Do you Pray in your Family?

THERE are families that call not on the name of the Lord. Nor is it a new thing. There were such families among the heathen nations that offended him, should be such families even among his people Israel! How much more must it have displeased him that there were families in which he was not acknowledged. I wonder if that is not the case now. Families are now under the grace to serve him. It is not at all likely.

He's a stronghold, in which the righteous may run.

Here safe from the foe, his temptation we'll shun,

Ever looking to Jesus, our Saviour and Friend,

Who saith, I am with you even unto the end.

There are families that call not on the name of the Lord. Nor is it a new thing. There were such families among the heathen nations that offended him, should be such families even among his people Israel! How much more must it have displeased him that there were families in which he was not acknowledged. I wonder if that is not the case now. Families are now under the grace to serve him. It is not at all likely.

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Thousands, through the teachings of demons have, not merely given up one doctrine of the Bible, while holding to others of its great cardinal truths, but have adjured the Bible itself, as a revelation from God. No thoroughly consistent and reasonable scholar will acknowledge the Divine inspiration of the Bible. But Pusey refers to this fact that the mockers of the last days will be willingly ignorant of the facts taught in the first eight chapters of Genesis—1st, that by the word of God the heavens and the earth were made; 2nd, that the heavens and earth thus produced were overawed with water perished; and 3d, that “the heavens and earth which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto the day of judgment and perdition of unbelieving men.”

It is a singular fact that the infidelity of this age has seized these very points as its stronghold, in its assault upon the Bible. Geology is summoned and contending, which, in its turn, to-day, and with braveness front assaults the testimony of holy writ, and with one fell swoop assumes to lay it low, with even the ground. But the true cause of the assault is, because it brings God too near us and exhibits too clearly his direct interference with the affairs of this world.

This spirit of infidelity is so rampant that it shakes the church of England to its base. The following, taken from an exchange, will give our readers a faint idea of the magnitude of this fearful contest in Great Britain:

"BISHOP COLENO AND THE ENGLISH BISHOPS. The Archbishop of Canterbury states in a letter that Dr. Colenso is writing a book on the Puseyite controversy of a few years ago, was as nothing in comparison with the present contest. Nor is the possibility that Bishop Colenso can be sustained. Meanwhile, His Grace consecrated his clergy by admitting Dr. Colenso into their pulpits to allow him to minister in the Word and Sacraments in their respective parishes, until he shall have cleared himself from the grave imputations which at present attach to him."

"The Bishop of Chester and the Bishop of Durham have each addressed their clergy by circular on the charges brought against Bishop Colenso can be sustained. The Bishop of Durham observes: "It is not safe, in the present world, to make writings of any character that we have to be on our guard. A wide-spread spirit of skepticism pervades in many instances the scientific publications, the popular periodical literature, the daily journals, and even the theological writings of some of the most prominent denominations."

Bishop Colenso, has written one of the most violent attacks upon the Bible which has ever been made. The English Bishops have written him a letter requesting him to resign his Bishopric, but he declines to do so; hence the proceedings which are about to take place in the House of Bishops."

"THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW, in Force July 1, 1862. The amendments to the post office law, adopted during the last session of congress, go into effect July 1st. A number of changes are made in the law by these amendments, with which the public should at once become familiar, the most important of which we proceed to point out:

**CLASSIFICATION OF MAILABLE MATTER.**

**CLASS 1.—LETTER POSTAGE.** The one cent rate on drop letters is abolished. The ten cent rate on letters to the Pacific states and territories is abolished. The one cent extra required to be paid on letters deposited in the mail to the writer is abolished. Letters for the mails.—The maximum weight for the single rate of letter postage is one half ounce, and the rate of postage on all letters sent by letter or mail to any part of the United States, is one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and not over one ounce, and three cents has been abolished. For any weight in excess of the standard weight of four ounces, the maximum rate for one ounce, or fraction thereof, is raised to four cents. The maximum rate for one ounce, or fraction thereof, chargeable for each additional half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce. If a letter on which the postage has not been prepaid, by any cause, should reach its destination, a double rate will be collected on delivery. To the extent of six cents for each fraction of a half ounce. To the extent of six cents for each additional half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce. The letter is to be prepaid in full, the unpaid residue will be charged at double rate. If a letter is not prepaid in full, the unpaid residue will not be charged at double rate. If a letter is not prepaid in full, the unpaid residue will be charged at double rate. If a letter is not prepaid in full, the unpaid residue will be charged at double rate. If a letter is not prepaid in full, the unpaid residue will be charged at double rate.

**CLASS 2.—POSTAGE ON REGULAR PRINTED MATTER.** The maximum weight for the single rate of postage on matter under the second and third classes, is four ounces avoirdupois, except in case of circulars; and no package can be sent by mail that exceeds four pounds in weight, excepting public documents printed by the government.

Newspapers to regular subscribers.—The postage on newspapers issued from a known office of publication, and mailed to regular bona fide subscribers, is abolished. The amount paid must not exceed the standard weight of four ounces. Newspapers to non-subscribers.—The one cent extra required to be paid on letters deposited in the mail to the writer is abolished. Letters for the mails.—The maximum weight for the single rate of letter postage is one half ounce, and the rate of postage on all letters sent by letter or mail to any part of the United States, is one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and not over one ounce, and three cents has been abolished. If a letter on which the postage has not been prepaid, by any cause, should reach its destination, a double rate will be collected on delivery. That is to say, six cents for each half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce. Six cents for each ounce, and not over one ounce, and three cents has been abolished. The charge for the other half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce, will be six cents. As in all cases where the whole or any part of the postage on a letter is not prepaid, the same will not be forwarded, unless the postmaster is satisfied that the omission to pay was unintentional. Ship and steamboat letters.—In the case of letters conveyed by any vessel on inland waters or coastwise, the postal regulations are abolished and not over one ounce, and three cents has been abolished. The charge for the other half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce, will be six cents. As in all cases where the whole or any part of the postage on a letter is not prepaid, the same will not be forwarded, unless the postmaster is satisfied that the omission to pay was unintentional.

The distinction herefore made in the postage on newspapers circulated in the state where published and those circulated in other states, is abolished. The rate is uniform wherever circulated.

Ship and steamboat letters.—In the case of letters conveyed by any vessel on inland waters or coastwise, from one domestic port to another, not in the pay of the department, double rates of postage will be collected at the office of delivery, viz., six cents for the single weight if to be mailed, and four cents the single weight if to be delivered by hand. The charge for the other half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce, will be six cents. As in all cases where the whole or any part of the postage on a letter is not prepaid, the same will not be forwarded, unless the postmaster is satisfied that the omission to pay was unintentional. The charge for the other half ounce or fractional part of a half ounce, will be six cents. As in all cases where the whole or any part of the postage on a letter is not prepaid, the same will not be forwarded, unless the postmaster is satisfied that the omission to pay was unintentional.
be three cents per quarter; if over four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, six cents, and so on. If published semi-monthly, double these rates, and if quarterly, one cent for each address, is entirely changed by the new law. The rate hereafter to be charged on this class of publications, issued as often as once a week, devoted to the use of Sunday-schools, to religion, to education, and such as shall be sent in packages to any address, is entirely changed by the new law. Letters addressed to the President or Vice President must be prepaid, unless written by a public officer; and the same applies to all communications addressed to any executive department, or any officer therein, except such as are transmitted by the Postmaster-General. Written communications sent by any officer of the department, or some officer under its control or responsible to it; and in this case the official designation and name of the officer shall be subscribed upon the letter. Sealers, representatives, ministers, and members of the legislature, are exempted from the use of postage, and the same applies to all communications sent to or from the members of the executive department, for the transaction of official business, and to members of the legislature, for the transaction of business of the legislature, and all such letters as shall be sent to or from executive officers entitled to that privilege, is limited to one cent for the first four ounces, or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid in full, by postage stamps at the time of mailing. Transient printed matter.—On transient printed matter of the second class, that is to say, papers issued regularly, but sent to persons not regularly bona fide subscribers, the rate is two cents for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid in full, by postage stamps at the mailing office. Privileges of publishers.—Publishers of newspapers, etc., sent to regular subscribers, have the privilege of sending the papers by package; and all bills and receipts for subscription, to write or print upon their issues the address of their subscribers, with the date when their subscription expires, and to exchange one copy of their publications reciprocally, free of postage.

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THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The franking privilege is materially changed by the new law. Letters addressed to the President or Vice President must be prepaid, unless written by a public officer; and the same applies to all communications addressed to any executive department, or any officer therein, except such as are transmitted by the Postmaster-General. Written communications sent by any officer of the department, or some officer under its control or responsible to it; and in this case the official designation and name of the officer shall be subscribed upon the letter. Sealers, representatives, ministers, and members of the legislature, are exempted from the use of postage, and the same applies to all communications sent to or from the members of the executive department, for the transaction of official business, and to members of the legislature, for the transaction of business of the legislature, and all such letters as shall be sent to or from executive officers entitled to that privilege, is limited to one cent for the first four ounces, or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid in full, by postage stamps at the time of mailing. Transient printed matter.—On transient printed matter of the second class, that is to say, papers issued regularly, but sent to persons not regularly bona fide subscribers, the rate is two cents for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid in full, by postage stamps at the time of mailing.

Faithfulness in Little Things.

Bar. Warren: I send you the following excellent article thinking perhaps you may consider it worthy of a place in the Review.

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M. F. MAISON.

The opportunities for displaying great deeds of goodness, are rare; and when they do present themselves, there are many powerful stimulants to kindle magnanimity and perseverance. But the little occasions to stand firm in the cause of truth come upon us inadvertently; and almost every moment they render a necessity for us to maintain a warfare against pride, slothfulness, and a domineering, worldly disposition; against precipitancy, impatience, and opposite our corrupt wills everywhere, and in all things. If we will be faithful herein, our fallen nature will have no ease to draw breath, but must die to its propensities.

The supporting of a life of godliness, is like unto good management and economy in outward and domestic affairs. If attention is not paid to minute matters, frivolously and save unavoidable necessities, there is a greater probability, step by step, of a declension in point of property, than by large underestimations, which are naturally of an inadvertent and unwatchful disposition. We learn, by divine assistance, to make a right application in small matters of a spiritual nature, will not fail to accumulate much treasure, as well as we who are attentive in temporal concerns. Great things are only great, because of many little matters and combined together—he who is careful to lose nothing, will generally increase his wealth. It is well for us to consider that it is not so much what we do, as the motives of love in which our actions originate, and surrendering our own selfish and natural inclinations. He who requires a sincere intention, will readily bind to his will on all occasions, and an upright entirety of ourselves.

Our faith is tried more powerfully in common occurrences, and less exposed to a mixture of pride, than in uncommon and remarkable concerns. We love God that we are often more attached to certain little things, than to matters of moment—for instance, some would find it much easier to give generous alms, than to deny themselves a favorite diversion. Man is very likely to be beguiled by little things, be they what they may, and so becomes altogether self-centered, and imagines himself free from any powerful attachment to them; but when God commands him to forsake them, he finds, by painful experience, how inordinate and unvarnished his attachment to, and practice of, little things is. If we wish to discharge our little duties, we generally give offense, and stumble our families, and those about us; for people cannot believe that we fear God with uprightness, when our actions are small, and our consideration of little things. How can an observer reconcile the idea of our being strong and scrupulous overers of important duties that require the greatest sacrifices, when matters of small account have an undue ascendancy over us? without ceasing, to maintain a spirit of truth unceasingly urges the submissive soul, step by step, in the observations of small duties, and so digest it into the same spirit, which is the mind and guidance of the Lord, who has, however, oft-times looked upon us, but that he hath turned us down into a constant, diligent, attentive watchfulness. We are not to say,  

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The REVIEW AND HERALD.

Brief Report of Meetings.

SABBATH and first-day, June 6th and 7th, we were at the Tent at Otsego, Mich.; had freedom in preaching. Mrs. W. had great freedom on first-day.

Sabbath, the 15th, we met with the church at Mont-

cery; had a large congregation, and freedom in preaching twice. Mrs. W. enjoyed unusual liberty. On first-day, the 14th, we rode to Otsego, fifteen miles, through the dust and intense heat in a farm wagon, and our faces burned black. However, we had great freedom. Sabbath, the 20th, we preach-
ed to the church at Battle Creek, and enjoyed a good season.

Tuesday, the 23d, preached at the funeral of sister Curtis at Allegan. The 25th, preached twice at Ose-
goe and baptized nine, among the number the four old-
est children of Bro. and sister Hilliard, formerly of Northern N. Y. This was a good day.

Sabbath, the 29th. Above three hundred and five meet-
ings at Monterey; baptized five, preached twice, and had a glorious con-
munion season. Brethren came in from other church-
es, and the large meeting-house was filled with Sabb-
bath-seekers. The brethren seemed to answer the piece-
appeal of a church-hall to call the people to the tent and to their seats. At this meeting we were greatly assist-
ed by the labors of Bro. Eytingon, when we all esteem of an honored father in Israel. The brethren gen-

erally had a mind to work. At the close of the meeting we had a little content on this wise: the brethren in Convis wanted to bear all the expenses

and take the brethren from Battle Creek from and

in Convis. This was a good day.

Sabbath, July 4th, beneath the old Mich. tent, in the town of Corvias, we had as good a meeting as we ever

witnessed in this century. The gathering was larger than we looked for.

On first-day we spoke twice. In the afternoon Mrs. W. commenced to speak just before the time of public service, and we were led to answer the prayer of the

church; then we were addressed on the subject of making money. The brethren seemed to answer the piece-
appeal of a church-hall to call the people to the tent and to their seats.

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you do not even read them. Yet these very persons suppose themselves competent to pronounce judgment upon every effort put forth for the advancement of the cause, while yet entirely ignorant of the reasons that have been offered for such efforts. God has certainly had his way, and we have learned to depend upon the forwardness and self-sufficiency of some to whom nearly every word written above will apply. Some who read this will be ready to ask, Do you mean me? I answer, In all probability, for I have no information to the contrary.

A few words relative to the Publishing Association. I am pained—not to say ashamed—to see that this, the way of presenting the truths so dear to us, and the means of assisting any individual, or giving that which is to be used to recharge the bank of heaven. And there it will draw compound interest to all eternity. The widow's mite has been on compound interest for more than a thousand years. Our associations are to be left behind, and we see plainly that that time is at hand. Now were it possible that you could be induced to take hold to help yourselves, and who, if they have not much property, have lessened the number of persons, and in fact, consider it wise to do so. At length it became clear to us that these efforts would be of no avail without the cooperation of others. As the church has grown, so have been the demands of the cause. Now if these charts are published, a considerable sum, which must be kept all the time it is necessary to carry on the work, and all their business transactions are subject to the close scrutiny of the Association. Not one of these agents is enriched one shilling by their services.

In order to furnish our publications at their present cheap rate, it is necessary to publish them in editions of several thousand of each kind. And to do this, and thus keep them on hand, necessarily requires a cash capital of several thousand dollars. The Association employs capable business men, men under whose care large sums have been kept, to carry on the publishing work, and all their business transactions are subject to the close scrutiny of the Association. Not one of these agents is enriched one shilling by their services.

No such soul will ever enter heaven. Where the heart is, there the man will be at last. Now can the necessary means be raised to secure the interest. The widow's mite has been on compound interest for more than a thousand years. Our associations are to be left behind, and we see plainly that that time is at hand. Now were it possible that you could be induced to take hold to help yourselves, and who, if they have not much property, have lessened the number of persons, and in fact, consider it wise to do so. At length it became clear to us that these efforts would be of no avail without the cooperation of others. As the church has grown, so have been the demands of the cause.

From the Michigan Tent.

Bro. White: We are here in Memphis, and have our tent pitched on a very pleasant spot of ground. The people looked upon us with suspicion at first, but when we opened our meetings they were very much surprised.

The people are becoming very much interested already. Our congregations have increased from about two hundred to full seven hundred in four days. The interest has increased in proportion. Light is beam-

ing upon the minds of the inhabitants of Memphis, and many of them seem to be almost captivated with the truths that have already been presented. We begin to feel that it was in the providence of God that we were directed to this place. We trust the Lord has a work for us here, and that it will be carried on with power and success. The weather turned cold, so that it was very uncomfortable; consequently the meetings did not come off, though more than twice the number expected attended. We considered it fortunate that we did not get to a new place before the cold weather of the first week in June. We pitched the tent in Columbia Center, Lorain Co., on the 12th of June. We arrived there on the 14th, the weather being very pleasant. I think it was in the providence of God that we were directed to this place. We trust the Lord has a work for us here, and that it will be carried on with power and success.

We pitched the tent in Columbia Center, Lorain Co., on the 12th of June. We arrived there on the 14th, the weather being very pleasant. I think it was in the providence of God that we were directed to this place. We trust the Lord has a work for us here, and that it will be carried on with power and success.

On the morning of the 15th we had an interesting meeting. A Methodist church was filled with people. The weather was pleasant, and it was a long, hot day. It is a long, hot day. It is a long, hot day. It is a long, hot day. It is a long, hot day. It is a long, hot day.

I pray that he may be spared for this work. But as we are about to leave Rouse's Point, Thursday morning, a whole load of men and property is being sent to the labors of the brethren in that part of the country. We found they were going on a mission to Oregon. It led us to some serious reflections. If these blind devotees to the beast can leave the world, friends, and all, to go and extend the doctrines oferror, should we not be equally resolved? We think it is a considerable sum, which must be kept all the time it is necessary to carry on the work, and all their business transactions are subject to the close scrutiny of the Association. Not one of these agents is enriched one shilling by their services.

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so shine.” If the light does not shine, no conversions will be made.

Christ requires a duty of his people. “Let your light shine.” He says, “Let your light shine before men, and they will see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.” Verse 16. It therefore is the responsibility of the church, to which he has intrusted the gospel, “to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.”

The church of Christ, to which he has intrusted the gospel, is required to point such an influence, will be led to salvation. The world in sin is lying at the door of death, dying for the assurance that his brethren at home are living out the truth. Such confidence is a bulwark, a mighty tower of strength to him. Thus we may all be working the assurance that his brethren at home are living out the truth.

The Great Missionary Society.

“Arise, shine, for thy light is come; and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee.” Isa. lx, 1.

The subject of missionary operations is one that should begin to receive the careful consideration of the people of God. What are the duties of God’s people in this direction? What are their agencies?

1. In order to present a few thoughts on this subject, we will first consider the church as a missionary society. The first missionaries went forth doing their duties under a realising sense of what God enjoined upon, and required of, them. They went forth as sheep among wolves, presenting heaven’s great blessing of salvation. However, they met with opposition, and required of, them. They gave up the world, and desired to have a donation in the treasury. 0 may God help his poor servants to feel their great responsibility.

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The things then written, were written for our learning; that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures, might have hope. Rom, xi, 28.

In this connection, and also quite a number of the Elkhorn church, were present. In the forenoon Bro. R. Andrews preached speaking, idle words, pride, &c. It was meat in due season, and very good and his own cause. Therefore while his ears are open to our gries, let us fill them with prayers for the success of his cause.

We must not let our religion consist in prayer alone. We must live in such a way that our influences will testify to the truth. It is a source of great pleasure and comfort to the poor preacher when he is laboring hard among the wicked and hard-hearted, to have the assurance that his brethren at home are living out the truth.

The means placed in the missionary fund will go to sustain your poor brethren who labor in the missionary work. Who among this people is there that does not desire to have a donation in the treasury? Not one, we hope. Let all strive to do something for it. And especially let me say to my brethren and sisters in Iowa, that when God calls for help, he means you, and does not intend that you shall be deprived of that special love for giving to his cause. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. It is a sign that you are walking in the will of God. Therefore while your ears are open to our gries, let us fill them with prayers for the success of his cause.

The church must also sustain her laborers by her prayers. Each member should have a burden of the salvation of all his honest children. The means placed in the missionary fund will go to sustain your poor brethren who labor in the missionary work. Who among this people is there that does not desire to have a donation in the treasury? Not one, we hope. Let all strive to do something for it. And especially let me say to my brethren and sisters in Iowa, that when God calls for help, he means you, and does not intend that you shall be deprived of that special love for giving to his cause. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. It is a sign that you are walking in the will of God. Therefore while your ears are open to our gries, let us fill them with prayers for the success of his cause.

The church in this place is more united and prosperous than it has ever been before. We expect to pitch the tent next week in Orwell, Ashland Co., Ohio, where letters will reach us for the present.

J. H. WAGSTER.

Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1863.

Meetings in Round Grove, Ills.

SABBATH, June 27th, a special meeting was appointed for the church in this place. The brethren in this vicinity, and also quite a number of the Elkhorn church, were present. In the forenoon Bro. R. Andrews preached a practical sermon from Rev. iii, 21. The burden of his argument was on the importance of overcoming. Among other points treated of were: lack of devotion and faithfulness in the service of God, evil-surmising, evil-speaking, idle words, pride, &c. It was meat in due season to those who love and appreciate the plain truths, the cutting truths of God’s word, which are so well calculated to humble and unite the people of God.

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J. H. WAGSTER.

Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1863.
And thrive by obeying natural laws. This is all
in foreign countries who are so overtasked that the breath
sleeps so soundly as the robin, and who rises so early
the most helpless of creatures. See how they grow
more feeble than the little unfledged birds? Look at
need to become healthy and happy beings, viz., obedience
to natural laws. Out in the open air, walk
about over-heated apartments and late hours; and the
health and vigor which followed, and your per-
gave particular orders that your chamber should be
boot for the satin slipper? Do you remember the
you brought it upon yourself. Do you remember those
throw the disease upon our Maker! No, my friend,
no intimation is given that willful transgressions of
about over-heated apartments and late hours; and the
He speaks of his patient as of
for; he gives drugs, leaves orders how often "drops"
ed, and how many "leeches" had better be applied.
Who "laughed at?" Conscientious ministers of Jesus
ers may strain their cheeks to the remotest period to
scoffers "[with such a zealous laughter so profound],
saying, Where is the promise of his coming?" And,
declared beside himself? Does not inspiration say the
time will come when they will not endure sound doc-
to be dreaded by a faithful expositor of the revelation
of God.

All is Right if Conscience Approve.

For many years, I have been an earnest worker for the
improvement of moral and religious instruction in
the schools, and have been favored with a large
and good attendance. I have been, as far as my
ability extended, faithful and zealous in the
work, and have had the satisfaction of seeing
many of my pupils become useful members of society.
I have also had the privilege of observing that many
of those who were formerly neglected and despised,
have become important and influential in the
community.

I do not believe that I have ever failed to do
my best in this important work, and I am
satisfied that I have been successful in bringing
about a change for the better in the minds of
many of my pupils. I have also been able to
influence the parents of my pupils, and to
make them more careful in their education of
their children.

I am satisfied that I have done my best in this
work, and I am sure that I have been successful in
bringing about a great change for the better in the
minds of many of my pupils. I have also been able to
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New Postage Law.

This week we give an explanation of the new postal law from the Chicago Tribune, which we advise the readers of the Review to carefully peruse, and then notice the changes we have made in our publication column.

It will be economy to order not less than four ounces, any amount less will require as much postage as four ounces. Larger orders should come as near as convenient to eight, twelve, or sixteen ounces.

The reports of conferences, &c., ordered by the Vermont Conference are ready. Notices to each, Boardman, Holtsine, and Pierce, and eight to each, Stone and Bingham. The remainder we hold subject to order. Under the new postal law these can be sent in packages of eight, sixteen, twenty-four, and so on by eights, for one-fourth cents each, while a single copy, or less than eight copies would cost as much as eight copies.

Note to Elder Loughborough.

Dear Brother: In your work on Religious Sociology, &c., page 11, you say: 'The president must caution the voters not to write the name of any officer of the church on their ballots, for the law says the trustees shall be legion.'

This is a dodge, or a device of the deacon? He is not a deacon? If he is not a deacon what is he? Please explain. This work must go out right if we have to re-print it.-En.

Bro. Brinkerhoof.

Bro. Waggoner informs us that numerous letters are received at the Ohio tent for Bro. Brinkerhoof. We have secured enough for the Review and Herald, and all indebted to the Office will bring or send to the Conference their indebtedness.

I. S.

P. S. The above appointment is to be understood to nullify the appointments in last week's paper for Minnesota.

Business Department.

Note to Brethren in New England.

At Woburn I received letters from Topsham, Jay, Yarmouth, Barre, Flora, Mss.; Parwich, Northfield, Worcester, Orleans, and Clifton, Mass.; and some others that I have answered. These I have not answered for several reasons. I did not know what to write, until I knew where to go; and since making up my mind to begin in N. H., I have had a week's fever and ague, which made me unfit to write. Our tent is now new and with the Ohio tent, the state of his health having compelled him to return to his home, Lisbon, Iowa.

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We are going to carry on the Ohio tent meetings, we shall probably have time for tent meetings, we shall try to remember these calls, and do what we can for the cause in the east.

Your brethren, and because I think the cause demands a non-professor. I think he is one of that class that

We have put up packages of 18 Tracts, one of each kind, which we will send, post-paid, for the small sum of 25 cents.

Those who, in accordance with the apostolic injunction, are "ready to give a reason of the faith that is in them," will also be ready to hear a reason.

Providence permitting, there will be a General Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists at Deerfield, Steele Co., Minn., to commence Friday evening, July 17, and continue over first-day.

Hope that all interested will try and come prepared to take care of themselves as far as possible. As agents for the Review and Herald; and all indebted to the Office will bring or send to the Conference their indebtedness.

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