and whose wall arose out of the sea? Ethiobecause and whose ward arose out of the sea's Linko-pia and Egypt were her force, and it was bound-10 less; Put and the Libyans were thy help! Yet she became a captive, she went into captivity, her children were dashed in pieces at the head of all the streets, they cast lots for her honorable man; her caret more were becaused in the streets.

men ; her great men were bound in chains. Thou shalt drink deeply also, thou shalt be hid-den, thou shalt seek a fortress on account of the

2 enemy. All thy strong-places shall be like fig-trees, with early-ripened figs, if they are shaken,
 13 they tall into the mouth of the eater. Behold

thy people within thee shall become like wo-

thy people within thee shall become like women, the gates of thy land shall be opened to thine enemies, the fire shall devour thy bars.
14 Draw thyself water for the siege, fortify thy strong-places, go into the clay, tread the mortist rar, rebuild the brick-kin. There the fire shall devour thee, the sword shall cut thee down, it shall devour thee like the locusts. Multiply thyself like the locusts. Multiply thyself like the locusts. Thou hast made thy merchants more numerous than the stars of the heavens;

17 the locusts spread themselves and fly away.

princes are like great-locusts, and thy chiefs like multitudes of locusts, which encamp among the hedges in the cold day; the sun ariseth, they wander away, and the place where they were is 18 not known. O king of Assyria! thy shepherds slumber, thy nobles lie down to rest, thy people

are scattered on the mountains, and no one gather-

eth them. There is no relief for thy wound, my bruise is deadly, all who hear the report respect-19 There is no relief for thy wound, thy ing thee, will clap their hands at thee, for on whom hath not thy wickedness flowed continually?



England.

The British Parliamentary elections are over, with the exception of five seats yet to be returned. The London Times gives an estimate of the new House, which among the conflicting accounts, is probably the nearest approaching accuracy of any. It seems the number of seats secured are '626, of which 325 are Ministerial, and 301 Opposition. The Minister-rial mapers however, claim a majority of 40, 550 rial papers, however, claim a majority of 40 to 50, which they aver is amply sufficient to carry on the business of Government.

There have been desperate election riots in the South and West of Ireland. At Six Mile Bridge, near Limerick, the mob attacked a company of soldiers, who were escorting voters, when the soldiers becoming irritated, fired a volley into the crowd, killing eight, and seriously injuring several others. The soldiers fired in self-defence, and it is said, with-out orders. The affair has excited much feeling in the community.

On Saturday last, the submarine telegraph was laid successfully beneath the channel between Donaghadee and Port Patrick, Scotland, but it is not yet opened to the public.

It is again rumored that changes are about to be made in the Cabinet, by the appointment of Lord Malmesbury as Ambassador to Paris, Lord Cowley going to the East, and the Portfolio of Foreign Af fairs to be bestowed on Lord Stratford, better known as Sir Stratford Canning.

The American built yacht Truant, belonging to Mr. Grinnell, came in from the Liverpool yacht race on Saturday, and gained her owner a piece of plate.

Numerons frauds by Australian emigration com-panies have been exposed in London within the past few days.

The two large screw steamers building at Dum-barton, for the Messrs. Burns, and intending to run between Chagres and New York, are to be called the "Alps" and the "Andes."

The only Roman Catholic of Parliament who has been elected in the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales, is Lord E. Howard, the husband of the late Miss Talbot. He will represent the borough of Arundel.

France

The French papers are full of the ceremonies which attended the President's return from Strasburg. Similar preparations are making to receive him on his journey South, in September.

There are again loud whispers, that the *fete* on the 15th of Aug., Napoleon's birth-day, will not pass over without some attempt at a *coup d'etat*.

The approaching marriage of the President, is now spoken of as fixed fact. The lady is not the princess Devasa, but another Baden princess, grand-daughter of Eugene Beauharnois. She is a Protest-ant, but will make profession of the Roman Catholic faith prior to her union.

Some political arrests were made in Strasburg during the President's visit.

M. Lemoine, formerly Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, is appointed Charge d'Affairs of France at Buenos Ayres.

Another batch of the ingot of gold lottery emi-grants sailed from Havre on Saturday, in the ship Magellen, for California.

Accounts from the department describe the ravages occasioned by the recent storms in the Aisne particularly. Great damage was done.

Spain.

The Madrid Gazette officially contradicts the story that another fillibustering expedition was fitting out in the United States against Cuba.

It is stated that Count Lavrado, the Spanish Minister in London, is to be sent on a mission to Don Miguel, to negotiate for a renunciation of the claims of the latter to the crown of Portugal.

A French gentleman named Barber, who proposes to establish a line of steamers between Nantes and a port of the United States, calling at Lisbon, has pe-titioned the Government to except his ships from mari-time dues. The petition is under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, has a leader on

The two things are never separate. They are never found apart. Every justified man is also a regenerate man, and every regenerate man is also a justified man. When the Lord JESUS CHRIST gives a man remission of sins, he also grants power to be-come a son of Goo. There are two great standing

The \$30,000 demanded by the British Charge at Constantinople, for outrages committed on a party of passengers from a steamer, will be paid by the Turkish Government, but, in the meantime, the matter is

complicated by two Ionians under British protection, having been bastinadoed. The Consul has demanded compensation for that also.

That he is in a far better and more advantageous po-sition for his soul, than if he did not belong to the requirements of the military conscription.

NOTES.

CHAP. II. V. 5-""The mantelet is prepared." The word sokek, from the verb sakak, (to cover, or protect,) is the name of a military machine made of timber and planks, which the besiegers moved to the walls of a fortified place, and under the protection of which they could undermine them. By the Romans it was named vinea.

CHAP. III. V. 8-" No-Ammon." This was the cele CHAP. 111. V. S—" No-Ammon." This was the cele-brated Thebes of antiquity, the capital of Upper Egypt. It is mentioned by Homer (*ll.* 9:383) with the epithet of "hun-dred-gated." Its name signifies "the portion of Ammon." that is, of Jupiter Ammon. In the Septuagint, it is termed *Disspolis*, or the city of Jupiter. In the time of Nahum, it was in rulus, having been destroyed by the Assyrians.

V. 9.—"Put (or Phut) and the Libyans," (Heb. Lubim,) were African nations. In Gen. 10:6 Phut is named as a son of Ham.

V. 11-"Shalt be hidden." In other words, so tho-oughly destroyed, as to be seen no more.

V. 15-"Like the locusts." The common translation of yelde by "canker-worm" is incorrect. The word uniformly signifies locust. It is probably a poetic name for the insect. "Great-locust"—Heb. arbeh. The kind of locust desig-onted by this word, is the common migratory one—the grypt-loss greagarine.

V. 18-" Shepherds." In the Old Testament, the word shepherds, in a metaphorical sense, applies in almost all cases, to rulers. The New Testament usage is different.

the late commercial treaty between Switzerland and the United States. It says that the unjust protocol of London respecting Neufchatel has hastened the day when the United States shall begin to interfere in European politics.

Several Poles were lately arrested in the duchy of Posen, on the charge of conspiracy against the Emperor Nicholas.

The King of Prossia and the Emperor of Austria are to have an interview in the end of September.

The finances of Austria show a deficiency of 55,-000,000 of florins.

In the Cautons of Argovia, Thurgovia, Lucerne, Basle, and Vaud, considerable damage has recently been done to the crops by storms.

The Turin Gazette contradicts as absurd the rumor that the Island of Sardinia is to be sold to England.

The Tuscan Ministry have been compelled to resign, in consequence of not having pursued a course sufficiently subservient to the Conrt of Rome.

A difficulty has arisen between M. Amizai, the Papal Governor of Ancavia, and Mr. Moore, the British Consul there, respecting the landing of a pas-senger without a vise, or his passport.

Christaphoro, the insane monk, who has been stirring up an insurrection in Greece, has been arrested.

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A SERMON. To I daiting of BY O. R. FASSETT.

"For what is your life? It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. —James 4:14. (Concluded from our last.)

3. Present the proof of the declaration of our text. as given in our own circle of acquaintances and friends.

Look back in your history to the days of your childhood and youth, and consider how many of those associates still survive the dead. Alas ! how many are gone ! Our whole history has been one of sorrow and sadness, because we have, from time to time, had to witness one after another of our friends and associates in life, stricken down by our side, and follow them to the grave. Those families too in which we were reared. Our father's family is broken up. Once our parents were living, and our brothers and sisters, without an absent one perhaps, all sit around the table together, bowed around the family altar, and went to the house of God together. But long since, this family has been broken up-time on its hasty wing has dispersed the quiet and lovely group That father and mother who watched us in our infancy, and instructed us in childhood-and put their hands on our heads in secret, and invoked God's blessing upon us, their children, and often warned us of evil, and told us to love and serve the Lord, are gone ! long since have they moulded to dust ! Those brothers and sisters, many of them, if not all. too, are numbered with the dead, and yet our hearts were entwined around them, and we thought we never could be separated ; but death has done his work, and they lie silent in the grave. In our own families there are missing ones. A husband is gone, or a wife, or children, and in this sad and afflictive way we have been taught the lesson of our frailty, and that life is but a vapor, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away!

4. Present the proof of the text as shown in our own persons.

We are constantly exposed to a thousand accidents any one of which is liable to sever the brittle thread of life-to diseases innumerable; the heart may in a moment cease to beat, and the pulse be gone at the wrist ! The function of respiration cease ! The brain may become suffused with blood, and produce the most fearful results. Every tissue in the body is exposed to mortal diseases, which may soon destroy our life, and we go the way of all the earth. How many hairbreadth escapes have we already passed ! Oft it may be we have been at death's gate by accident or disease. Mortality is written on every countenance whether old or young, it is seen in every look-it is felt in every act, and soon our friends may be called to bid us adieu, to take us by the hand already cold, and say to us, farewell ! and then close our eyes in death-wrap us in our winding sheet and shroudplace us in the coffin and shut its lid upon us, and call in our friends to aid them in burying their dead out of their sight, and we then be conveyed to the grave and deposited there, and we unconscious of it all. Such we are, such is our life ; and youth, nor health, nor any circumstance whatever, can shield us from such a fate. It may be yours to experience this who think it the least likely to occur !

If our Lord delay, this is the fate of us all. hope, and desire, and pray for him to come and destroy death, and deliver those already under his dominion, as well as save us from his power.

be fulfilled." This generation began with the first celestial phenomenon which was to indicate the approach of that day according to the Scriptures-" The sun shall be darkened, the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven," &c .each of which has been witnessed in this generation, the first as far back as 1780. Added to this we have witnessed the terrestrial signs betokening the approach of that day-" Upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity ; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."-Luke 21:25, 26. Besides this you have heard the warning, "Fear God, and give glory to him ; for the hour of his judgment is come."-Rev. 14:7. And you have or may soon hear the cry, " Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him."-Matt. 25:6. Judgment, the judgment day, with all its predicted scenes, is just at hand ! Not twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty years in the future, but may take place before another year, another week, or another day, may roll around ! "Therefore be ye also ready : for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."-Matt. 24:44. In view of this fact, "What is your life ?!" we can say in answer, " It is even a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.'

IMPROVEMENT. 1. We learn the importance of improving our time. If life is so brief, so short, so transient, and uncertain, how ought we to strive to improve every moment as it flies-its precious hours should not be let to pass away in idleness and pleasure, but all employed in doing and getting good—in securing and laying hold on eternal life. "To those who by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory, and honor, and immortality, eternal life " is the reward. Let us not look back upon misspent and unemployed time when the judgment takes place, and say then it we had only improved those golden moments in the day of our probation, we should not have been lost, but now they are gone, and gone forever !

2. We see the importance of heeding the instruction of our Lord-" Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and worm doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven," &c.

Should we amass the riches of this world, gain its honors and renown, what will it avail us in a little time ?- " We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out." How many spend all their days, and toil day and night to gain the riches and honors of this world, and when they have succeeded it has afforded them no real joy, and they are compelled to leave it all in the midst of their days. Our life should not be spent in gaining an earthly inheritance-but that which is "incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." Not a mansion and palace here, but " a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The Lord " so teach us to number our days, that

we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

And finally, we inquire-How do you desire to spend the remainder of your life—your days in the future ? How do you, my brethren ? Do you mean to be more active, more employed in doing good and in making efforts to save yourselves and others? If this is your purpose, the Lord aid you in the resolution. We have no time to sleep, no time to slumber, no time to while away.

"Why sleep ye, my brother? come let us arise ; O, why should we slumber in sight of the prize? Salvation is nearer; our day is far spent; O, let us be active; awake and repent!"

And how do you, sinner, design to spend your ife in the future-your brief day of existence? In folly and pleasure ? In unbelief and sin ? O, sinner, think of the sorrow that shall environ that soul that shall finally take up the sad lamentation, " The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."

" To-day the Sav

There is a uniform agreement among profane his- | date without any qualification whatever. He says, torians as to the character of the founder of Nineveh, which is in harmony with the account to which he has referred Gen. 10:10, 11, and, as to the identical person but little variance. The Bible informs us that it was Nimrod ;-Ctesias and Diodorous say his name was Ninus ;- Rollin takes a very strong and reasonable ground that Nimrod is "the same with Belus, who was afterward worshipped as a God, under that appellation," and whose statue was in the famous temple at Babylon. Rollin thinks that Ninus was a son of Nimrod, or Belus, and that Nimrod named Nineveh in honor of that son. In addition to the good reasons given by Rollin to prove that Nimrod and Belus are identical, certainly the fact that Belus was worshipped as a God in Babylon proves that he was the most honored and noted warrior and king of their own tradition. There is a remarkable agreement between the sacred and profane historians as to the nature and character of its founder, and but an inconsiderable dispute as to the identical person; whether Belus or his son Ninus.

Babylon existed perhaps as an independent city until Sardanapalus annexed it to the Assyrian empire, and it remained tributary to that powerful government up to the days of Nabopolassar, the father of Nebuchadnezzar. He was a general in the Assyrian army, and whilst stationed at Babylon, raised the standard of rebellion against his king, and succeeded in retaining the government of that city and adjacent territory. As you have stated, he formed an alliance with Cyaxares king of Media. and accomplished the reduction of Nineveh. Before this, the political power and governing influence of the East rested on the eastern banks of the Tigris.

Its location. There has been considerable controversy as to the precise situation of this once proud city; it was so completely destroyed. Time converted its conspicuous monuments into a desert waste, and says a writer, " Even the wild vegetation that usually veils the ruins of fallen greatness has disappeared, and desolation has spread over the entire landscape."

Prof. W. corrected the account of its location as given in the account by Diodorus, placing Nineveh upon the banks of the Euphrates, and not on the Tigris ; the error belongs, undoubtedly, to the transcriber, and is not chargeable to the historian. The late excavations made by A. H. Layard, Esq., has most satisfactorily settled the long uncertainty as to where Nineveh stood. It was " the disentombing of temple palaces from the sepulchre of ages, the recovery of the metropolis of a powerful nation from the long night of oblivion." Nineveh, the great city " of three days" journey," that was " laid waste, and there was none to bemoan her," whose greatness sank when that of Rome had just begun to rise, now stands forth again to testify to her own splendor, and to the civilization, and power, and magnificence, of the Assyrian empire. He was, doubtless, directed by God's overruling and special providence to undertake the removal of that "stern, shapeless mound, rising like a hill from the scorched plain "-the " accumulated rubbish and wreck of ages "-in order to reveal to the infidel gaze of the bold scoffer of our day, the visible ruin of that once powerful, rich, yet wicked city, as a demonstration of God's faithfulness in the execution of his word.

Its size, &c. Historians differ in some points as to the height of its walls. Prof. W. has, with his characteristic lack of credulity, rejected the extravagant and absurd statement that its walls were 200 feet high. All agree that its fifteen hundred towers were extended one hundred feet above the walls, and if the walls were two hundred feet, the towers would stand 300 feet from the ground ! Such immense height would entirely defeat the object designed.

It is generally agreed that its circumference measured about the same as Babylon, 480 furlongs, something over sixty miles. Although their circumferstill Babylon contained the s about t most within its walls, owing to the difference in the shape of the two cities. The plan of Nineveh was in the form of a parallelogram-Babylon was built in the form of an exact square. Prof. W. gives as quoted from Diodorus, the longer sides of Nineveh. one hundred and fifty stadia ; the shorter, ninety. Each of the four sides of Babylon measured one hundred and twenty stadia, or furlongs. Now by multiplying the sides of Nineveh thus-150×90, we have within the walls of Nineveh 13,500 furlongs. By multiplying the sides of Babylon 120×120, it gives us 14,400 furlongs, which makes 900 more furlongs within the walls of Babylon than in Nineveh.

"Nineveh was destroyed 606 before Christ." Layard says, " The date of the conquest of Nineveh by Cyaxares is well ascertained as 606 before Christ."-Clinton has very carefully collected the evidence to the point from sacred and profane history, which to my mind is conclusive. It is as follows :

"The overthrow of Nineveh did not happen before the death of Josiah king of Judah in B. C. 609, because a king of Assyria is mentioned at that period ; and Zephaniah, in the prophecy delivered in the reign of Josiah, predicts the destruction of Nineveh as a future event. The sum of the argument is this. From the age of Tobit it appears that Nineveh was stand-ing in B. c. 601. For he became blind in the year 710, and survived that accident one hundred years; and yet he died before the fall of Nineveh. But a prophecy of Jeremiah, written in the first year of the captivity, B. c. 605, seems to imply that the city was then destroyed; for in the particular enumeration of all the kings of the North far and near, and all the kingdoms of the world, &c., Assyria and Nineveh are not named. The testimony of Scripture, then, decides that the city was captured, and the Assyrian monarchy destroyed, certainly after B. c. 609, and probably B. c. 605. Herodotus brings the date to a narrower point. Cyaxares prepared to revenge his father's death upon the Assyrians, but was inter-rupted by the Scythians, who held Asia for twenty-eight years. A first their expulsion Cyaracter eight years. After their expulsion, Cyaxares con-quered the Assyrians. But as the Scythians were not expelled till B. c. 607, the capture of Nineveh could not occur till 606; and this date, obtained from Herodotus, is remarkably consistent with the accounts of Scripture."

Thus it is very clear that Nineveh was destroyed in the year B. c. 606. A few years' difference in the precise date of its destruction would be to us of comparatively little consequence, were it not for the latter sentiment of Clinton, " remarkably consistent with the accounts of Scripture." This to the humble, implicit believer in the exact truthfulness of the Bible, invests the fixing of the time of the fulfilment of a prophecy with some importance.

I must stop writing, for I am already imposing upon your good nature and friendly feelings, and foolishly taxing your patience. Taking a deep and perhaps a little enthusiastic interest in such kind of matter, and being too unwell to study, I have hastily penned down these spontaneous reflections caused by reading the condensed " Introduction " to " The Prophecy of Nahum." I anticipate considerable pleasure in reading Prof. W.'s prophetic and historic criticisms, and also in carefully reading and comparing his translation of that book.

Newburyport (Mass.), July 30th, 1852.

LETTER FROM G. W. CLEMENT.

BRO. HIMES :- It has been a long time since it has eemed convenient for me to write you ; but it has not been owing to any diminution of interest in my feelings for the prosperity of the precious cause which you, in conjunction with others, are so devotedly endeavoring to advance, that has caused this seeming remissness. No; the doctrines connected with our blessed hope, are still precious to me. The present state of things, as connected with the moral, political, and religious world, agree with the economy of God in the past; and as God is unchangeable in his character and purposes, the conclusion is inevitably certain, that the Advent people, as to doctrine, are right. Why then should any despair ? or why should any strive to divert us from so important a position, as we occupy in relation to the coming of the Lord ? It is to be feared, that such as would thus do, are wanting in love to Jesus, and in real love to their fellows. There is a principle in human nature that is prone to seek its own emolument and present happiness, even at the expense of the happinness of others. Self is too apt to predominate in the heart of man; and unless it is subdued by the power of God's grace, it will not be an easy task to yield obedience to that command, that requires us to " love our neighbor as ourselves." Without a change of eart, there will ever be found a disposit the best of ourselves, of our party, and of our peculiar theological opinions ; and at the same time, while we are under the influence of motives which we conceive to be friendly to the interests of self, we are forever finding fault with others, undervaluing the good they do, and speaking slightly of their sentiments. All these hard sayings, uncharitable, bitter, bigoted, and self-willed as they are, spring not from the spirit of religion, but from hearts unsanctified by its influence, and entirely devoid of its nature or effects, while in the exercise of harsh denunciation against their brethren. The truth of this assertion 1 have proved by observing the effects produced on certain individuals at different times. When they are all broken down in spirit-are filled with the love of God, they are never known to indulge a habit of slander and denouncing of others. But when in a backslidden state, their constant theme is in that direction.

"When shall the tedious night begone ! When will our Lord appear ? Our fond desires would pray him down, Our love embrace him here."

5. How true the text in view of the hastening judgment.

You might count on ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and even fifty or more years, and think that it was the more likely that you might with care to your health, &c., live this length of time. You look at your parents and see that they lived to an old age-that your own constitution is still firm and but little brokenyour health unimpaired, and hence you are ready to say, my time is not yet-I shall live a few years at least longer-and thus relapse into a state of indifference as to a preparation for a future judgment and eternity. But, dear hearer, you cannot count on years in the future, though according to the laws of nature you might calculate on years of health and prosperity yet. We are now living in the judgment agein the last generation of man on earth-and this generation is nearly passed, and it is written, " This generation shall not pass away till all these things and utter desolation.

For refuge fly ; The storm of vengeance falls, Ruin is nigh.

" The Spirit calls to-day ! Yield to his power ; Oh, grieve him not away ; 'Tis mercy's hour.''

LETTER FROM J. PEARSON Jr.

BRO. BLISS :--- I read with pleasure Prof. Whiting's introduction to an exposition of the prophecy of Na. hum. I feel assured that he will give us a critical and safe exposition of that very interesting prophecy, and whatever of a fanciful interpretation may be entertained by any of us respecting any portion of it, he will readily and clearly correct. As it regards the history of that once populous, rich, and powerful city, like almost all those ancient cities and empires. much of it is exceedingly obscure, and without doubt fabulous. We have, however, enough to satisfy the diligent Bible student that the word of God was wonderfully accomplished in its fearful overthrow,

The prophet Jonah speaks of its size : "Now Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey." The universal and common computation for a journey on foot is twenty miles a day, which agrees with the dimensions of Nineveh as given by Diodorus. Date of its overthrow. All unite in saying that

this city was taken by the united forces of the Medes and Babylonians, but historians differ some years as to the time of its reduction. It is now generally admitted to be B. c. 606. Dr. Robinson names this become new. Their old prejudices and bigoted no-

True religion produces such a thorough change in the hearts of those who experience its renovating power, that all old things pass away, and all things

tions die away, and they feel nothing in their hearts | tent. He said he saw the man who shot him ; that but love-true love to God and man. It is enough it was a "rifleman, posted in a tree. He died the for them to know that an individual loves God and is next day, on the plank referred to above. I also saw striving to serve him, to entitle such to their Christian fellowship. It is enough for them to know that he bears the image of their Master ; and that he lives and walks according to the gospel. They will speak of them in their absence in the language of kindness and brotherly affection, and always on all occasions, treat them with true Christian respect. They love not only in word and in tongue, but in deed and in truth. In this way they show that they have the true distinctive mark of such as sincerely love God ; and by cultivating this disposition towards each other, they constrain even the infidel himself to take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus. Their whole lives go to prove the truth of this doctrine-that those who love God, will love the brethren also. That there are many who profess religion, who are of a very different character, is too apparent to be denied. And who are those professors ? Are they the deeply pious and devoted portion of those professing to be followers of Christ? Are they those who love religion as well as talk about it ? No; surely those who thus live are not the ones who are wanting in Christian charity and brotherly love, for they have it in full and perfect exercise. Those who are destitute of the vital principle of religion are of a very different character. They are the ones who find but little else to do than to look on, and find fault with such as are endeavoring to serve God and benefit their race. They are the ones who attach more consequence to their opinions than they do to the religion of the heart and life; consequently they are forever contending and disputing about small differences of opinion, while they almost, if not entirely neglect the great essentials of the gospel. This is to be deplored, but that such spirits do exist in nearly every place, too many of us are the true, though unwilling witnesses.

Permit me to say, that I feel thankful to God, that you are again free from the annoyance of your persecutors, so far as the suit is concerned. The fact has again been demonstrated, that no man who is honestly engaged in a good cause, ever suffers any loss in the end from investigation. May the Lord sustain you in your arduous labors to do good, is my humble prayer. Yours fraternally.

Landaff (N. H.), July 30th, 1852.

PENCILINGS OF A JOURNEY.

My DEAR FATHER :- In compliance with your request, I have written the following pencilings of my journey.

I left home on Monday morning, July 19th, and went to Worcester. This very thriving, pleasant, rural city, is surrounded by picturesque scenery.

The Advent Church in this place remain steadfast Bro. J. W. Bonham, who has labored with them for eight months past to good acceptance, is about closing his labors, on account of failing health.

I left Worcester on the 20th for Albany, N. Y The ride was very pleasant, though the weather was quite warm, and travelling wearisome. The scenery along the road was beautiful, all nature being clothed in green, and beautiful fields, majestic mountains, shielding deep ravines, sparkling, pellucid streams, tidy towns and villages, continually bursting into view.

Albany is a city of considerable size, and the earliest incorporated one in the Union-having been incorpated in 1686. Its Indian was Scagh-negh-ta-da, "the end of the pine woods." The Dutch named it Beaverwyck, *i. e.*, Beavertown, and afterwards Willemstadt. Its position necessarily makes it a great thoroughfare. The railroads and canals, which ter- life.-(To be continued.) minate in that vicinity, make it the entrepot for a great proportion of the goods destined for the New York market. To accommodate this trade, a basin has been constructed on the river, in which all the thern and Western canal boats are re consists of a part of the river included between the shore and a pier eighty feet wide, and four thousand three hundred feet long. The pier contains eight acres, and the basin thirty-two acres. The principal buildings are the City and State Halls, and the Capitol. The State Geological and Agricultural Rooms contain many objects of interest. Among those in the former I noticed Indian arrows, buttons, worn by some of Burgoyne's army, a piece of a blanket, silver coin, &c., which were found on the battle-ground of Saratoga not long since. I also noticed a piece of a plank, on which Gen. Frazer, a British officer, died. The story of his death well illustrates the cold-blooded atrocity of war. In the midst of the sanguinary battle of Saratoga, which took place Oct. 7, 1777, Col. Morgan, of the American army, took a few of his choice riflemen aside, and said : " That gallant officer is Gen. Frazer. 1 admire and respect him ; but it is necessary that he should die. Take your stations in the wood, and do your duty." Within a few moments, Gen. F. fell, mortally wounded ! He was supported by two officers, till he reached his

a musket, and a shot-rack, which were recently recovered from the sunken wreck of the British frigate Huzzar. These engines of war were much rusted by the action of the water. This frigate was loaded with ammunition and men, for the British, and sank. in consequence of striking a rock, in Hell-gate, Dec. 1st, 1780. The crew and troops having scarcely time to escape to the shore, were unable to rescue seventy American prisoners, who were enchained between decks, and went down with the ship.

A Catholic cathedral is now erecting here. It will be, when completed, a splendid building, as the temples of the Man of Sin usually are.

The Advent Church in this place still hold on their way, and maintain the gospel in its purity.

Leaving Albany on the 23d, I, went to Seneca Falls, N. Y. The country between these places, as viewed from the cars, does not present a great deal of variegated scenery, except in a few instances. Its appearance indicates fertility, and plenty of materials for making boards and shingles. The great Erie Canal appears and re-appears along the route. Since the completion of this canal, in 1826, and the introduction of railroads, towns and cities along this route have sprung up, and grown very rapidly, in populaion, business, and wealth.

Seneca Falls is a village of about 3000 inhabitants. It has some manufactures, being situated on Seneca River, or outlet to Seneca Lake, where the water has a fall of fifty-nine feet in a mile. Its staple manufacture is pumps. The country around, especially on the banks of Cayuga Lake, is very fertile. The waving fields of grain, and the green meadows and pastures, with their rich carpeting of verdure, were beautiful to behold. Lake Cayuga is a fine sheet of water, extending forty miles north and south. There is but one island in its waters, and that a very insignificant one. The Cayuga Bridge, which crosses this lake at the town of Cayuga, on the great western turnpike, is one mile in length. It was first built in 1800, and erected for the third time in 1833. The Adventists of Seneca Falls, whose meetings

attended on Sabbath, July 25th, remain steadfast, waiting for the advent of Christ.

Leaving Seneca Falls on the 26th, 1 went to Rochester, N. Y. On the spot where this very considerable and growing city now stands, there was not a single house in the year 1810. It is one of the most remarkable instances of the rapid and vigorous growth of a city in the country. The Erie Canal, and the railroad, passing through the city, make it a great thoroughfare between the seaboard and the inland waters. The staple produce of the valley of the Genesee is wheat ; and by means of the great water-power at the falls of Genesee, Rochester has become celebrated for the manufacture of flour .---These falls, somewhat celebrated for the leap of Sam Patch, on account of the diversion of a large body of the waters on each side, for the use of the mills, have but a slight fall of water at this season of the year, though in spring a large quantity passes over. One might walk very near the verge of the precipice at this time, without danger of being washed over. From the "pinnacle" of Mount Hope Cemetery, may be had a very fine view of the city, the valley of the Genesee, and Lake Ontario, eight miles distant. I was much delighted by a visit to the shore of this lake, whose deep blue waters bound the horizon for miles, and present a scene for contemplation.

There is quite a number of Adventists in this place, who, though in a scattered condition, would gladly rally to the support of the gospel, if a faithful laborer could be obtained to break to them the bread of

A MINISTER'S HEARERS.

BY MISS H. M. JOHNSON. J. M. Onroch Reader, attend while I rehearse, In unadorned and simple verse, What I heard stated not long since, When friends were met. It may evince The utter folly of the man Who would please all-he never can.

A "weeping spirit," that appears To melt an audience to tears, He felt convinced would do much good, And could not often be withstood.

F-loved to see a preacher witty, Disposed to smile as well as pitty ; A joke would the attention keep, Nor let the hearers go to sleep.

Much more was said, but I forbear All their opinions to declare, An angel from the reals on high Could not those hearers satisfy : Yea, " heaps" of teachers now we need The various lusts of men to feed. And ministers of Christ, we know Can never please both friend and foe, Therefore, let those who go abroad Preach the whole truth to please our God.

The following verses were inadvertently omitted in last week's *Herald*. They are the conclusion of the piece headed, "The World," on p. 254.

love it, but I would not take My plenal portion here ;

am not strong with death to make A compact without fear : But let that robe be settled once around my shrinking

And I could dare to set my foot where death's dark waters roll.

Weak, erring, as this life has been, Its light oft dimmed with tears,

It is no poet's dream, once in

The land exempt from fears,

My highest gratitude I know, in song will then be

given, For having had in such a world a robing room for heaven, MARGRUETTE MCNARY.

The Public Men of California.

It is sickening to contemplate the graphic picture below. If God interpose not by Lis spirit and provi-dence, it is clear that " the land of gold " will soon hecome like the land of Sodom and Gomorrah, in filthiness if not in exterminating judgments. The editor of " the Pacific " deserves well of his country for his fidelity to his high trust, though if he escapes lynching it will be because he has the protection of the same power that saved Paul from the forty Jews banded for his destruction, by an oath to kill him, be-fore they either ate or drank. May he long be spared to sigh and cry over the abominations of the land of his adoption, and expose the prurient wickedness of high places to united indignation and contempt. onalist

"Our public men, as a body, are sadly wanting in moral and religious character. For the most part they are profane and infidel. Their example is on the whole hostile to good morals. They violate the Sab-bab. They discountercase churches. They the bath. They discountenance churches. Thus they strike at two of the most valuable of social institutions. Many of them are grossly intemperate. Not a few live in open and shameless adultery. Some are well known gamblers. Some are bullies, ready tions. alike for a fisticuff or a duel. Few, comparatively, are pure-minded and honorable men. Even some prominent among us-formerly admired for their high moral character as political men, have sunk to the companionship of harlots. If the cover of midnight could be lifted suddenly, many a public servant throughout the State would seek some other concealthroughout the State would seek some other conceal-ment for his shame. But we trace and expose them no further. We have alluded to the character of such, only to deprecate it. We have no confidence in men given to 'strong drink' and 'strange wo-men.' We must expect to be victims of men over us who are victims of their lusts. For a high moral character is essential to strict integrity,"

The Famine in Germany.

The famine in the mountain districts of Southern Germany is yet unabated, and provisions scarce and prices exorbitant. A letter to the New York Express, dated at Prague, June 3d, says : "Families, formerly in easy circumstances, are reduced to beggary and to severe sufferings from hunger. Bakers sell bread of rye and oat bran at high prices; people gather common grass along the public roads, and moss in the woods, cook and eat it to appease their hunger and prevent starvation. Such are few of the many glaring features of the great famine, not in ast exaggerated, but authenticated by official reports of local authorities to their respective Governments."

THE ADVENT HERALD.

This paper having now been published since March, 1840, the history of its past existence is a sufficient guaranty of its future course, while it may be needed as a chronicler of the signs of the times, and an exponent of prophecy

The object of this periodical is to discuss the great question of the age in which we live—The near approach of the Fifth Universal Monarchy; in which the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the saints of the Most High, for an everlasting possession. Also to take note of such passing events as mark the present time, and to hold up before all men a faithful and affectionate warning to

the course we have marked out for the fature, is to give in the columns of the *Herald*-1. The best thoughts from the peas of orginal writers, illustrative of the prophecies. 2. Judicious selections from the best authors extant, of an instructive and practical nature. 3. A well selected summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, and 4. A department for correspondents, where, from the familiar letters of those who have the good of the cause at heart, we may learn the state of its prosperity in different sections of the country. The principles prominently presented, will be those unanimously adopted by the " Mutual General Conference of Adventists," held at

Albany, N. Y., April 29, 1845; and which are in brief-I. The Regeneration of this earth by Fire, and its Restoration to

its Eden beauty. II. The Personal Advent of CHRIST at the commencement of the

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

IV. His Reign on the Earth over the Nations of the Redee V. The Resurrection of those who Sleep in Jesus, and the Change of the Living Saints, at the Advent. VI. The Destruction of the Living Wicked from the Earth at that

t, and their confinement under chains of darkness till the Sec-

ond Resurrection, VII. Their Resurrection and Judgment, at the end of the Millen-

VII. Their Resurrection and Judgment, at the end of the Millen-nium, and consignment to everlasting punishment. WHI, The bestowment of Lumortality, (in the Scriptural, and not the secular use of this word,) through CHRIST, at the Resurrection. IX. The New Earth the Eternal Residence of the Redeemed. X. We are living in the space of time between the sixth and sev enth trumpets, denominated by the angel "QUICKLY :" "The sec-ond woe is past; and behold the third woe cometh quickly"-Rev II.114-the time in which we may look for the crowning consumma-tion of the prophetic deloutions.

in of the prophetic declarations. These views we propose to sustain by the harmony and letter on the inspired Word, the faith of the primitive church, the fulfilment of prophecy in history, and the aspects of the future. We shall en-deavor, by the Divine help, to present evidence, and answer objections, and meet the difficulties of candid inquiry, in a manner become

tions, and meet the dimetities of candid inquiry, in a manner becom-ing the questions we discuss; and so as to approve ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of Gon. These are great practical questions. If indeed the Kingdom of Gon is at hand, it becometh all Christians to make efforts for re-newed exertions, during the little time allotted them for labor in the Master's service It becometh them also to examine the Scriptures of truth, to see if these things are so. What say the Scriptures ? Let them speak : and let us reverently listen to their enunciations.

Agents of the Advent Herald.

Agents of the Advent Herald. dlamy, N.Y.-W. Nicholls, S. Lowell, Mass.-J. C. Downing. Lydiusstreet, Advant, N.Y.-D. Bosnor, N.Y.-D. Bosnor, Bufado, "John Powell, Cincinnati, O.-Joseph Wilson, Dunham, "D.W. Somherger, Durham, "D.W. Somherger, Darbam, W.S. - Elins, Somherger, Darbam, W.S. - Kosnich, Farnham, C. E. - M. L. Dudley, Woodworth, S. - Elins, Woodworth, N. Y.-W. G. Glossin, Heuselton, N. Y.-W. G. Glossin, Homer, N. Y.-J. L. Clapp, Lockport, N. Y.-H. Robbins,

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Derence of Elder J. V. Hintes ; heing a history of the fonation.

A-thought a minister should feel Uninterrupted, active zeal; A " reformation spirit," he Would always in a preacher see.

B-said that knowledge should obtain The chief place in a preacher's brain, For zeal is useless in a cause If uncontrolled by wisdom's laws.

D-said he could not quite agree With what was said by brother C, For while love is to be desired, One who can *reason* is required, And none should be as preachers sent Who use not powerful argument.

E-would make sympathy the grace Which in all preachers should have place ;



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

DIED, at Worcester, Mass., July 14th, 1852, of inflammation, SARAH MARIA A., daughter of WILLIAM C. and MARIA HALL, late of Manchester. Our be-loved brother and sister have been bereaved of their only daughter, who was suddenly taken away by the releatless hand of death. They mourn, but not as those without hope. At the return of the Saviour they will meet their beloved child again. Those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. This "blessed hope" wipes the tear from the eye, and soothes the sorrow of the aching heart. "Thus saith southes the sorrow of the aching heart. "I hus saith the Lord; Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine ears from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy. And there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, that thy children shall come again to their own border."—Jer. 31:16, 17. J. W. B.

Thel, together with their Folutes' Longencipation, the Ecest, his lines and Worship, silos, the Fall of Balytion, and the Instruments of its overthrow. By J. Litch.-Price, 37 cits. (6 tz.)
 Derrexce of Elones J. V. Hruss: heirg a history of the fanaticism, puerilities, and secret workings of those who, mater the garh of friendship, have proved the most deadly enemies of the second Advent cause. Published by order of the Chandrade Change and the construction of the second Advent cause. Published by order of the Chandrade Change and the construction of the

of an onnec.)
 KELSO TRACTS-NO. 1-DO you go to the prayer-meeting ?-50 ets per handred ; No. 2-Grace and Gloyr. -81 per handred. No. 3-Night, Day-brhak, and Clear Day. -81 50 per handred.
 BOOKS FOR OHLDREN.
 THE BIRLE CLASS. -This is a pretrily bound volume, designed for young persons, though older persons may read it with profil. It is in the form of four conversations between a teacher and his pupils. The topics discussed are -1. The Bible. 2. The Kingdom. 3. The Personal Advent of Christ's coming near.-Price, 25 cts. (4 oz.)

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THE ADVENT HERALD.

THE ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, AUG. 14, 1852.

NEW WORK.

"The Phenomena of the Rapping Spirits, &c. : A revival of the Necromancy, Witchcraft and Demonology forbidden in the Scriptures : Shown by an exposition of Rev. 15—18 to be symbolized by the Frog-like spirits which were to pro-ceed from the mouth of the Dragon, Beast and False Prophet. For they are the spirits of devils working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Alto gather them to the battle of that great day of God Al-mighty.²⁷—Rev. 16:14. 80 pp. Price, 122 cts. single— \$8 per hundred, or ten copies for \$1. Postage on single copy 2 cts. for each 500, or any part of 500 miles.

This is the title of a pamphlet published at this office. It begins with the 15th chapter, and gives an exposition of that and the three chapters next following—ending where the tract called the Approaching Crisis begins. It gives :

- The Victors on the Sea of Glass.—Rev. 15:1-4.
 The Angels with the Seven Vials.—15:5-8; 16:1.
 The First Vial.—16:2.
 The Second Vial.—16:3.
 The Third Vial.—16:4.7.
 The Fourth Vial.—16:8, 9.
 The Fifth Vial.—16:10, 11.
 The Second Vial.—16:10, 11.

The Fifth Vial.—16:10, 11.
 The Sixth Vial.—16:12.
 The Unclean Spirits.—16:13, 14.
 The Admonition.—16:15.
 The Success of the Spirits.—16:16.
 The Seventh Vial.—16:17-21.
 The Judgment of the Harlot.—17:1, 2.
 A Woman on a Scarlet Colored Beast.—17:3–18;
 The Fall of Babylog.—18:1-3.
 The Voice from Heaven.—18:4-8.
 The Destruction of Babylog.—18:9-24.

17. The Destruction of Babylon.—18:9-24. The evidence is given that we are under the sixth vial— that at this time there were to be the manifestations symbol-ized by the Unclean Spirits—that it was to be a body of re-ligious teachers, who should present a helief common to Pa-ganism, Romanism and Mohammedanism, which religions are respectively the mouth-piece of Imperial Rome, decem-regal Rome, and the eastern Roman Empire,—that demon-worship is common to those three religions—that the teach-ings of the rapping spirits, are in accordance with that de-mon-worship—that as the neoromancy of the Canaanites (Deut. 18th) preceded their destruction, so these are to be instrumental in gathering the nations to the battle of Arma-geddon—that this battle will commence in a violent conflict between the opinions of men and the word of God—that these new lights have arrayed themselves in direct conflict with the Bible—and that it will terminate by the destruction of the wicked from the earth.

The Great Camp Meeting.

The Great Camp Meeting. A Camp-meeting will be held in the town of WESTFORD, Mass, commencing on Monday, August 23d, and continuing through the week. The churches in Worcester, Lynn, Low-ell, Salem, Westford, Westboro', Fitchburg, Newburyport, Haverhill, Lawrence, Nashua, Providence, R. I., Hope, and other places, are expected to participate in the meeting. We hope a committee from each church will unite with us in arranging the details of the meeting, so that all things shall be conducted in "decency and order." The prime object of this meeting will be to arouse the churches and ministry to the great work of bringing sinners to Christ. We need a revival among ourselves in this great work.

Districtions to the Ground.—The ground is located on the line of the Stony Brook Railroad, a short distance from the Westford depot, on the land of Abijah Fletcher, eight miles from Groton Junction, and the same distance from Lowell. Fare from the junction and from Lowell, 25 cts. Those com-ing from Providence, Worcester, Northbord', and vicinity, will pass over the Worcester and Nashua Railroad to Groton Junction, and take the Stony Brook cars to the ground. Those coming from Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Lynn, and Boston, will go to Lowell, and take the Stony Brook train. It is designed that each church shall bring a tent, or pro-vide for themselves in any other where room may be had.

It is designed that each church shall bring a tern, or pro-vide for themselves in any other where room may be had. When not impracticable, it would be better for each church to provide a tent for themselves. There will be a boarding teut on the ground, where those who wish can provide for themselves. Horse-keeping near the ground. J. V. HIMES.

The Westford Meeting.

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church and society at Chardon-street, as we hope to be re-membered by them when they worship the great Redeemer. My health is better than formerly. Let me add, too, that the "Voice of the Church ; or History of the Millennium," is nearly completed. Love to all. Yours, Sec. Rouses Point (N. Y.), Aug. 3d, 1852.

We are happy to hear from our true-hearted fellow-laborer

May every blessing attend him .- J. V. H.

New Work.

"The Napoleon Dynasty: or the History of the Bonaparte Family. An entirely new work. By the Berkeley Men. With twenty authentic Portraits. New York: Cornish, Lamport & Co., Publishers, No. 8 Park Place. 1852."

We are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers for a opy of this superb work. It contains 624 pages, of faultless typography, on splendid paper, with twenty-two elegant engravings, for the price of \$2 50.

" In this work we have the Bonaparte dynasty brought to-gether in a family group. Seventeen distinct and well-exe-cuted biographies are clustered around the main figure in the cuted biographies are clustered around the main figure in the picture. The father and mother of Napoleon; his uncle, Cardinal Fesch; the lovely Josephine, whom all the world love and admire; the detested and infamous Maria Louisa; his brothers, Joseph, King of Naples and Spain, for several his brothers, Joseph, King of Naples and Spain, for several years a much-loved resident of Bordentown, N. J.; Lucien, Prince of Canino, the poet; Louis, King of Holland, the father of Louis Napoleon, President of France; Queen Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, and the wife of Louis; Jerome, the youngest brother, King of Westphalia, who sought his wife amidst the lovely daughters of America, and whose grandson now wears the uniform of the Army of the United States; the sisters of Napoleon, Eliza, Grand Duch-ess of Tuscany; the beautiful Pauline, and Caroline, Queen of Naples, and her husband, the magnificent and dazzling Murat; Eugene, the son of Josephine; the son of Napo-leon, the Duke of Reichstadt; and, lastly, Louis Napoleon, the grandson of Josephine, a President by name, but in re-ality a King. These are the illustrious personages whose memoirs, with excellent portraits, here surround the life of

the grandson of Josephine, a President by mame, but in re-ality a King. These are the illustrious personages whose memoirs, with excellent portraits, here surround the life of him on whom the fame and fortune of all mainly depended. "A strange and wonderful life, indeed, is that central one -the earthly career of the greatest military genius of the world, which, in the period of fifty-two years, wrought such changes and revolutions in the nations, and consigned so many tens of thousands of mortals to a bloody grave. Bors in an island of the Mediterranean ; educated at the public expense ; his hand twice rejected in marriage ; at times so poor that accident saved him from throwing himself into the Seine ; at the first opportunity presented, displaying ; at Tou-loo, the most consummate skill and military science ; then imprisoned and stricken from the rolls of the French arm ; the Government of France, by pouring his murderous broad-sides through the crowded streets of Paris ; elevated to the post of General-in-Chief of the Army of the Interior ; united in wedlock with the beautiful Josephine ; defeating the Austrian army at Monte-Notte ; thus fairly launched in his victorious course, carrying his resiteless engles over shughtered armies and captured countries ; treading empires under his feet ; dispensing crowns ; dying, at last, impris-oned on a distant and solitary lisk, where, after skeping for a quarter of a century, his undecayed form revisits the coun-try of his adoption, to repose forever on the soil from which, in life and in death, he had so long been exiled. "The work before us is not a mere compilation of materi-als generally known. Many interesting incidents and details are given, not known, we presume, to the most industrious reader of the annals of the period. The design of the boot

als generally known. Many interesting incidents and details are given, not known, we presume, to the most industrious reader of the annals of the period. The design of the book —a most felicitous one—is carried out with great skill; the style is terse but glowing; the typography of the highest or-der, and the portraits, from original sources—some of them new to us—executed with care and truthfulness. We do not see how it can fail to acquire a popularity and circulation sel-dom equalled by any biographical production."—New York Daily Times.

The Steamer Henry Clay.

The coroner's jury, after a long and rigid investigation of the circumstances attending the burning of this ill-fated boat, have returned the following verdict :

the circumstances attending the burning of this ill-fated boat, have returned the following verdict : That on the 28th July, A. D. 1852, while the persons de-scribed as having been lound dead by the coroner and jury at Yonkers, were passengers on board of the Henry Clay, she took fire and was run upon the shore, and there consumed. That John K. Simons, one of the passengers, was burned to death, and that all the other persons, either by reason of the shock, occasioned by the collision of the boat on the kand, were thrown overboard, or that, in order to save themselves from being drowned, they cast themselves overboard, then and there sufficiented and drowned in the Hudson River, of which drowning and sufficientiation they died; that on this day, about 7 o'clock A. M., the Henry Clay left Albany, to convey passengers on the Hudson River; that John F. Tallman was Captain, and one of the owners; it hat Thomas Collyer was also one of the owners; and that James L. Jessup was Clerk. That Edward Hubbard was pilot, and James Elhendorf was assistant pilot. That John Germaine was engineer. That Charles Merritt was asistant engineer; and that a certain yong man whose name is unknown to the jury, but who was employed to attend the bar on said steamboat, and that the by were all on board, and had each of them part command of the steamer Henry Clay, and that after leaving Albany on that day, and while the steamer was mavigating the Hudson River, and while the steamer Ward, did create, or allow to be created, an undue quantity of steam, and in so doing did make, or allow to be made, excessive fires, and did no use ordinavy prudence in the manageneut of said fires; and although often remonstrated with, did continue the excessive did make, or allow to be made, excessive fires, and did not and use ordinary prudence in the management of said fires; and although often remonstrated with, did continue the excessive fires; and, in consequence thereof, and through their culpa-ble negligence and criminal recklessness, the Henry Clay did, at about fiften minutes past S P. M., take fire, and all the deaths ensued as aforesaid, and so the jurors say, that the deaths of all the said persons, and each of them, was the re-sult of an act perpertated by the said John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, Ed-ward Hubbard, John Germaine, Charles Merritt, and the said bar-keeper, which act was imminently dangerous to oth-ers, and evinced a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

The Scientific American.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, AND INVESTORS.— The eighth volume of the "Scientific American" commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practical knowledge, and is eminently cal-culated to advance the great interests of industry—Mechani-cal, Manufacturing, and Agricultural—the genius and mas-

cal, Manufacturing, and Agriculturat—the genus and mas-ter-spirit of the nation. It is unrivalled as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad. The publishers pledge themselves that the future volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its colshall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its col-umns are, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Raihoads, Agri-cultural Implements, Bridges, Manufactures of Metals, Fi-brons and Textile substances, Matchinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philo-sophical, and Optical Instruments, Cars, Carriages, Water-wheels, Wind and Grinding Mile' Powers, Planing Ma-chines, Tools for Lumber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., besides claims of all the Patents, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, American and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains several hundred Engravings, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious index.-Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office, are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, the making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference. Wabable Premums are offered for the largest list of sub-sciblers to this volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & Co., at their Patent Agency Office, 128 Fulton-street, New York.

York. TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$2; one copy six months, \$1. (Always in advance.) Five copies for six months, \$4; ten copies for six months, \$8; ten copies for one year, \$15; 15 copies for one year, \$22; 20 copies for one year, \$28. Southern and Western money and Post Office atamps taken for subscriptions. Letters should be post-paid.

Exorcising an Evil Spirit.—A missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, laboring in Troy, gives an ac-count of the ceremony of casting out a devil, which was per-formed in that place last winter, and furnishes documents to substantiate his statements. The person who it was pre-tended was possessed with an evil spirit, was a well educated and intellectual woman, acting as an upper servant in a Protand intellectual woman, acting as an upper servant in a Prot-estant family, whom he takes to be a female Jesuit in dis-guise. The person witnessing it was an Irish servant in the same family. The pretended devil answered the priest's since family. The pretended devia answered the prest's questions and bly, and accused their master of having sent him into the girl.—N, Y. Observer.

Sad Effects of Detusion.—Mr. M. Hawley, of Carlisle, is now contined in the jail in this village, a raving maniac, oc-casioned by the excitement produced in investigating the pre-tended spiritual phenomena, of which there has been so much suid and written. He has heretofore been esteemed as a man of sound judgment, and a good citizen, and his nu-merous friends will deeply deplore the circumstances which have bereft him of reason, and rendered his confinement ne-cessary.—Lorain Argus.

We are requested by the officers of the Advent Conference in Canada East to say, that the address of Elder John Por-ter is Danville, Shipton, Canada East. They add: "The object in thus giving his address, is that those who were ap-pointed by the Conference to receive subscriptions in aid of that deeply afflicted brother, may know where to send. Also that others of the Lord's stewards may have an opportunity of helping a brother in tribulation."

The Pathfinder Railway Guide for August, is published by Geo. K. Suow, No. 5 Washington-street, and sold by peri-odical dealers and newsmen. No one should think of trav-elling without one of these Guides.

Weymouth Camp-meeting:

Weynouth Camp-meeting: There is a small society of Adventists in Abing ton and South Weynouth, under the pastoral charge of Elder Chaser Trylor. They are enterprizing and bithful in the cause. Though few in jumber, they determined to hold a camp -meeting, in order that the prepared to meet the Lord. The object sought was in a good de-prepared to meet the Lord. The object sought was in a good de-the meeting, and listened to discourses from Elders E. Burnham, Much adtisaction was expressed by many, who never heard our view presented before. Some of the brethren and sisters were re-tived and hencouraged, and we can but hope that some of the uncon-ertied present were deeply and savingly impressed. The meeting closed Subath, Aug. Sut. The adventists in attend-ated to subscribe to have the meeting continued another week. But awan to predicable: memory with to express their thanks to the citizens generally for their memory with to express their thanks to the citizens generally for their memory with the expression of the site and another week. But and the site of the site of the site of the site and the diventifies the attend-memory with the express their thanks to the citizens generally for their the meeting site of the site of the site and the site of the site attend-tion of the site attend-tion of the site of the si

Letter from D. I. Robinson.

HIMES:-My address will be for the future Worcester as I have concluded to take the pastoral charge of the church BRO.

Miss., as I have concluded to take the pastoral charge of the church in this place. My tour to Morrisville and Philadelphia was pleasant, but not for door my health. My labors with the churches in Newark and prideopor this be have a searceable and profitable. Those, to both them and myself, the past year. But the locations of those places were or so favorable to my recovery. May the good Skepherd provide the searceable and will be there feed them with the bread of the and the churches in the bread of the and the searceable and the best prospered. We begin small and in weakness in Worcester, but hope to be beesed with increase. This place is considered hard once for the cause, but the little number are united and resolute, and hope, by we efforts, sacrifices, and labors, to do good, and sustain the cause. We hope to be camendered in the prayers of the brethren that we may have grace, health, and prospert. We hope to be remembered in the westford, May we all wake up in the cause. My health, I am glad to say, is improving. My health, I am glad to say, is improving.

"Youth's Guide."

Appointments, &c.

Norice. - As our paper is made ready for the press on Wednes-day, appointments must be received, at the *latest*, by Tuesday morning, or they cannot be inserted until the following week. Providence permitting, I will be in Warrenville, Ill., about Aug. 5th, and spend some time in that vicinity, as Bro. Langdon Miller

25th, and speed some units and of Illinois, or south part of Wisconsin, Brethren in the north part of Illinois, or south part of Wisconsin, who wish me to preach to them, will write me immediately at Warrenville, Ill., care of Bro. Langdon Miller.-D. Bosworth.

Warrenville, III., care of Bro. Langdon Miller.-D. Boswontru. 1 will preach at Claremont, N. H., Sabbath, Aug. 15th : Hartland, Densmore Hill, Vt., 17th-will some borther call for me at Hartland depot on the arrival of the first train from Bellows Falls ? Sogar Hill, N. H., Aug. 19th, and will labor for a time in the destitute churches in that vicinity, as Elder Shipman may appoint.-N. B11-

If we have a rank theory is a second state of the second state of

for business.-B. S. REYNOLDS, S. W. HULLS, S. W. Automatical Conference will be held in Vershie, VI., commencing Thurs-day, Aug. 26th, and continuing over the Sabbath. B. S. Reynolds and Henry Eastman will be present. , Bro. S. Beath will preach at Fitchburg, in the Union Hall, near the Mansion House.) Sabbath, Aug. 15th -IsaAc NEWTON.

Bro D. W. Sornberger will preach at Eaton, C. E., Aug. 25th ad 26th, at 5 p M.

Bro. P. Hawkes will preach in Lynn (Dye-house), Sunday, 22d.

Camp-Meetings, &c.

Camp-Meetings, &c. A Camp-meeting will be held in Vernon, Vt., on land owned by T.F. Burroughs, in a beautiful grove about one hundred rods from the North Vernon depot, and four miles south of Brattleboro', to commence Aug. 24th, and contune over the following Subath. We hope there will be a seneral raily for a large meeting. We think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, that more good might be accomplished here think the prospects are, the thousand provisions, prepared to stay on the ground. There will be a teit for the accommodation of those who wish to provide for themselves. Arrangements have also been made with Mr. Burrongha for all who may desire bound, horse-keep-mig & G., on erasonable terms. Elders T. M. Prelie and Edwan Burnham are earnesity invited to attend. "Control theorem the O. A. Scottr. A. SCOTT.

O. A. Scorr. The Lord willing, a camp-meeting will be held in Winsted, com-mencing Aug. 30th, to continue one week or more, upon the same round occupied last year. The camp ground is about two miles from the depot at the terminus of the Naugateck Railroad; and those coming by cars or stages will be accommodated with cheap processmer to word from the meeting.

those coming by cars or stages will be accommodated with cheap conveyance to and from the meeting. We invite every friend of Jesus, and all who are willing to seek eternal life through him, to meet with us in the tented grove, to worship the God of heaven. Board and horse keeping on reasonable terms, with an invitation to the poor pligrims to come and eat, without money and williout price. S. G. MARDEWSON, HIRAM MUNGER, A. D. SMITH, MILES GRANT, Committee.

price: S. G. MARHEWSON, HIRAM MUNGER, A. D. SMITH, MILLES GRANT, COMMITTE.
GRANT, COMMITTE.
A Camp-necting will be held on the ground owned by Mr. Steel and others, five miles from Bellefonte, and three miles from Miles from the lefonte, and three miles from Miles from the lefonte, and three miles from Miles from the lefonte, and three miles from Miles for the second provide the foundation of hiring waters, will devot and importance prayers, that a pentecostal shower of divine grace may descend upon the latthful servants of God, that they may be instrumental in and the second and the second provide servants of God, that they may be instrumental in and the second at the latthful the second and the second provide servants of God, that they may be instrumental in and the second at the latthful the second at the latthful the second the second provide servants of God, that they may be instrumental in and the second at the latthful the second the second

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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We would say to all subscribers and agents, who are indebted to this office, that we are in pressing need of the monies due by them. They have received bills of the various amounts they nve, and we hope that this notice will ensure an IMMEDIATE esponse to the same. There is due on the Herald about \$2000 in sums of from \$1 to \$5, the payment of which would relieve us from much emparrassment. Those indebted, will find the sum they owe marked on the margin of their Herald of June 26th.

Business Notes.

S. Foster-Bro. Wood paid us for you \$9 65. We suppose we credited to all the persons he gave us, but find no credits to the two you now sume. From the receipt, you can judge it they should have here included. It is always best to send a written line. We now charge you, for order of J. M. O. \$6 30, and await your direc-tion respecting the two you name. J. W. Daniels-Have credited J. C. M. S1 to 606.

J. Peirce-The Life of Wm. Miller has been unavoidably sus-ended for a time, but it will be resumed and published as soon as incumstances will permit. H. Lunt-Sent you books the 5th by Conant's express.

Wm. Trowbridge-We have not received any letter from you ontaining \$1. The last received was the one in which you pointed ut an error in your account of \$4, which we corrected according o your statement. out an erro

G. L. McKinney-Sent you books on the 6th by Mr. Sperry. M. A. Keyes-The §1 now sent pays for the books and one copy of Youth's Guide to your address.
 J. F. Huber, J. T. Dizon-Sent you books the 7th by express.

PLEDGES

o defray the expenses of publishing the Report of the late Trial, to be paid in case \$600 shall be pledged, and to receive pay in

The report which it is proposed to publish, is the verbalim one taken by the Phonograper, which is written out and certified to by him as correct, and to be submitted to and approbated by counsel ou both sides.

strength to all. J. V. H.

Letter from D. T. Taylor.

BRO. HIMES :--- I am, in company with Mrs. T., visiting my wid wed mother and relatives at this my native place. Have preached here twice, but my Sundays are mostly spent at Waterbury, with the company of steadfast believers there, with whom we soon expect to reside and labor for some months to come. We had an excellent meeting last Lord's day. God was with us to bless and welt our souls in Chrisday. God was with us to bless and welt our souls in Unris-tian love and harmony, as we sat together around the table of our Lord, and communed on his dying and living love so profusely lavished upon us alt. Our prospects are good, and we have, it would seem, every ground of encouragement for successful labor.

The memory of the uninterrupted harmony existing between us in our associate capacity and " labor of love " during the past year-the union and blessed spirit in all our so cal meeting-the kindly feelings pervading our ranks-the conversion of souls-the reclamation of the backslidden-

" The Musical World and the New York Musical Times." The Musical World and the Musical Times have been united and are now published under the above title, by Oliver Dyer and Richard S. Willis. We have several times before spoker in terms of warm commendation of the Musical World, and need only to say, that it merits all the flattering notices that the press everywhere bestows upon it. Mr. Willis is an ac complished musical scholar and critic, and will add much to the value of the paper. On and after Sept. 4th, the World and Times will be published weekly, instead of semi-monthly, as at present, at \$3 a year ; two copies for \$5; five copies for \$10, payable in advance. Among its numerous and taling the past year-the windly feelings pervading our ranks-the characteristic conversion of souls-the reclamation of the backslidden-the dispersion of the black clouds that for a while seemed to lower over your path, together with a thousand unmentioned kindnesses, are all pleasant to think of, and we, though ab-sent from you, still desire and pray for the prosperity of the sent from you, still desire and pray for the prosperity of the ented correspondents is Lowell Mason, who is now in Europe

The Aug. number (No. 4, Vol. 6) of this interesting and beautifu little monthly paper is now out.

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chard Bakewell (Chap. 4.)	The Little Ragged Boy.
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Single copies		25	cts. a year.
Twenty-five copies (to on	ne address)	5 60	
Fifty copies	stways in a preach	9 00	DO MARCE .

RECEIPTS AND NEW SUBSCRINERS.—As the meeting at West-ford will be attended by brethren from all parts of New England, it will afford an opportunity to those who are indebted to this office to send on their dues. We hope that all such will not neglect this opportunity, as there is a necessity that their arrearages should be puid. We hope, also, that efforts will be made to procure new subscribers for the Heradia, not only that their truit may be more widely spread, but that those subscribers whom our enemies have succeeded in cotting off, and others that they will yet induce to stop their papers, may be made good. The enemy is notive, and it will his efforts innocuous.

Elder EDWIN BURNHAM spent the last three Sabbaths in July with the Chardon-street Church, much to their edification; and Elder J. PEARSON gave them two excellent discourses last Sabbath.

We are indebted to the Hon. Charles Sumner and the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, for late public documents

The address of MosEs CHANDLER is Waupaca, Waupaca county,

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FOR THE DEFENCE.

Receipts from Aug. 3d to the 10th.

The No. appended to each name below, is the No. of the Herald to which the money credited pays. By comparing it with the present No. of the Herald, the sender will see how for the is in advance, or how far in arrears. No. 554 was the closing No. of fast year. No. 550 is to the end of the first sur months of the present year; and No. 606 is to the close of this year.

W. O. Parsons, 560; M. R. Fowers, 566; R. Fleming, 632; H. Emerson, 556; J. Kelsey, (and §10 on acc't.) 606; S. Ellis, 606; J. Morton, 612; E. Mitchell, 612; J. C. Baston ; G. E. Hooper, 812; Deacon J. Trinp, 612; I. C. Weltome, 606; V. Weltome, 565; A. Newton, 642; Mirs, J. Fleck, 606; Mirs, R. Darbee, 566; Mirs, C. S. S. John, 555; Mirs, E. Triplet, 606; C. S. Coller, 602, and Y. G. ; A. Grav, 569; J. S. Mitchell, 612; J. Pinkham, 560–77 cts. due the end of hast vol. 18. D. Burzell, 606; J. F. Huber, 606; J. J. Jackson, 612; M. L. Jackson, 612; W. A. Mathews, 507; E. Sabins, 612; E. Bay-les, 612; J. Wanner, 606; F. Derwi, 586; R. Griggs, 586; J. Morril, 612; J. Wanner, 606; F. D. Hamilton, 606; F. Cowler, 612; M. H. Ad-ams, 612; S. H. Knight, 606; T. E. Putney, 595, and books, sent-each \$11.

ands, 612; S. H. Anight, 500; I. E. Puttley, 503; and boosty senterach \$1.
 W. Cousens, (and C. H.), 606; P. Davis, 606; N. M'Gregor, 586;
 J. Philbrick, 612; J. Puttere, 632; J. Shockley, 566; A. Bliss, 612;
 C. Bennes, 538; J. W. Stewart, 612; A. Cushing, 606; M. Tower, 612; Z. Harding, 622-each \$2.
 E. Holbrook, 443 - §275 due; G. W. Dingley, 580, and books, sent; W.m. Pattengill, jr., on acci-each \$3.
 J. J. Jenne, 580; J. 50; G. O. Somers, 637-§12; O. S. Wadswith, 513-§3; 52.