The Seventh-day Adventist Publishing Association.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald in compliance with the invitation you gave me to visit this city of late. Mrs. W. pursued the same course to a class of diseases which are characterized by the disease, females, as compared with males, in the best ratio rank as two in three, and in the worst ratio they are indicated by the disease.

First, Sudden and great changes in the temperature of the atmosphere.

The causes that produce it are of two classes:

First, The Predisposing, or those which operate to fit the organism to take on such abnormal conditions as are indicated by the disease.

Second, The Proximate, or those which immediately operate to produce these conditions.

The predisposing causes are to be found in the general habits of life common to the people of our country.

First, the operation of the predisposing causes before alluded to, have had their vital resistance weakened, and are specially fitted to take on such complications.

Second, Suppression therefrom of the circulation of the blood on the external surface of the body, and the forcing of it thereby violently upon the internal skin, so as to produce local inflammation.

Other causes of living common to our adult and child population therefore, and the imperfect notion of the inherent forces of the living organism, in the department of the circulation of the skin, together with the sudden changes of temperature common to our climate, in the autumnal, winter and spring seasons of the year, are to be found the efficient causes for the existence of this disease.

It is a curious fact which statistics most certainly show, that of adult persons or children, who take the disease, females, as compared with males, in the best ratio rank as two in three, and in the worst ratio they rank as three in four. Thus, under the most favorable view, two-thirds of the persons attacked are females, and under the most unfavorable view, three-fourths are females. It is easy to account for this from two simple considerations:

First, in the case of adult females, women eat nearly as much as men, and are no less likely to take food, as men, yet they live so as to get very much less pure, and very much more impure air than men. An consequence their blood becomes less perfectly aerated, or oxygenated, and it is termed blood of low quality. It becomes more dense.

In the ears with deafness; excessive palpitation of the heart; rapidity of the pulse; and almost instantaneously show croup symptoms. So they do in cases of influenza and scarlet fever.

In scarlet fever, a child, as a condition precedent to any exhibition of difficulty of the throat, in a majority of instances, shows disturbed conditions of digestion.

I have never seen one taken down with scarlet fever, who, as a condition precedent to its unmistakable manifestation, did not show more or less irritation of the digestive organs, for some time previous. The complications of diphtheria are as numerous and as varied as the persons attacked by it, and they differ very much by reason of the temperament, age, special conditions of sex at the time of being taken down, &c. I have never seen one attack children and adults suffering from diphtheria, exhibit some or other of the following symptoms:

Very sudden vertigo, with blindness; very sudden nausea, with vomiting; very sudden ringing in the ears with deafness; excessive palpitation of the
heart, with great faintness; the most violent nervous.
gle pains in the lower portions of the legs, especially
in the heels; sudden and unaccountable desire for
stool, with diarrheal flow; violent pain in the blad-
er, with great difficulty of making water; irregula-
rect micturition; the chills, with a violent shiver-
ing; those in the chilled state of fever and gas.
great mental irritability, producing mental excite-
ment without cause, in some cases indicating great
fearfulness, in others a sodacity unusual, amounting
in a few instances to convulsions. It is impossible
to see these various symptoms in the same case;
these vary from instant to instant, but a little while,
and pass away, to be followed by peculiar condi-
tions of inflammation of the throat and air
passages, now known to be the unmistakable ex-
hibition of morbid conditions; it has been my
lot to witness in connection with any other disease.
For the most part the symptoms of any disease are,
with slight modifications, the same in all persons.
Scarlat fever, croup, bilious colic, fever and ague,
phlegm fever, whooping cough, yellow fever, acute
dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, inflammation
of the bowels, dysentery, and so on, show so nearly in all
persons the same characteristics, as to leave sys-
toms of any experience to determine almost instant-
ly, when brought within the range of observation,
that the matter is with the person or persons affected.
Our Home, and myself. We have never
case. We have been the means of saving many per-
sons, and sought to produce changes in the circu-
lation of that structure, hoping thereby to produce the
great attainment. That it can be done, and in such a
degree as to lessen in a very large measure the num-
british and French systems. A scrofulous
child, permitted to eat pork, and if a girl, to dress and
live as do most children in our society, is, by virtue of
the fact in blood derived from ancestral currents, pre-
dispersed, to take on diseases of the air passages,
and when diphtheric conditions of these exist, is as sure
almost to die as he or she is to be attacked. Nothing
under such circumstances saves the child, but the pos-
session on many, who have been under medical ad-
ministration by great judiciousness and energy.
Our system is decisively sedative, so much so, as in
a majority of instances, to induce sleep. If sleep is
indeed, I allow the nap to continue undisturbed, even
though it be prolonged for three, four or five hours.
We find ourselves or our children attacked with it,
the pack to continue from forty-five minutes to an hour
and a half, as the patient’s sensations may indi-
cate.
Dancing the period that the patient is in the bath,
and while being put in the pack, the room is kept
thoroughly warm, but upon being wrapt up in the wet
sheet, the windows are opened, and thorough ventila-
tion and lowering of temperature is secured, so that
one or two linen sheets, or a woollen blanket and com-
fortable, the woolen blanket at the top, and over these
a sitz bath, for which purpose any wash-tub will an-
other disease.
...
Next, freedom from mental anxiety, to so perfect a degree as possible, and to this end no willowers in the room, nor any change of attendants, except such as was voluntary, thereby securing a favorable influence of the mind. If you shall find a dozen persons have charge of a patient suffering from diphteric inflammation, it is productive of such mental disturbance as, in many instances, to amount to a more serious evil than the disease itself. There can be no doubt that in many instances of diphteric attack, the cerebral disturbance is very great, and lasts long, and sometimes the liver and bowels are likewise affected. The vomiting and diarrhea caused by this disease have been relieved by the determination of blood to the surface, has recovery to the patient been insured.

Thus, my dear sir, have I tried, in common phrase, so that the more the case I understand, to mark out the views which I cherish, and the course I pursue in the treatment of diphteria.

Besides the cases treated personally by myself and associates, Miss Dr. Austin and myself have resolved numbers of letters from persons who have followed our directions in the main, and have succeeded in the recovery of their patients. Some of these patients have been men, others women, others children, and with slight modifications they all tell the same story as to the results produced. Whenever my method of treatment has been taken in the early stages, and has been the only treatment pursued, it has been successful. To apply it to scrofulous children in the more advanced stages, is not only useless, but especially where these have been previously drugged, is to render the probability of success much less than it would otherwise be. But early attention to it, and a persistency in the use of it, will save a great majority of children who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked. It is far better so to bring up their children as to reduce their liabilities to so low a point as practically to amount to nothing.

You know your own subject, which are that the human body is intended by its Creator, casualties and accidents aside, to incorporate within itself such measure of resistance to disease as essentially to the human body, and that without the aid of the organs were understood and obeyed, would necessarily be the incidental and exceptional phase of human existence, that health be the ordinary condition, and that whenever a majority of the human race die from bad air, that the majority of them would die from age only.

Assuring you, my dear sir, of my high personal esteem, and treating that you may be spared many such occurrences of sorrow, I address this to you, I hope, in a friendly manner, to make you to believe that I sympathize with my fellow men in all that causes them to suffer, and rejoice with them in all that produces their happiness, while I remain,

Most truly your friend,

James C. Jackson, M. D.

To S. C. Cleveland, Esq., Editor of the Yates Co. Chronicle, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Effect of One Wrong Act.

Have you ever considered the effect of one wrong act? The thing may not seem wrong in itself; soon done and viewed alone, it may appear of no importance. But the wrong act, if you follow up the link by link its results, that single insignificant act done thoughtlessly, in an unguarded moment, must follow forward an influence through your whole subsequent life. The historian of British India, speaking of the same remark be made? One wrong act brings the murderer to his ignominious end. One wrong act stamps, as once in three months.

Resolved, That the Iowa State Conference hold a so-called annual meeting, as authorized by the Conference Committee, on Oct. 15-18, 1863.

Resolved, That the next session of the Iowa State Conference be held as so authorized by the Conference Committee, on Oct. 15-18, 1863.

Resolved, That the churches of Wauken, West Union, Marion, Lisbon, West Tintom and Knoxville here represented be received into this conference.

Resolved, That we invite churches of Seventh-day Adventists not here represented to be prepared to unite with this Conference at its next session by delegate representation.

Resolved, That the ministers, of the Iowa State Conference should receive a liberal support.

Resolved, That our ministers should make a report at the annual conference of their labor each week during the Conference year.

Resolved, That our ministers should make a report at the annual conference of their labor each week during the Conference year.

Resolved, That the minutes of this Conference be published in the Review.

J. T. Mitchell, Chairman.
M. B. Smith, Secretary.

Doings of the Iowa State Conference.

The Conference held its first session, first day, Jan. 25th, 1863. The meeting being opened it was found that delegates from the following churches were present: Bro. Wm. Jackson, Waterloo; Bro. D. T. Southard, Iowa City Union; Bro. E. J. Orms, Marion; Bro. T. Hare, C. R. Ross, Marion; Bro. Andre, B. D. Tyson, Lisbon; Bro. J. J. Shurtz, Millsburg; Bro. R. A. Allen, Des Moines; Bro. E. F. Snook, Jacob Yates, Dayton; Bro. D. Weaver, W. F. Fields, Fairview. The ministers present: Bro. M. E. Cornell, E. F. Snook.

The following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Churches of the Seventh-day Adventists should receive a liberal support.

2. Resolved, That the Conference Committee be composed of the ministers and delegates from the churches.

3. Resolved, That Elder E. F. Snook be considered an honorary member of this Conference.

4. Resolved, That the officers of this Conference be elected as follows: Chairman, Secretary and standing Committee of three.

5. Resolved, That the present Chairman and Secretary act as officers the coming year.


7. Resolved, That our minister's papers consist of a certificate of ordination and credentials to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Conference; which credentials shall be renewed annually.

8. Resolved, That the Conference Committee, on Oct. 15-18, 1863, shall receive into this Conference such persons as have been approved of by this Conference Committee, according to the number of ministers, of the Iowa State Conference here represented as once in three months.

9. Resolved, That the amount of resistence to disease is essentially to the amount of respiration.

10. Resolved, That the Conference Committee be requested to send their remittances to the treasurer of the Conference Committee, here represented.

11. Resolved, That the minutes of this Conference be published in the Review.

12. Resolved, That the minutes of this Conference be published in the Review.

13. Resolved, That the Conference Committee be requested to send their remittances to the treasurer of the Conference Committee, here represented.
With the blessing of God much good can be done. In their absence, Iowa can send one of her tents East, as she cannot run both, and Michigan can send two efficient ministers East, and meet compliment in a Christian and liberal manner. Michigan has been ready to help in every enterprise to advance center of the great work in Michigan. New England lost. Should this plan meet the minds of the brethren of the brethren to teach the truth after the influence has been felt, that there is a spirit in the East with many, and this very thing has been the ruin of the cause in some portions of the East.

Connecticut gave Bro. Bates far better than either. But our faithful brethren in some portions of New England have made firm hold of many minds, and thousands are ready to live it wrong for them to start off to preach without judgment, fine feelings, piety, and caution, who have set before them.

But there have been influences at work in the East which have stood directly in the way of the cause. Men have been encouraged to travel who should have been at home, or should have been more limited in their labors, and moved with greater caution. In the absence of order and organization, they have been encouraged to move out guided by their own impulses, looking to no one for counsel and instruction, and in many cases their influence has been to run the cause into the ground. This is the great reason for the low state of the cause in New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

God has been raising up men in the East, of sound judgment, fine feeling, piety, and caution, who have respected the Lord in all their conduct. We mention Dr. Bourdous and C. O. Taylor. It is because their influence has been felt, that there is a better state of things in Vermont than in other eastern States. This time is coming when their gifts and labors will be more highly prized than those of the more noisy and rash.

When order can be fully established, the eastern States will be by far the richest fields of labor, for in them the two second advent principles have had firm hold of many minds, and thousands are ready to embrace the third message when fully and properly set before them.

We have no doubt but there are brethren in the East, who have not been ordained to the work, whose duty it may be to preach the message; but we believe it is wrong for them to start off to preach without consulting with their brethren, and without the warfare of those of sound experience in the work. We are aware there has been a spirit in the East that has put away anything that would denote the position here taken as oppressive, and this very thing has been the ruin of the cause in some portions of the East.

But our faithful brethren in some portions of New England and the West, who should have more attention than a mere random perusal. A careful study of it will thoroughly instruct him with the History of the Sabbath. This is a work which should have more attention than a mere perusal. A careful study of it will thoroughly instruct him with the History of the Sabbath. This is a work which should have more attention than a mere random perusal. A careful study of it will thoroughly instruct him with the History of the Sabbath. This is a work which should have more attention than a mere random perusal.

QUESTIONS.

What is time, as distinguished from eternity?

What is the meaning of the word sanctify ?

What was done on the second day?

What is the observance of the Sabbath on our part?

What is the meaning of the Sabbath? As God rested upon the seventh day, what was the second act of God concerning it?

What did Moses do to the seventh day in the wilderness of Sin?

What was the seventh commandment?

What on the sixth day?

What was accomplished on the fourth day?

What was accomplished on the third day?

What was accomplished on the second day?

What is the meaning of the word sanctify ?

What is the meaning of the word sanctify ?

What was accomplished on the fourth day?

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What was accomplished on the fourth day?
Attitude of prayer. There is not that vivid sense of the greatness of the Creator of the heavens and earth, in thelem. Let us then "continue in prayer, and watch in solemn vows, but let us be out in the harvest field at the end of all things is at hand." Watchfulness and the cry of faith to the ear of mercy.

Prayer draws all the Christian graces into its focus. It draws Charity followed by her lovely train, her forbearance with patience, her forgiveness of injuries, her pity for errors, her compassion for want. It draws repentance with her holy sorrows, her pious remonstrance, her self-distraction. It attracts faith, with her elevated eye, hope with her grasped anchor. The mould into which genuine prayer casts the soul is not effaced by the suspension of the act, but contains some traces of the impression.

"Night is the time to pray; Our Saviour oft withdrew to pray." To whom will he go far away, So will his followers do; Steal from the throne to huts unmired, And hold communions with the God.

Take heed
To yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares.

Luke xxii. 36

Christ, as he looked down to the last age, saw with prophetic eye the enterprises of men, the temptations to which his remnant people would be exposed. He saw that the race of Adam had deteriorated, and the last generation, weaker than any former generation, and rendered still more so by the volupturnesses and luxurious manners of the times, would, unless properly guarded, become easily drawn aside. The pride and luxury of the present age, rendering in a decent manner, expensive, and greatly increases worldly care.

Food must be prepared with artistic skill, or the palace of the last day will be overthrown. He loathes plain food. Care and expense must be incurred, in order to satisfy and comfort a person, especially the last paragraph of these extracts, Read, and the mystical, allegorical manner in which it is now stated.

So will his followers do; Steal from the throne to huts unmired, And hold communions with the God.

"Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."
and while you feel this love in your heart, it will not only support you in all your trials and difficulties, but it will induce you cheerfully to spend and be spent for the sake of those for whom Christ has died, not being embarrassed by the fear of man’s reproach, not merely to explain God’s word, but to save souls. Whenever you forget this, you go astray. Now as no man can see the worth of the salvation which God has provided for his people, till he be convinced of his own nothingness, and till he sees the perniciousness of making an idol of his own spirit, you must not expect that the unconverted will receive the things of the Spirit of God. But take heed lest while you announce the terrors of the Lord, and the precepts of Jesus Christ, he be not prepared to make way for the gospel of Christ crucified. But take heed lest while you announce the terrors of the Lord, and the precepts of Jesus Christ, he be not prepared to make way for the gospel of Christ crucified. But take heed lest while you announce the terrors of the Lord, and the precepts of Jesus Christ, he be not prepared to make way for the gospel of Christ crucified.

If you meet with opposition. Remember that admirable advice, given by the greatest preacher God has provided for him till he be convinced of his nothingness, and till he sees the perniciousness of making an idol of his own spirit, you must not expect that the unconverted will receive the things of the Spirit of God. But take heed lest while you announce the terrors of the Lord, and the precepts of Jesus Christ, he be not prepared to make way for the gospel of Christ crucified. But take heed lest while you announce the terrors of the Lord, and the precepts of Jesus Christ, he be not prepared to make way for the gospel of Christ crucified.

You are a witness for God, and are bound by more, if possible, than an oath, to speak the truth in righteousness, and to declare faithfully and solemnly, according to the best of your knowledge, the whole counsel of God. You are a witness for God, and are bound by more, if possible, than an oath, to speak the truth in righteousness, and to declare faithfully and solemnly, according to the best of your knowledge, the whole counsel of God. You are a witness for God, and are bound by more, if possible, than an oath, to speak the truth in righteousness, and to declare faithfully and solemnly, according to the best of your knowledge, the whole counsel of God. You are a witness for God, and are bound by more, if possible, than an oath, to speak the truth in righteousness, and to declare faithfully and solemnly, according to the best of your knowledge, the whole counsel of God.

The pulpit appears to me analogous to the pen or to put a construction upon them which we have not understood, and make it a point of conscience to give the literal meaning of it to the people. This is a matter of great spiritual and solemn importance. To give God’s words a different meaning from the one they bear, is to make them subservient to the will of man, and to avail nothing for the salvation of those for whom Christ has died. You are a witness for God, and are bound by more, if possible, than an oath, to speak the truth in righteousness, and to declare faithfully and solemnly, according to the best of your knowledge, the whole counsel of God. You are a witness for God, and are bound by more, if possible, than an oath, to speak the truth in righteousness, and to declare faithfully and solemnly, according to the best of your knowledge, the whole counsel of God.
the most elaborate effort of ancient oratory—the panegyric to which Licinius devoted fifteen years—was just an essay written for a prize. How different the circumstances in which the speech on Mars hill was spoken, and the farewell sermon in the upper chamber at Troas. Herodotus and Thucydides composed books, and showed a taste to popular applause; and Findlay's fiery pulse hasted in prospect of the great Olympic gathering and the praise of assembled Greeks. How opposite the circumstances in which the seer of Mowrah penned his faithful story, and Isaiah and Jesus were wont to speak with the assurance of prophets, the most modern of historians confesses the flutter which he felt when the last line of his task was written, and he thought that perhaps his fame was established. A more important history concludes: "These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing, ye might have life through his name."—J. Hamilton.

**LETTERS.**

"Then they that feared the Lord, spake often one to another."—J. N. Darby.

**FROM BRO. BAKER.**

Bro. Warren: We have closed our meetings at Mon- don, Mercer Co., O., for the present, with no other success perhaps, than a good impression made, and some convictions arising.

The element seemed combined against us. When the prospect seemed brightest, the river, which flows near the village, arose, overflowing part of the road, and prevented our having the prospect which promised from coming; and among them some who appeared the most interested, candid, and thinking. When the riv- er had fallen, a vital movement was raised in the shape of a protracted meeting, not far off from the vil- lage. This drew off our congregation to such a de- gree, as to make it appear best, to defer further effort, until circumstances might be more favorable, particu- larly settled weather.

They came back. When out in the field, I keenly felt the necessity, and the lack of that pure devotion and consecration to God, which would render my labors most efficient; and contribute to my salvation, while I pointed out the way to others. O for that travel of soul for sinners, which should breathe itself out in earnest pleadings for them to turn and not die, while I pointed out the way to others. O for that travail of soul for sinners, which should breathe itself out in earnest pleadings for them to turn and not die, and beseech them in "Christ's stead, to be reconciled to God."


**Extracts from Letters.**

**REV. A. R. Williams writes from Clinton, Wis.** Since a year ago last November, my wife and myself have been trying to keep all God's commandments, and have heard the truth preached by Bros. A. B. Williams and Sanborn while with the conference, in June, 1863. I was convinced that they had the truth, but it was too unpopular. I tried to excuse myself in vari- ous ways, but I saw that I was climbing up another mountain. I continued to read and study, and I con- tinued to ponder and meditate, and then said let me my the Bible or the traditions of men. I chose the latter.

"There is but one other Sabbath-keeper in this place. There are others that seem to be convinced, and are favorable to the cause, and are much interested, but seem to halt."

We were members of the M. E. church. We are now branded as infidels and heretics; but we expect to suf- fer persecution, not only in this world; for we are not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. We feel lonely, but we feel assured that we have the guide by his Spirit, and the shield of faith, wherewith I may be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked, be able to do all his righteous will and be prepared with my lit- tle family to meet the Bridegroom when he shall return again as a thief, and come as a thief cometh."

I am living alone with my children four in number. My husband is in the army where he has been a year and a half. When I went that it was his duty as well as that of every other loyal man to fly to the relief of his distracted country; but I feel far different now. My prayer is that the Lord will, if consistent with his will, open a way for him to return home, that with us he may be prepared to meet his Lord in peace, and to enter through the gates into the city.

**OBITUARY.**

Died in the town of Dover, Oneida Co. Minn., Sabbath morning, Jan. 24th, 1863, of diptheria, John, youngest son of B. Wm. and Sister Merry, aged three years and nineteen days. He was a bright affectionate child, and suffered much during a sickness of sixteen days. He has gone to the land of the ene- my; but we hope to meet him again when the promise is fulfilled that, "thy children shall come again, they shall be able the land of the enemy." At the funeral I tried to speak a few words of comfort from Jer. xxii. 10-17.

H. E. LASHER.

**Died at Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1863, of diptheria, John, son of Bro. Ann Green, in the 14th year of his age. He had his senses until the very last. His mother protected the top of the speaker for the fu- ture. The text was Jer. xxxii. 15. He was willing to die, and no doubt sleeps in Jesus.**

"How long shall death, the tyrant, reign, And triumph o'er the just?"—N. Fuller.

**Died Jan. 10, 1863, Laura Annette Bower, aged 3 years and 6 months. Also, on the same day, Maria Belle Bower, aged 6 months. These were the only chil- dren of sister Laura Bower of Cleveland, Minn. Their names were written by a small hand, and both of them were interred in one coffin; but are soon we believe to be awakened by the "voice of the archangel," to meet the shining host that escort the saints to Morn's Zion.**

**Died Jan. 11, 1863, Laura Annette Bower, aged 3 years and 6 months.** The family became much interested in Rev. Fraw's latest lectures in that place, and among the last re- quests of the deceased were that her husband and chil- dren should keep the Sabbath, and that an Adventist minister should preach her funeral discourse. We speak on the occasion to a crowded congregation, from the text: Prov. iv. 12-18—Ed.
THE REVIEW AND HERALD.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

Bible Class and Sabbath School Lessons.

We are happy to give this week the first of a series of Lessons for Bible Classes and the higher classes in Sabbath Schools, from the pen of Bro. Uriah Smith. The plan which he adopts we heartily approve. We hope that our brethren will form into Bible Classes, and establish Sabbath Schools everywhere. Send for the History of the Sabbath, and read up, and be prepared to answer the questions as they appear in each Review. To give the brethren time to get ready, and be not behind on the weekly lessons, there will be nothing next week. The first lesson is designed for March 7th.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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**appointmentS.**

**General Conference in Ohio.**

There will be a General Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists of Ohio, at Girton, Feb. 21 and 22. Bro. Waggoner, and Bro. and sister White are expected to be present. The question is to be decided at the General Conference as to who the family confidence is gone. I fear that from some cause or another there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in set and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are perfectly blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their homes and lives their families, they have the security of virtue, and gladness of innocence.—Harriet Martineau.

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**Business Notes.**

W. P. Rashburn: The Bible has been sent, and we will send Test. 1-9 as soon as we receive them from the binder.

**Receipts.**

For Review and Herald.

Annexed is a list of subscriptions from the beginning of the Journal and number of the Review & Herald to which the money was paid. If money for the paper is not in due time acknowledged, immediate notice of the omission should then be given. If money for the paper is not in due time acknowledged, immediate notice of the omission should then be given.

**History of the Sabbath.**

"The nations were angry, and thy wrath is come," etc., Rev. xi. 18. This is uttered by the four and twenty elders after the reign of the kingdom is commenced. It is a rehearsal of what is then past, namely, the anger of the nations, the wrath of God. Hence, I think the version of the American Bible Union is correct—"thy wrath was come."

**Truth at Home.**

Or all the happy households, that is the happiest where falsehood is never thought of. All peace is broken up when once it appears that there is a liar in the house. All comfort has gone when suspicion has once entered—when there must be reserves in talk and written in reservation in belief. Anxious parents, who are aware of the pains of suspicion, will place general confidence in the family. If such an occasion should unhappily arise, they must then, as I said, the family peace is broken up, because the family confidence is gone. I fear that from some cause or another there are but few large families where every member is altogether truthful. But where all are so organized and so trained as to be wholly reliable in set and word, they are a light to all eyes, and a joy to all hearts. They are public benefits, for they are a point of general reliance; and they are perfectly blessed within and without. Without, their life is made easy by universal trust; and within their homes and lives their families, they have the security of virtue, and gladness of innocence.—Harriet Martineau.