THE ADVENT REVIEW And Henald of the Sabbath.

"Here is the patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:12.

VOLUME 41,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., THIRD-DAY, JANUARY 28, 1873.

NUMBER 7.

The Review and Herald

IS ISSUED WEEKLY BY The Seventh - day Adventist Publishing Association. BATTLE CREEK, MICH. ഹാജ്യം

ELDER JAMES WHITE, PRESIDENT. TERMS: - - - See Last Page. Address REVIEW & HERALD, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HYMN.

BEAR the burden of the present, Let the morrow bear its own : If the morning sky be pleasant, Why the coming night bemoan?

If the blackened heavens lower, Wrap thy cloak around thy form; Though the tempest rise in power, God is mightier than the storm.

Steadfast faith and hopo unshaken Animate the trusting breast; Step by step, the journey's taken Nearer to the land of rest.

All unseen, the Master walketh By the toiling servant's side; Comfortable words he talketh, White his hands uphold and guide.

Grief, nor pain, nor any sorrow Rends thy heart to Him unknown; He to-day and he to-morrow, Grace sufficient gives his own.

Holy strivings nerve and streng hen ; ong endurance wins the crown; When the evening shadows lengthen, Thou shalt lay the burden down. -Sel.

LIFE OF WILLIAM MILLER.

BY ELD. JAMES WHITE. INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE us is a plain volume, the title page of which reads; "Memoir of William Miller generally known as a Lecturer on the Prophecies, and the Second Coming of Christ. By Sylvester Bliss, author of Analysis of Sacred Chronology, a Brief Commentary on the Apocalypse, etc."

Sylvester Bliss was for more than twenty years the local and able conductor of the Advent Herald, published at Boston, Mass.

The publisher of this volume, Elder Joshua V. Himes, Mr. Miller's most intimate fellow laborer and friend, in his preface says :---

"The name of William Miller, of Low Hampton, N. Y., is too well known to require an extended introduction; but while well known, few men have been more diversely regarded than he. Those who have only heard his name associated with all that is hateful in fanaticism, have necessarily formed opinions respecting him anything to his intelligence and complimentary sanity; but those who knew him better, esteemed him as a man of more than ordinary mental power,-a cool, sagacious, and honest reasoner, a humble and devout Christian, a kind and affectionate friend. and a man of great moral and social worth. That the impartial reader may be able to form a just estimate of one who has occupied so conspicaous a position before the public, the following pages are compiled. "However his public labors may be regarded by a majority of the community, it will be seen, by a perusal of his life, that these were by no means unproductive of great good. The revivals of religion which attended his labors are testified to by those who participated in them; and hundreds of souls will ever refer to him as a means, under God, of their awakening and conversion. "It is believed that the influence exerted by Mr. Miller will not prove evanescent in its results. The attention which was given to his arguments caused many minds enrespecting the millennial state, who have the scale of living is often as ruinous to since remained devoted Christians, ardently looking for the Nobleman who has gone disease or death, could be. Many a hardy

kingdom, and to return.-Luke 19:12. As the public learn to discriminate between the actual position of Mr. Miller and that which prejudice has conceived that he occupied, his conservativeness and disapprobation of every fanatical practice will be admitted, and a much more just estimate will be had of him.

"These Memoirs were commenced by Eld. Apollos Hale, who prepared the first three chapters. Other duties having interfered with his progress in the work, its completion has devolved on another.'

It would doubtless be very interesting, and highly gratifying, to many to read all the particulars given in the first part of this volume, of the parentage and early life of William Miller. But for the want of room we pass hurriedly through the first sixty pages, until we come to his deeply interesting Christian experience, giving only the leading facts. These we state, as far as possible, in his biographers's words.

CHAPTER ONE.

ANCESTRY AND EARLY LIFE-MARRIAGE-DEIS-TICAL SENTIMENTS-MILITARY LIFE.

William Miller was born at Pittsfield Mass., February 15, 1782: He was the eldest of sixteen children, five of whom were sons, and eleven were daughters. His grandfather, William Miller, moved from West Springfield, Mass., about 1747, and settled on the place in Pittsfield now familiarly known as the Miller farm. His father, William Miller, was born December 15, 1757, and remained on the farm taken up by his father until he moved to Low Hampton, N. Y., in 1786. At the time of this removal the subject of this sketch was four years old.

"In his early childhood, marks of more than ordinary intellectual strength and act-ivity were manifested. A few years made these marks more and more noticeable to all who fell into his society. But where were the powers of the inner man to find the nutriment to satisfy their cravings, and the field for their exercise?

"Besides the natural elements of education, the objects, the scenes, and the changes of the natural world, which have ever furnished to all truly great minds their noblest aliment, the inspiring historical recollections associated with well-known localities of the neighboring country, and the society of domestic life, there was nothing within William's reach but the Bible, the psalter, and prayer-book, till he had resided at Low Hampton several years."

"In a newly settled country, the public means of education must necessarily be very limited. This was the case, at the time here referred to, in a much greater degree than it usually is with the new settlements of the present day. The school-house was not erected in season to afford the children of Low Hampton but three months' schooling in winter, during William's schoolboy days. His mother taught him to read, so that he soon mastered the few books belonging to the family; and this prepared him to enter the 'senior class' when the district school opened. But if the terms were short, the winter nights were long. Pine knots could be made to supply the want of candles, lamps, and gas. And the spacious fireplace in the log house was ample enough as a substitute for the school-house and lecture-room. But even the enjoyment of these literary advantages subjected the zealous student to a somewhat severe discipline. "The settlers generally on our frontiers are under the necessity of exercising the most stringent economy in the use of everything which takes money out, or brings tirely to change their preconceived opinions money in. The most moderate liberality in their prospects as indolence, intemperance, into a far country to receive for himself a farmer, or his widow and children, have I

been compelled to give up their claim to the spot on which they had settled, just as it began to afford a comfortable subsistence, simply because they had not the means at command to lift the mortgage. There are always human sharks enough to devour all they can. And woe be to those who are at the mercy of the common mortgage-holder ! Such were the circumstances of William's parents that they had a plain question to settle: with health, hard labor, sobriety and economy, the farm they had cleared might become their own, to leave to their children; the absence of any one of these items, in the condition of success, was sure to make it otherwise. It was on this view of the case that William's parents declined to provide him with candles to read by; and this led to the expedient of the pine knots.

"Another difficulty called for another expedient. As soon as William's age and strength rendered him able to assist his father about the farm, it was feared that his reading by night might interfere with his efficiency in the work of the day. His father insisted therefore, that he should retire to bed when he retired himself. But the boy could not be kept in bed. When the other members of the family were all asleep, William would leave his bed, then find his way to the pitch wood, go the fireplace, cast himself down flat on the hearth, with his book before him, thrust his pitch wood into the embers till it blazed well and there spend the hours of midnight in reading.

"He possessed a strong physical constitution, an active and naturally well developed intellect, and an irreproachable moral character. He had appropriated to his use and amusement the small stock of literature afforded by the family, while a child. He had enjoyed the limited advantages of the district school but a few years, before it was generally admitted that his attainments exceeded those of the teachers usually employed. He had drunk in the inspiration of the natural world around him, and of the most exciting events in his country's history. His imagination had been quick ened, and his heart warmed, by the adven tures and gallantries of fiction, and his intellect enriched by history. And some of his earliest efforts with the pen, as well as the testimony of his associates, show that his mind and heart were ennobled by the lessons, if not by the spirit and power, of religion.

"What, now, would have been the effect of what is called a regular course of education? Would it have perverted him, as it has thousands? or would it have made him instrumental of greater good in the cause of God? Would it have performed its apwork, that of disciplining, enlarg propriate ing, and furnishing the mind, leaving unimpaired by the process its natural energies, its sense of self-dependence as to man, and its sense of dependence and accountability as to God? or would it have placed him in the crowded ranks of those who are content to share in the honor of repeating the twaddle, true or false, which passes for truth in the school or sect which has 'made them what they are '? We think it would have been difficult to pervert him; but where so many who have been regarded as highly promising have been marred by the operation, he would have been in great danger. He might have become externally a better subject for the artist; but we doubt if he would have been a better subject to be used as an instrument of Providence. There are those who survive the regular course uninjured. There are those who are benefited by it so far as to be raised to a level with people of ordinary capacity, which they never could attain without special aid. And there is a third class, who are a stereotype representation of what the course makes them: if they raise a fellow-man out of the mire, they never get him nearer to heaven than the school where they were educated.

"Whatever might have been the result of any established course of education, in the case of William Miller, such a course was beyond his reach: he was deprived of the benefit, he has escaped the perversion. Let us be satisfied. But still we must record the fact, that it would have been extremely gratifying, if something of the kind could have been placed at his command. He desired it. He longed for it with an intensity of feeling that approached to ag-ony. He pondered the question over and over, whether it was possible to accomplish what appeared to him to be not only a desirable gratification and honor, but almost essential to his existence.

" It should be noticed, however, that his circumstances became somewhat relieved as he advanced in years. The log house had given place to a comfortable frame house; and, in this, William had a room he was permitted to call his own. He had means to provide himself with a new book, occasionally, and with candles to read at night, so that he could enjoy his chosen luxury, during his leisure hours, in comparative comfort.

"It was on one of these times of leisure that an incident occurred which marked a new era in his history, though it did not introduce fully such an era as he desired.

"There was a medical gentleman in the vicinity of his residence, by the name of Smith, who possessed an ample fortune, and was known to be very liberal. In the plans which had passed through the mind of William, to secure the means of maturing his education, he had thought of Dr. Smith. At any rate, it could do no harm. to apply to him. The plan was carried so far as to write a letter, setting forth to that gentleman his intense desires, his want of means to gratify them, his hopes and his prospects, if successful.

"The letter was nearly ready to be sent to its destination, when William's father entered the room, which we may properly call his son's study. Perhaps it had not occurred to the son to consult his father in the matter; and to have it come to his notice in so unexpected a manner somewhat disturbed him for the moment. But there was the letter in his father's presence. He took it, and read it. It affected him deeply. For the first time, he seemed to feel his worldly condition to be uncomfortable, on his son's account. He wanted to be rich then, for the gratification of his son, more than for any other human being. There were the irrepressible yearnings of his first born, which he had treated in their childish development as an annoyance, now spread out in manly but impassioned pleadings to a comparative stranger to afford him help! Therewere plans and hopes for the future, marked by an exhibition of judgment and honor that could not fail of commanding attention ! All that was tender in that father's heart, all that was generous in the soldier, and all that could make him ambitious of a worthy successor, was moved by that letter. The tears fell, and words of sympathy were spoken; but the plan was impossible. "The letter of Williams was never sent. It had the effect, however, of changing his father's course towards him, so that he was rather encouraged than hindered in his favorite pursuits." "The facts connected with the early life of Mr. William Miller, and the incidents in his personal history, now spread before the readers of this work, will enable them to see, in the boy, a type of the future man. The most embarrassing circumstances of his condition could not master his perseverance. And if he could not accomplish all he desired to, the success which attended his efforts, in spite of great discouragements, was truly surprising.' William Miller was happily married in 1803, and settled in Pultney, Vt. His biographer continues :---

"One of the first objects of his interest,

after he had become settled, was the village library. His constant use of its volumes brought him into the society of a superior class of men. His wife took a deep in. terest in his improvement and promotion; and made it her pleasure and business to relieve him as much as possible from all the family cares which might call him away from his books. She felt very sure that it would not be lost time on his part, or lost labor on her own part. Still, the time he could devote to books, on the best possible arrangement, was not so much as he desired; for he had been trained to the farming business, and he made that his em-

ployment, for some years, in Poultney. "One effort of genius, though triffing in itself, which attracted towards him the public attention of the village and its vicinity, was a poetic effusion, the inspiration of his patriotic ardor. Preparations were going on, at the time, for the public celebration of the anniversary of our national independence; and the inspiration of that memorable day seized Mr. Miller while he was hoeing corn in the field. He had written poetry before; and so, after the labor of the field was done, he put his thoughts into a written form, to be adapted to the familiar old tune, called 'Delight.'

"In his worldly advancement, there was a serious and dangerous departure from the Christian sentiments which were instilled into his mind during his early life. Still there was no defect in his character which the most rigid worldly standard of external morality could detect. He was perfectly upright and honorable in all his dealings. He was generous, almost to a fault, with his friends; compassionate and liberal to the poor, and he held in the highest contempt every act that could tarnish a man's personal and private honor. He was not profane, even to the extent that too many are who pass for gentlemen. He was not intemperate, although he was very much exposed to this ruinous habit, from the example of those into whose company his business called him-a habit which had broken down some of his predecessors in office, by rendering them incapable of attending to their business. He escaped from it with out the least stain.

"It could be shown, from sentiments embodied in some of his essays, in addresses delivered before societies existing at the time, and in his poetic effusions, that his moral and religious views were of a type that would pass with the world as philosophical, pure, and sublime. But the men with whom he associated from the time of his removal to Poultney, and to whom he was considerably indebted for his worldly favors, were deeply affected with skeptical principles and deistical theories. They were not immoral men; but, as a class, were good citizens, and generally of serious deportment, humane and benevolent. However, they rejected the Bible as the standard of religious truth, and endeavored to make its rejection plausible by such aid as could be obtained from the writings of Voltaire, Hume, Volney, Paine, Ethan Allen, and others. Mr. Miller studied these works closely, and at length avowed himself a deist. As he has stated the period of his deistical life to have been twelve years, that period must have begun in 1804; for he embraced or returned to the Christian faith in 1816. It may fairly be doubted, however, notwithstanding his known thoroughness and con-Miller ever was fully whether Mr. sistenc settled in that form of deism which reduces man to a level with the brutes, as to the supposed duration of their existence. And the question is worthy of a little inquiry, To what extent was he a deist ?" "It is generally true, that those who become decided skeptics take that most hopeless position, because they have become so depraved or perverted that they feel the want of an infidel theory to afford them a license and quiet, in their chosen course. It was not so with Mr. Miller. In the days of his greatest devotion to deistical sentiments, he desired something better. He had his difficulties with the Bible under its current interpretations, and he tells us what these difficulties were. But a man like him could never be made to believe it consistent or safe to abandon the Bible, unless something more worthy of his trust were first put in its place. And such a condition must secure to that matchless book a certain and permanent supremacy. This was Mr. Miller's safety. "But if the poison which had infused its taint into the system did not appear as a loathsome blotch upon the surface, its victim was not only kept away from the sole | especially by mimicking the devotional pe-

remedy, but that remedy was treated by him with an afflicting and dangerous levity. This was now the painful feature of his case. Once it was not so. When he was a mere boy-' between the years of seven and ten'-as he tells us, a sense of the plague of his heart and of his lost condition caused the deepest concern in reference to his future prospects. He spent much time in trying to invent some plan whereby he might find acceptance with God. He tried the common and most natural course, in such a state of mind, that of being 'very good.' 'I will do nothing wrong, tell no lies, and obey my parents,' he thought. But his mind was still unsettled and unhappy. Good works are very proper, but they can never be accepted as the price of pardon and redemption. He thought, too, as all .do in the same state of feeling, that something might be effected by sacrifice. 'I will give up the most cherished objects I possess." But this also failed. There is only 'one offering ' that can avail. In that, every sinner must rest his hope and plea, or remain without peace with God. The experience of Mr. Miller's childhood made him thought ful and serious, if it did not result in the attainment of this inward sense of peace. Under his inward conflicts and apprehensions of worldly sorrow, when a young man (in 1803), he poured out his soul to 'religion' in this touching strain :--

"Come, blest Religion, with thy angel's face, Dispel this gloom, and brighten all the place; Drive this destructive passion from my breast; Compose my sorrows, and restore my rest; Show me the path that Christian heroes trod, Wean me from earth, and raise my soul to God!"

"Two things, says D'Aubigné, are essential to sound Christian experience. The first is a knowledge of our condition as sinners; the second is a knowledge of the grace of God, in its manifestations to the soul. Mr. Miller, like most if not all others, had learned the first in his early life; but he had evidently not then attained the second of these elements of a true religious life. And, by not attaining that important position in the process of deliverance from our fallen condition, he became wearied of a sense of his need, if he did not lose it entirely. In

the chosen employment of his intellect, with a more ample supply of books at com-mand; in the midst of an admiring and merry social circle; in receiving the honors of the world from the hand of his superiors, and in reaping an honorable portion of the treasures of the world, why should he desire any other source of enjoyment-and one altogether unknown, unappreciated and un popular, in the circle where he moved? What use had he for that religion he had seen verified and felt the need of, in the less cultivated family circle at Low Hampton?

"If those who never become acquainted with the lessons of truth may be satisfied without the consolation of which its lessons speak, with those who are made familiar with these lessons, it is generally very different. They can seldom feel satisfied with themselves without making a hearty surrender of life, and all God has given them, to his service. As they know this is their reasonable service, anything short of this, they know, must be unreasonable. But how few take this narrow path! How many turn away to join the multitude! The talent, however, is in their hands. They must dispose of that, if they will not submit themselves to the disposal of its Giver. Some make it the reason for entertaining and venting a more malignant and blasphemous form of hatred against everything which bears the name of God. This quiets all fear of being reproached as religious, and it is the awful snare into which many are led by the fear of man. Another class of these unfaithful recipients of the talent of truth try to get along with a popular external expression of respect for its claims; and thus they escape the dreaded reproach. "A third class, naturally too frank even to appear to venerate what they do not heartily respect, and too deeply impressed with the goodness of the Deity to become blasphemers, but still too fearful of man to encounter his frown, seek to save themselves from it by making the defects of the humble but unpopular representatives of truth a subject of merriment. This course was taken by Mr. Miller. This is the class to which he then belonged. He banished from hi memory the impressions of his early life, and must silence all fear of reproach on account of them; so he gave to his skeptical associates an assurance that he had mastered his superstition, as they deemed it, by performing, for their sport, the devotions of the worship to which he had been accustomed, and

culiarities of some of his own family relatives.

"Among these pious relatives there were two, in particular, whose presence or names were calculated to remind him of his repudiated obligations, and whose influence over him he labored to repel, by making them the theme of his mirth. One of these was his grandfather Phelps, pastor of the Baptist church at Orwell; the other was his uncle, Elihu Miller, who was settled as the pastor of the Baptist church at Low Hampton, in 1812. These were men of unpolished exterior, but of decided character, strong voice, and ardent devotion. Men whose features were so strongly marked would make fine subjects for striking portraits; and if all their traits could be brought out, there would be found a large bestowment of the treasure of heavenly wisdom and virtue in the earthen vessels. It was the excellence of the heavenly traits, and the roughness of the earthly, which made them so desirable and so ready subjects of caricature.

"These humble ambassadors of Christ, and other pious relatives, often visited Mr. Miller's house at Poultney; and, although he received them with affection and respect, and entertained them in the most generous manner, he was in the habit of imitating, with the most ludicrous gravity, their words, tones of voice, gestures, fervency, and even the grief they might manifest for such as himself, to afford a kind of entertainment for his skeptical associates, which they seemed to enjoy with a peculiar relish.

"Little did he then think, that he was measuring to these faithful men what was to be measured to him again, pressed down, shaken together, and running over. And probably it was not known to him, that these praying men had already expressed the hope -almost a prophecy-that their prayers would be answered, and that he would some day be engaged in perpetuating the work

they were endeavoring to advance. "There was more than one heart that was almost inconsolably afflicted by this conduct of Mr. Miller. His mother knew of it, and it was as the bitterness of death to her. Some of his pious sisters witnessed, with tears, his improprieties. And when his mother spoke of the affliction to her father Phelps, he would console her by saying, 'Don't afflict yourself too deeply about William. There is something for him to do yet in the cause of God !'

"Many were the prayers that ascended in his behalf; and some of those who were the most deeply interested for him would pass away before their prayers would be an-swered. But the great lessons of longsuffering, of faithfulness, and of the power to deliver out of the most artful snare of the adversary, would be the more magnified, on the part of God; the praying, who were yet alive, would hail the answer with greater joy, and the delivered one would be the better prepared to take others, in the same fearful condition, by the hand, and lead them to Him who came to seek and save the lost!

William Miller received a captain's commission, and entered the army in 1812. His biographer gives more than thirty pages relative to his military life, in which those whose hearts are fired by reading of victories gained by the use of carnal weapons, can see much to admire in him as a patriotic soldier. But as our principal ob ject is to bring him before the prejudiced public as an intelligent Bible Christian, a bold soldier of Jesus Christ, and an able and sound expositor of the word of life, we pass over his military career, giving only one incident, which will be of interest to the Christian reader. "There were a few men in the 30th regiment of infantry who were known as men of prayer, and undoubted piety. And an incident in their history which Mr. Miller has often spoken of with great interest, should be mentioned. One of these men, if memory has not failed me in the case, was Sergeant Willey. His tent was occasionally used for the purpose of holding a prayer meeting. On one of these occasions, when Mr. Miller was 'the officer for the day,' he saw a light in this tent, and, wishing to know what was going on, as his duty required, he drew near, and heard the voice of prayer. He said nothing at the time; but the next day, on recollecting it, he thought it was a good opportunity to try the sergeant's piety, and indulge his own relish for a joke, by calling Sergeant Willey to account for having his tent occupied by a gambling party the night before. When the sergeant appeared, Captain Miller affected great seriousness, and spoke in a tone

bordering on severity, as follows :-- 'You know, Sergeant Willey, that it is contrary to the army regulations to have any gambling in the tents at night. And I was very sorry to see your tent lit up for that pur-pose, last night. We cannot have any gambling at such times. You must put a stop to it at once. I hope I shall not have to speak to you again about it !'

"The poor sergeant stood thunderstruck, for a moment, to hear such an imputation cast on him and his associates. And then, hardly daring to look up, he replied, with the most touching simplicity, and in a manner which showed that he was alike unwilling to suffer the scandal of entertaining gamblers, or to make a parade of his devotions, 'We were not gambling, sir !'

"Captain Miller was touched with his appearance. But, still affecting greater severity than at first, being determined to press him to a confession, he said to the sergeant, 'Yes, you were gambling! And it won't do ! What else could you have your tent lighted up for, all the evening, if your were not gambling?'

"Sergeant Willey now felt himself under the necessity of being a little more explicit, and answered, in a manner deeply expressive of his grief and innocence, 'We were praying, sir.

"Captain Miller, by this time, was almost in tears; and indicating, by a motion of his hand, that he was satisfied, and that the praying sergeant might withdraw, he continued alone for some time, sensibly affected by the courage manifested by these Christians in that ungodly camp, by the becoming deportment of their representative under such a serious scandal, and by the doubtful course he had taken in reference to them.

" The watchful Providence which guarded him in the hour of deadly peril; the longsuffering which spared him while neglecting the talents bestowed, or misusing them in rebellion against the Giver; and that wisdom and grace which overruled all the dangers experienced, and the derelictions practiced, as in many other persons of distinguished usefulness, demand our hearty adoration.'

FAITH.

FAITH lifts the cloud that vails our mortal sight, And bids us look beyond this land of tears, This weary pilgrimage of pain and wee, E'en to the peaceful realms of paradise. And as we upward gaze with faith's clear eye, We feel upon our brows the cooling breeze; We bask in fields of living green, beside The crystal stream that flows by life's fair tree. Sweet strains of music fall upon the ear, And waken in our bearts a glad response, And earthly cares and sorrows fade away Before the glorious antepast of Heaven. Less cruel seem the thorns that pierce our feet, And lighter are the burdens that we bear; Gladly we bow beneath the cross, and walk The straight and narrow way that leads to God, Cheering our hearts with songs of holy joy. Christian, arise, and gird thine armor on, Let faith thy gaiding pole-star be, put thou Thy trust in God, and in his living word, And safely thou shalt ride above the flood, The tempest, and the storm, and when at last Life's battles all are o'er, and victory Is thine, serenely then thy bark shall glide Into the haven of eternal rest.

GETTIE W. DAVIS. Battle Creek, Mich.

A YEAR OF EVENTS.

A GLANCE AT 1872.

Some of its Tragedies, Disasters, Results, and Sensations.

[From the Boston Herald of Dec, 30, 1872.] NEVER, perhaps, in the history of the world has any year witnessed so much which has a peculiar interest to the general reader as that which is now olosing. There have been numerous and appalling disasters by fire, flood and wind, attempted assassinations of crowned heads, masacres innumerable, political revolutions, fierce agitations of questions of social re-form, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and in every field in which the newspaper seeks to become the chronicle of the day, from the depths of degradation and depravity to the pinnacle of sublime thought and morality, from the inception of gigantic enterprises to the wreck of fortunes in an hour, come scores of events which bear the impress of sensation and have startled by their suddenness the reader as well as those engaged in perpetuating their history, In the accompanying glance at the events of the year we do not pretend to give an exhaustive review, but only to call the reader's attention to a summary of the leading events in the briefest manner possible :---

Our Local History

is replete with incidents of sensational character, among which, scattered throughout the year, is a succession of

DEEDS OF BLOOD.

The first of these (happening before the year be-gan, but not entering the calendar published in the HERALD at the close of 1871) was on

Dec. 25. The murder of Patrick Sullivan in Hay-market square by Chas. A. Hobbs.

Dec. 31. Attempted wife murder in South Boston, by Michael McCarty. Jan. 20. John McLane fatally stabbed in a sea-man's quarrel on board the steamer Tiber at East Boston, by Samuel Hanson. Feb. 17. Murder of Charles F. Storer in Chelsea

by Azro B. Bartholomew, on account of a woman.

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Jan. 26. Geo. Botts hanged for the mnrder of

Eeb. 6. Attempted assasination of President

Feb. 29. Attempted assasination of Qneen Victo-

April 22. Miners' strike and riot in Ostran, Ger-

May 4. Fight between troops and ontlaws in

many; several buildings destroyed, 50 persons serionsly injured and several killed.

Arkansas; eleven persons killed. May 12 to 15. Miners' eight-hour strike and riot

at the Calnmet and Hecla mines in Michigan; 2000

men engaged; military called ont to quell the dis-

Queen of Spain, by five men who fired npon their

July 22. Strike and riot of mill workmen in Wil-

Jumsport, Pa., lasting several days; militia called out; shooting in the streets; one or two killed. July 29. War of races in Savannah; women and

children in street cars assailed and injured by ne-

gaged; many fatalities. Ang. 17. Tng Helen Brooke and a trading boat

which she had in tow on the Mississippi plundered by thieves, and the proprietors, crew and their fam-

Ang. 15 to 23. Religions riot in Belfast, Ireland,

Aug. 27. A Government train attacked by Indians

Ang. 30. Culmination of the Pope county, Ark.,

troubles; the Connty Clerk and a Justice of the Peace killed by a mob; a season of disquiet ensues,

Sept 6. News of the coolie horror on board the French ship Jacques; 65 die on the passage; seve-

Oct. 4. Twenty-three Camanches killed in a fight

Nov. 18. Ambrose F. O'Neill mnrdered by J. C.

Dec. 30. News of the Florida matters; the steamer

fired into and laid to nnder the gnns of the Spanish

man-of-war, Vasco Nnez de Balboa. Jan. 22. Another revolution reported in San Do-

mingo, against Baez, headed by Piemental, which

is finally snppressed. Jan. 24. The proposition to confiscate the prop-

erty of Napoleon made in the French Assembly and

Feb. 25. Publication of the report of the Bribery Committee of the Kansas Legislature, showing gross corruption in the election of Senator Pomeroy and on

March 11. Ejectment of Jay Gonld from the pres-

the Erie Company of \$9,000,000 worth of property

others, 700 being implicated. May 1 to 29. Session of the Methodist General

Conference at Brooklyn, N. Y.; lay delegates admit-

Ang. 8. Seiznre of the Chban privateer Pioneer at

Nov. 22. Culmination of the corner in North-west-

Besides these we have had enacted the farce of in-

vestigating the alleged frands in the New York Cus-tom Honse, and the whitewashed report thereon;

the famous sales of arms investigation in Congres-

sional Committee, resulting in nothing; the settle-ment of the San Juan boundary question, favorable

to the United States, by reference to Emperor Wil-

liam; and the final and peaceful settlement by arbi-tration of the Alabama Claims, by the Geneva Con-

ference, during whose sittings there was so much de-

nunciation of the claim for consequential damages on the part of America by the British Parliament and

press, that they were withdrawn by the United States; the agitation of the question of civil service reform, with small results thus far; as well as the

consideration and disposal of some other questions of

ern common stock, and a general panic in financial

Jnne 8. First news of Livingstone's safety.

Newport, R. I., by the U. S. cutter Mocasson.

received with derision.

ted for the first time.

circles in New York.

the part of his opponent, Clark.

EVENTS, SENSATIONAL AND OTHERWISE.

and martial law is declared Sept. 7.

near Carson City, Colorado, fifteen persons butch-

Aug. 5. Election riot in Quebec; thousands en-

groes who were not permitted to ride.

Attempted assasination of the King and

"Pet" Halstead, who was well known in Boston.

ria by Alfred O'Connor, a Fenian.

Thiers at Paris.

tnrbance.

carriage.

by fire.

ered.

Jnly 18.

April 17. Fatal stabbing of George Thornton by Bernard McCarty, on Prospect street. Mnrder of Peter Kenney by his brother May 2

in-law, Richard Keefe, in Sonth Boston. July 16. Death of Mrs. Barrien on Merrimac street for which her husband Amphilogne, was tried for

mnrder and acquitted. Ang. 6. The Emma Hackett mystery; an unknown woman jumps overboard from the Old Colony Rail-

road wharf, and before she dies at the City Hospital, gives the above name, and search for her identity fails.

Ang. 17. James McElhaney mnrders his wife at the Highlands. Sept. 19. Arrest of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy who

for two years had tortnred in ont-of-the-way places yonnger companions.

Oct. 6. Michael Glynn kills, with a blow of his fist, a friend named Thomas Carley at the Sonth End Oct. 13. Mr. Charles Lane, a well known merchant, shot and killed in his own doorway by an nn-

known man. Oct. 19. Frank Clifford stabbed and killed on North street by Abiather Grant; Thomas Hamsen killed with a chisel by a fellow-workmen, Stephen Foley, in Cambridgeport; marderons assault by Charles Canningham on James Jordan in Sonth Boston, on account of Chuningham's wife.

Oct. 22. Fiendish attack noon his wife, while asleep, by John Curley, with a hatchet. Nov. 2. Timothy Deasy stabbed and killed on Cambridge street by Manrice Lomasney.

Nov. 6. Discovery in Charles river of the mntilated remains of Abijah Ellis, who was mnrdered the night before in the stable of Leavitt Alley, at the Highlands, for which Alley is now awaiting trial. Dec. 13. Aaron Wood, the hermit, mnrdered at Sonth Acton.

FIRES.

First in mind, bnt not in date, was the terrible disaster of Nov. 9, in which 65 acres, covered with the finest class of buildings in Boston, were burned over, entailing a loss in buildings and merchandise of nearly a hundred millions, driving hundreds of our merchants out of business and scores into poverty, taking employment from more than 20,000 people, whose sole sonrce of income was the salary they earned, wrecking insnrance companies and bankrnpting bnsiness men in every department, and, more terrible than all, cansing the death of more than a score of persons, most of them firemen and others engaged in Besides the endeavor to save the property of others. this fire, which was supplemented next night by gas explosions and rekindlings, there have been other conflagrations which, bnt for this great one, would have been classed as disastrons, among which are

with Daniel Webster Appleton in one of the cells at the time.

Burning of the Continental Sugar Refinery Jnly 7. at South Boston; loss, 175 000. July 29. Destruction of Chester Guild's tannery

at Charlestown; loss, \$85,000; 125 persons thrown ont of employment.

Ang. 19. Great fire at the corner of Pearl and High streets.

Sept. 26. The Congress street fire; loss, \$100,000 Oct. 22. S. S. Houghton's store in the Pavilion, on Tremont street, destroyed : loss, \$250,000.

Nov. 18. The fire in State Street Block, loss. \$200,000.

Nov. 20. The fire in Rand and Avery's printing honse on Cornhill; loss, \$200,000.

Dec. 22. Fire on Washington street and Temple place; loss, \$150.000 or more.

Dec. 26. Burning of the new Small-Pox Hospital, jnst being completed.

Dec. 27. Burning of Philadelphia Steamship Company's sheds on Long wharf; loss, abont \$100,000.

THE ELEMENTS.

The year has been notable for storms of every description ; principle among those in Boston were the following:

Feb. 4. Great snow-storm in Boston and throughont New England, blockading railroads and impeding travel.

Jnne 5. Heavy gale and great fall of rain. Yacht fleets ashore, and vessels wrecked on the coast and several lives lost.

July 4. and Ang. 23. Terrible thunder squalls; mach damage hy rain and lightning in Boston and thronghont New England.

Dec. 25 and 26. Intense cold and great fall of snow, blockading all the railroads and effectually stopping travel out of the city for honrs.

OTHER MATTERS.

Jan. 23. Mntiny of the crew of the bark Warren Hallet in Boston harbor.

Jan. 30 Bursting of Brock's Commercial Agency; a bnndred clerks left without wages or employer. May 7. The farce of towns voting on the question

ered of over 65,000, listening to the music of a thousand instruments and nearly 20,000 chorns sing-The foreign bands were present, the National Marine Band from Washington aided in the general musical clamor. Stranss and his waltz attracted, eminent vocalists sang their best, the operatic cho rns and the bonquet of artists gave beantiful selec-tions. For all this the Jubilee was a financial failnre, and the gnarantee subscribers had to make np a large deficiency. The festival had many successes in other directions, however, and will make the memory of its projector green for a long time.

EVENTS ELSEWHERE.

The history of the world is replete with so many incidents of a specially interesting character that we can hardly draw the boundary as to importance in entting down the list to such proportions as our space will allow. However, the war of the elements, dis-asters by sea and land, seem to be so numerons that we place the most prominent of them first in order :---

DISASTERS ON LAND AND SEA.

Jan. 11. Colliery explosions in Wales; many miners killed.

Jan. 12. Powder honse explosion at Dix Island, Me.; several persons killed.

Jan. 18. Explosion in a cartridge factory in Greenwich, Eng.; large nnmbers of girls bnrned to death.

Jan. 23. The news arrives of the horror on the steamer Nada, bonnd to Alexandria, Egypt; 35 per-sens swept overboard during a gale and drowned.

Dec. 22, 1871. Steamer America, rnnning between Rio and Montevideo, burned at sea, and 87 lives lost. Jan. 24. Great storm in England; the House of Parliament damaged by the wind.

Jan 23. A snow blockade, continning for several days, begins on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Thronghont the latter part of Jannary there was

great suffering and loss of life on the Western plains on account of the cold weather. March 4 to 10. Saow blockade between Bangor

and Halifax; drifts from 15 to 18 feet deep. March 4. Loss of ship Great Republic during a

gale on the passage from Rio to St. John, N. B.; crew saved. March 26. Earthquake in California, Nevada, and

Arizona; much damage to property; a whole valley moved several feet; from 30 to 50 persons killed and hnudreds injured.

April 6. A large portion of Antioch, in Syria, destroyed by an earthquake; 1500 lives reported lost. April 8. Great rain-storm in the Sonth-west; land slides nnmerons, bridges swept away, railroads

flooded, towns snbmerged, and other damage done. April 11. The steamer Oceanns, rnnning on the Mississippi, bursts her boiler, takes fire, and is destroyed; some 80 lives lost. Boiler explosion on the tug Davenport, in New York harbor; 6 killed. Ice freshet in the Merrimac river, N. H.; several bridges demolished.

During April a terrible eruption of Vesnvins occnrred.

May 17. Loss of the steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston, off the Irish coast; passengers and crew saved. Great rain in Kansas; towns snbmerged

and railroads badly washed. M y 23. Wreck of the steamer Baltimore, of the North German line, by a collision; passengers and

crew saved. May 27. Boiler explosion on the tng Epsilore, in

New York harbor; eight persons killed. Jnne 21. Boiler explosion at Colnmbns, O.; scores killed and wonnded.

July 9. Explosion in a flonr mill at Glascow; eleven persons burned to death. July 11 Earthquake on Long Island.

During July disastrons floods occurred in Brazil, in which buildings were undermined, churches destroyed, animals and persons drowned, and snffering

and privations ensued to a terrible degree. Aug 26. Tornado in Illinois; immense loss by the destruction of bnildings and crops.

Ang. 30. Steamer Metis snuk off Watch Hill, R. I., by a collision, amid scenes of horror; many lives lost.

Aug. 15. Steamer Bienville, from New York for Aspinwall, bnrned at sea; 34 lives lost.

Aug. 24. Bnrning of the steamship America at Nagasaki, Japan; 19 lives lost. Sept. 2. Freight steamer Nevada burned on Long

Island Sonnd : crew saved. Sept. 7. A steamer explodes her boiler on Mag-

dalene river; eight killed. Sept. 13. Steamer Guatamala lost on the Mexican

coast; 23 persons perish.

Sept. 25. Loss of ship Nazarene and all on board, off the English coast.

Sept 28. Great storm through the entire western conntry; crops, bnildings, vessels, and lives, destroyed.

Oct. 7. Explosion in a coal mine at Morley, Eng.; over 40 persons killed.

Oct. 11. Eight persons killed by the fall of a building in Lonisville. A Stanman Lag dn Balla foundang on Lal Oct.

300 persons precipitated to the cellar, 14 killed and in the streets of Brooklyn: one of the murderers, a 30 injnred. Immense snow slide near Central City, young man named Higgins, arrested Sept. 27. Utah; ten teamsters bnried alive, of which six were recovered.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

This has been a year of fires, and taking the Chicago fire ont of the list of last year, and the Boston fire from this, the last twelve months have seen more destruction by the fiery element than 1871, even, did. Among the great conflagrations in other places were the following:----

Feb. 15. Great fire in Toronto; 12 firms bnrned ont; loss to stock and bnildings, \$500,000. March 4. A fire in Philadelphia destroys \$1,000,

000 worth of property.

March 7. Several steamers bnrned at Cincinnati; loss, \$250,000. March 21. Car works at Jeffersonville, Ind, bnrned; loss, \$400,000. April 14. Thirty-five bnildings in Ayer, Mass,

destroyed; loss, \$200,000.

May 19. Jayne's bnilding, and others in Philadel-phia bnrned; loss, \$750,000.

May 15 to 20. Immense forest fires in New York. New Jersey, and Pennsylvania: villages, mills and camps among the property destroyed.

July 12. Five hotels and many other buildings in Alpena, Mich., bnrned; loss, \$200,000; several lives lost.

July 24. Great fire in the Erie Railroad machine shops at Jersey City; 500 men thrown ont of employ-ment; several killed; loss, \$200,000. ilies mnrdered. consequent upon a Catholic celebration of the re-peal of the party processions act; the military called out, martial law proclaimed, several street fights, many persons killed, and buildings destroyed

July 25. Burning of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Westchester conniy, N. Y.; loss, \$250,000. July 29. Large sngar-honse in New York burned 150 men thrown ont of work; loss, \$300,000. Great

fire at Hunter's Point, N. Y.; a large oil refinery and other buildings and several vessels burned; loss estimated at millions; several fatalities.

Jnly 30. Fire at Jefferson, Texas; loss, \$150,000; 20 fatalities.

Ang. 1. Bnrning of the Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass.; loss, \$150,000. Sept. 25. The Ohio Lnnatic Asylnm at Newbnrg

bnrned; loss, \$350,000; several persons burned to death.

Oct. 2. Destruction of the Escurial Monastery, in Spain, sometimes termed the eighth wonder of the world.

ral were killed during a mutiny. Sept. 21. The Patenburg, N. J., riot, between negroes and Irish; four persons killed. Oct. 3. An immense amount of cotton reported bnrned at Bayland, Texas.

Oct. 4. Conflagration in Patterson, N. J.; loss. \$400,000

with U. S. troops on the Plains. Oct. 25. Georgiana Lovering, a yonng girl ont-raged and killed at Northwood, N. H., by Franklin B. Oct. 13. The Town of Newtown, Cal., nearly de-Evans. stroyed by fire. Oct 18 to 20. Terrible prairie fires and great loss King in New York.

of crops near Omaha. Nov. 21. Mnch of the village of Galva, Ill., de-stroyed by fire; loss, \$500.000.

Dec. 11. Fire in the Fifth Avenne [Hotel, New

York; loss, \$100,000; 23 fatalities. Dec. 23. Several business blocks in Portland, Or

egon, destroyed; loss, \$500,000; several fireman injured and one or two killed.

Dec. 23. A dozen buildings barned at Helena, rk. Fire at Canaan, N. H.; loss, 50,000. Dec. 24. Destruction of Barnnm's Museum and

adjoining buildings in New York; loss, \$500,000. Fourteen buildings burned in Fontania, Kansas. Twelve buildings burned in Elmira, N. Y.: loss, \$50 000. An entire block on Center street, N.Y., bnrned loss, \$350,000.

Dec. 26. Destructive fire on Franklin street, N. idency of the Erie Railroad, which results on Dec. 19, in the surrender by Gould to President Watson of Y ; loss, \$200,000. Fire in Carbondale, Ill. ; loss, \$75.000. Fire in St. Louis; loss, \$185,000. belonging to the road. April 1. A report (snggestive of the day) of stn-pendnons frands, amounting to \$160,000,000, npon the Government by revenue officers, distillers and Dec. 27. Destruction of the Berkshire Print works

at North Adams; 200 persons thrown ont of work

loss, \$150,000. Car shops bnrned at Adrian, Mich.

150 men thrown ont of employment; loss, \$75,000

NECROLOGY.

From every calling of life-in literature, science.

art, religion, statesmanship, war, etc.-death has taken prominent men, whose history is no small part

of that of the present age. Among the most noted of these we find the names of Horace Greeley and James

Gordon Bennett, whose monnments are the newspa

pers they have founded; Major-General George G.

Mead, Major-General Halleck, and General Anderson

of the U.S. Army, General Ewell of the Confederate

Army, and General Wm. Schouler, whose name was

so largely identified with Massachnsets' history in the

war; Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts; Rev. Dr. Sea-

bnry, Rev. Norman McLeod, Rev. Frederick Denni-

son Manrice, Bishop Terrett of Edinburgh, ex-Bishop Sharp of St. Asaph, Wales, and Dean Jeremie of Lin-

coln, from the pulpit; U. S. Senators Garrett Davis

of Kentneky and Peter G. VanWinkle of West Vir

ginia; ex-Senators Grimes of Ohio and Walker of

Wisconsin; ex-Postmaster-General A. G. Randall;

ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward; Thomas Sully and John F. Kensett, the eminent ar-

tists: Edwin Forrest, the pre-eminent tragedian, and

of allowing ale to be sold. May 10. End of the cooper's strike, which had been in progress several days, by the emyloyers' ac-ceding to the demands of the workmen.

Aug. 1. Visit of the Japanese Emhassy to Boston.

Oct. 22. The accident on the Eastern Railroad at Seabrook; two persons killed and several wonnded.

Oct. 20. Sndden appearance of the horse disease in Boston, lasting several weeks, and almost paralyzing business

Oct. 23. Gilmore's benefit and ball, the last public performance in the Coliseum.

Oct. 30. Great torch-light procession nnder the auspices of the Republican party.

THE PEACE JUBILEE

One of the events which will be long remembered in control of which which which the fistory of Boston is the "World's Peace Jnhilee," which begun on the 17th of Jnne and closed on the 4th of Jnly. As early as Jnne 20 of the previous year the matter began to be publicly talked of, Mr. P. S. Gilmore, its projector, then making the annuncement of his intentions at a then making the announcement of his intentions at a session of the National Musical Congress at Music Hall. Subsequent to this he obtained the indorsement of President Grant, went abroad and secured the promise of co-operation of foreign talent, came home and stariled the public by his announcement that celebrated regimental bands from France, England, and Germany, would appear. Impressing public-spirited men of affluence and prominence with the trnth of his statements and the feasibility of his project, they aided him with gnarantees of money, devoted their time to the perfection of plans, and sncceeded-after the wind had blown down the first great arch of the originally planned building and thus changing from necessity the plan of architecture---in erecting the immense Colisenm and inaugurating the festival. On three different occasions there was an andience gath- l

Michigan: five lives lost.

Oct. 22. Steamer Missonri, from New York for

Havanna, bnrned; 80 lives lost. Dnring October the river Po, in Italy, overflows its banks; 40,000 persons are rendered homeless, the damage to property is immense, towns are entirely submerged, while dead cattle and wrecks of bnildings Strew the land. Abont' Nov. 14th, 80 vessels were wrecked on the

coast of Pomerania in a gale, and there was also great loss of life and property on the land.

Nov. 16. Six women killed by the fall of a scaffolding in Jackson, Mich.

Nov. 22 to Dec. 18 Terrible gales on the English coast; many vessels wrecked and scores of lives lost. Dec. 1. Great gale and storm at St. Johns, N. B.;

wrecks and loss of life, bnildings blown down, and railroads submerged by the waves.

Dec. 4. Wreck of steamer Cresswell, from Fal-month to Cork; 21 passengers lost.

Dec. 22. Eight coal miners suffocated by an ex-

plosion at Silverdale, Eng. Dec. 12. News of the loss of the emigrant ship Franklin, from Hambnrg; 80 emigrants lost. Boiler explosion at Black river, Md.; several persons killed. Dec. 21. Explosion of a powder mill near San Francisco; several workmen killed.

Dec. 24. Loss of the steamer Germany off the coast of France; thirty persons perish.

Dec. 24 to 26. Most intense cold for fifteen years accompanied by gales and heavy fall of snow; thermometer from 8 to 50 below zero thronghont New England; ice gorges and destruction of steamers in the Mississippi and Ohio; snow blockades throughout the north, with trains stnck everywhere, entailing suffering to passengers and railroad employes; shipwrecks and loss of life.

Dec. 26. Fall of a chnrch floor in Newberry, Pa.;

Robert H. Craig, who was no less popular in his line of stage representations; President Juarez of Mexico. Kamehameha V., King of the Sandwich Islands, Carl XV., King of Sweden, and Jose Balta, President of Pern; Prof. Samnel F. B. Morse, one of the most prominent of the promoters of telegraphy; Lowell Mason, the eminent musician; Charles Lever, T. Buchanan Read, George Catlin, George P. Pntnam, Mrs. James Parton (Fanny Fern), and E. A. Pollard, from the field of Literature; Professors James Hadley and Francis Lieber, both eminent and world-renowned scholars; ex Congressmen Charles Naylor of Pennsylvania, who was active as a captain in the war with Mexico; Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India Joseph Mazzini, the Italian patriot; the Dake of Persigny; Sir Henry Bulwer, Lord Lonsdale, and the Dnke of Bedford.

RIOTS ASSASINATIONS AND MASSACRES.

Deeds of lawlessness, individual crimes and the work of mohs have been terribly frequent; revenge and the usnrpation of law and order seeming to actnate the heats of men more than ever before, but this may be on account of their recent date and the freshness of their memory. Among these the details of which will be most readily bronght to mind by the

the jail a negro nuder arrest for rape on a little white girl; rioting continued for several days, the militia were called ont and two men were killed.

Jan. 2. The Windsor Locks, Conn., tragedy, Timothy Billings and wife, keepers of a brothel, and Julia Hayes, an inmate, horribly mutilated and murdered.

Jan. 6. James Fisk, Jr., shot and killed by E. S Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel, N. Y., Stokes now on trial for the second time.

Jan. 24. Prof. Panormo mysterionsly murdered onr living in it.

national or international importance, among which is the pending one concerning the Credit Mobilier of America, concerning which Congressmen are striving through a private investigation to create a public im-pression that they were not bribed by gifts of its stock to vote in favor of the legislation asked for it.

During the year there has been a vast amount of agitation of the labor problem. Conventions have resolved, leagnes have talked, societies have striven, and many of the trades have inaughrated strikes. In May, strikes became popular, the demand of the workmen being a recognition of the eight-hour prin-ciple. This began in New York, where some 20,000 * or more were out at one time, and extended to some degree throughout the country, the demonstrations being most prominent at Boston, Pittsburg, Pa., and Providence, R. I. During the excitement the General Government aided the movement by declaring that all labor on Government works should be on the basis of eight honrs a day, whether done directly for the Government or for Government contractors. The labor question has also received considerable attention, and has been the canse of several riots and strikes in the Old World, particularly in Anstria, Germany, France and Denmark.

(Continued on Page 55.)

THE Christian whose piety is deep toned, and whose spiritnal conceptions are clear, looks over the world and exclaims, "How much there is here that I do not want ! I have what is far better. My name is in Heaven."-Dr. Tyng.

TRUE glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for

The Review and Herald.

"Sanctify them through Thy truth; Thy word is truth." BATTLE CREEK, MICH., THIRD-DAY, JAN. 28, 1873. ELD. JAMES WHITE, " J. N. ANDREWS, " J. H WAGGONER, URIAH SMITH, . . . RESIDENT EDITOR.

The Claims of Philosophy.

AFTER the Bible, what next? When the word of God pronounces upon a question, what further evidence is needed to sustain the position, or what evidence is strong enough to break its decision? What can human reason, science, and philosophy, do for a theory upon which the Scriptures have written, "Ichabod"?

We have in previous articles examined the teaching of the Bible on the whole subject of man's creation, nature, death, intermediate state, and final doom. We have found that man was not created absolutely mortal or immortal, but relatively both: immortality was within his reach, and mortality lay as a danger in his path. He sinned and became absolutely mortal. Then death becomes an unconscious sleep in the grave, and his destiny beyond the tomb, if he does not secure through Christ, eternal life, is an utter loss of existence. But there are some who think that reason, science, and philosophy, are sufficient to disprove these conclusions; or, at least, that they are so strong that the Bible record must be made to harmonize with the claims drawn from these sources. But they forget that much that we call reason is in the sight of God "foolishness," that there is a philosophy which the Bible pronounces "vain," and some kinds of science which it says are "falsely so called."

We are willing to grant philosophy the privilege of trying to substantiate its claims. It may boast like Goliah, but it will be found weaker than Belshazzar before the handwriting on the wall.

It is claimed that the soul is immaterial, and cannot therefore be destroyed; and hence must be immortal. Luther Lee says :---

"If God himself has made the soul immaterial, he cannot destroy it by bringing material agents to act upon it."

This claim is good if whatever is indestructible is immortal. But this is a manifest error. The elements of the human body are indestructible, but the body is not therefore immortal. It is subject to change, death, and decay. But if it is claimed that the soul, being immaterial, is without elements, then perhaps it might follow that it is indestructible; for that which is nothing can never be made less than nothing.

But if the soul of man, being immaterial, is thus proved to be immortal, what shall we say of the souls of the lower orders of animals? for they manifest the phenomena of mind as well as men. 'i hey remember, fear, imagine, com pare, manifest gratitude, anger, sorrow, desire, &c. Bishop Warburton says:---

"I think it may be strictly demonstrated that man has an immaterial soul; but then, the same arguments which prove that, prove likewise, that the souls of all living animals are immaterial."

Whoever, therefore, affirms the immortality of man from the immateriality of his soul, is bound to affirm the same, not only of the nobler nimals, but also of all the lower orders of the brute creation. Here, believers in natural immortality are crushed beneath the weight of their own arguments. If it be said that God can, if he choose, blot from existence the immaterial soul of the beetle and the titmouse, we reply, so can he that of man; and then its immortality is at an end, and the whole argument is abandoned. "Matter cannot think." This is the fundamental proposition on which the airy phantom of the immortality of the soul relies for its support. Since man does think, and matter cannot think, the mind or soul must be immaterial and immortal. It is one thing to make such an assertion; it is quite another thing to prove it; and the proof lies not within the power of man. That mind like electricity may be a property of matter, or result from material causes, Sidney Smith, in his Principles of Phrenology, 1838, very clearly states as follows :----'The existence of matter must be conceded, in an argument which has for its object the proof that there is something besides, and when that is admitted, the proof rests with the skeptic, who conceives that the intervention of some other principle is necessary to account for the phenomena presented to our experience. The hidden

qualities of this substance must be detected, and its whole attributes known, before we can be warranted in assuming the existence of something else as necessary to the production of what is presented to our consciousness. And when such a principle as that of galvanism or electricity, confess edly a property of matter, can be present in or absent from a body, attract, repel, and move, without adding to or substracting from the weight, heat, size, color, or any other quality of a cor puscle, it will require some better species of logic than any hitherto presented to establish the impossibility of mind being a certain form, quality, or accessory of matter, inherent in and never separated from it. We do not argue thus because we are confident that there exists nothing but matter; for, in truth our feeling is that the question is involved in too much mystery to entitle us to speak with the boldness of settled conviction on either side. But we assume this position, because we think the burden of proof fails on the spiritualists, and that they have not established the necessity of inferring the existence of another entity besides matter to account for all the phenomena of mind, by having failed to exhaust all the possible qualities or probable capacities of that substance which they labor so

assiduously to degrade and despise. "But while they have altogether failed to establish this necessity, whereon depends their entire proposition, they have recourse to the usual expedients of unsuccessful logicians, by exciting the ignorant prejudices of bigotry and intolerance, against all that is dignified with the name of dispassionate philosophy.

"The truth is, it is time that all this fudge and cant about the doctrine of materialism, which affects the theory of immortality in no shape whatever—as the God who appointed the end could as easily ordain that the means might be either through the medium of matter cr spirit—should be fairly put down by men of common sense and metaphysical discrimination."

On the same point Mr. W. G. Mozcrieff says :---

"Often do we hear the words, 'matter cannot think,' and the trumpet of orthodoxy summons us to attend.

In our simplicity we have been led to reason thus: Matter cannot think-God made man of the dust of the ground-then of course man cannot think ! He may grow like a palm tree, but can reason no more than it. Now this argumenta. tion seems really valid, and yet every human being in his senses laughs it to scorn. I do think is the protest of each child of humanity. Then if you do, we respond, in your case, matter mustperform the function of reflection and kindred operations. More than living organization you are not, and if you declare living organized matter incapable of thought, we are bound to infer that you have no thought at all. Accepting your premises, we must hand you the conclusion. The logic is good, but we are generous enough to allow that we cannot subscribe to it. It has often occurred to us as a fair procedure, just for the sake of bringing orthodoxy to a stand, to assert that spirit cannot think; of course, we are only re ferring to created beings, on this occasion. We have often tried to understand the popular idea of a spirit; and we must confess that it defies our apprehension. It is something, nothing; a substance, an essence; everything by turns. and nothing long. To believe that such a pro duction could evolve thought, is an inordinate demand on human credulity. How the expedi ent was resorted to we cannot tell: was it because thought is invisible, that this invisible parent was sought for it? Then why not trace heat beyond the fire, perfume beyond the rose, attraction beyond the sun, and vitality beyond the branchy oak? Of all insane fancies, this popular idea of the human spirit is the most complete; we have no wish to give offense, but the truth must be spoken."

We arraign this theory also before the majesty of the brute creation. What about the immaterial minds of the lower animals? Does matter think in their cases? or have they also immortal souls? Dogs, horses, monkeys, elephants, &c., have been taught to perform different acts, imitate various movements, and even to dance the same tune over and over again, to accompanying strains of music: acts which involve the exercise of memory, will, reason, and judgment. The exercise of high mental powers is shown in the intelligence and sagacity of the horse and elephant, in the manifold cunning of the fox, in the beaver and bee, who construct their houses with such mechanical ingenuity, in the mules of the Andes which thread with so sure a foot, the gloomy gorges and craggy hights of the mountains, and in the dogs of St. Bernard, as they rescue benighted and half frozen travelers in the passes of the Alps. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, speaking of the sagacity of one of his dogs says :---

to do; and when once I made him understand a direction, he never mistock or forgot it. Well as I knew him, he often astonished me, for when hard pressed, in accomplishing the task which was set him, he had expedients of the moment, that bespoke a great share of the reasoning faculty"

John Locke, the distinguished writer on metaphysical questions, says :---

"Birds' learning of tunes, and the endeavors one may observe in them to hit the notes right, put it past doubt with me that they have perception, and retain ideas in their *memories*, and use them for patterns. It seems as evident to me that they [brutes] do reason as that they have sense."

Pritchard, On the Vital Principle, says :---

"Sensation is an attribute of the mind, and the possession of mind certainly extends as far as its phenomena. Whatever beings have conscious feeling, have, unless the preceding arguments amount to nothing, souls, or immaterial minds, distinct from the substance of which they appear to us to be composed. If all animals feel, all animals have souls."

H. H. Dobney, Future Punishment, p. 101, says :---

"While consciousness, reason, and the sense of right and wrong, are among the highest attributes of man, these in a degree are allowed to be possessed by some at least of the brute creation. Dr. Brown, according to his biographer, Dr. Welsh, 'believed that many of the lower animals have the sense of right and wrong; and that the metaphysical argument which proves the immortality of man, extends with equal force to the other orders of earthly existence.""

Similar views are attributed to Coleridge and Cudworth.

Dalton in his treatise on Human Physiology, p. 428, says :---

"The possession of this kind of intelligence and reasoning power, is not confined to the human species. We have already seen that there are many instinctive actions in man as well as in animals. It is no less true that, in the higher animals, there is often the same exercise of reasoning power as in man. The degree of this power is much less in them than in him, but its nature is the same. Whenever, in an animal, we see any action performed, with the evident intention of accomplishing a particular object, such an act is plainly the result of reasoning power, not essentially different from our own.

"The establishment of sentinels by gregarious animals to warn the herd of the approach of danger; the recollection of punishment inflicted, for a particular action, and the subsequent avoidance or concealment of that action; the teachability of many animals, and their capacity of forming new habits, or improving the old ones, are instances of the same kind of intellectual power, and are quite different from instinct, strictly speaking. It is this faculty which es pecially predominates over the other in the higher classes of animals, and which finally attains its maximum of development in the human species."

With these testimonies from such eminent witnesses, we leave the friends of the rational argument inextricably mixed up with the brute creation. The legitimate result of their theory is to confer immortality upon all orders of animated existence. We are sometimes accused of degrading man to the level of the brute. But if our friends of the other side elevate all brutes up to the level of man, how does that practically differ from what they accuse us of doing? The result is the same. If all come at last upon the same level, it matters not whether brutes come up or man goes down.

But our view is not open to this objection. While we deny that immortality is proved for either man or beast by any vital or mental powers which they may exhibit, our theory finds a superior position for man in his more refined mental and physical organization, whereby he becomes possessed of a higher mental and moral nature, and is the proper recipient of the hope of immortality.

repeated word for word in the New Testament. But such is not the case. Neither the first, second, third, nor fourth commandments, are anywhere repeated in the New Testament. A large reward is frequently offered to any one to find either of these there; but they are not to be found. They are not there. This is an important fact, as it shows that the New Testament does not propose to give a new code of laws, but simply refers to that already existing.

The other six commandments are quoted in the following passages in the New Testament: Matt. 5:21,27; 15:4; 19:18, 19; Mark 7: 10; 10:19; Luke 18:20; Rom. 7:7; 13: 9; Eph. 6:2,3; James 2:11. If, then, the Sabbath is not now obligatory because that commandment is not directly quoted in the New Testament, then also the first three are not now binding, and it is no sin to have other gods, worship images, or profane God's name! What a monstrous conclusion this theory drives its advocates to! So it always will be found that every argument framed against the Sabbath comes with equal force against other of the commandments.

But our opponents, yielding the point that there are several other of the ten commandments as well as the Sabbath, not quoted at all in the New Testament, next claim that there were nine of the ten commandments re-enacted in the New Testament, not indeed in the very words of the old law, but in substance the same. It is painfully amusing to see them try to find these commandments as thus re enacted. Here is the mode generally adopted. First commandment, 1 John 5:21: "Keep yourselves from idols." How plain! But stop! When was this written? Not till A. D. 90, or about sixty years after the resurrection. Here, then, were sixty years before the first commandment was re-enacted-sixty years in which there was no law against idulatry! If to evade this terrible conclusion, it is admitted that this passage is not the place and time where this commandment was re enacted, but only a quotation of it as already existing, then the whole point is given up. For thereby they admit that they have no record of the time when, or place where, this was re-enacted. It only shows that there was a law against idolatry, and this is simply a reference to it as previously existing. Here they are compelled to admit the whole truth, and come squarely upon our ground That commandment with the time and place of its enactment is nowhere to be found in the New Testament; but is found in the decalogue, Ex 20:3.

But it puzzles them very much to find the econd commandment reenacted in the New Testament. Matt. 22:37, is generally quoted as the nearest to the point-"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart." If a man loves God with all his heart, he will not worship any image. But try that a little fur-Would he have other gods? No. Then ther. Would this includes the first commandment. Would he profane God's name? Certainly not. he violate God's holy rest day? No. This then includes the fourth commandment as well as the first three, and so proves too much for our opponents.

But this language was spoken by Christ some time before his crucifixion, at which time they claim the old law was abolished. So they have a part of the law re-enacted before it is abolished! But the simple fact is, this is only a quotation by Christ from the Old Testament. The lawyer asked him which was the great commandment in "the law "-the law already existing, not a new law which Christ should give. In answer to this, Jesus quotes verbatim from Deut. 6:5, the great commandment, to love God with all the heart, and from Lev. 19:18, the second, to love your neighbor as yourself. If, therefore, the giving of these two great commandments was to supercede the decalogue, then it must have passed away in the days of Moses, в. с. 1500!

Look at the places where the other command-In Matt. 19 16-19, Jesus, in answer to the young man, quotes the fifth, sixth, seventh, eight, and ninth commandments just as found in the decalogue. This was no re-enactment of them; but simply a quotation from the law as already existing. This, too, was before they claimed the law abolished so that Christ re enacted these before he abolished them, if this be a re-giving of them ! So Paul, in Rom. 13:9, quotes five of the ten commandments. This also is seized on as a re enactment of those commandments. But were they reenacted both by Jesus and by Paul, and then again by James? Chap. 2: 8-12. Such a position is so manifestly absurd that it is strange how a candid man can for a moment maintain it. How much more easy and natural is the simple fact that both Christ and the apostles were only quoting from the law before given by the Father, than whom there could be no higher authority. On this point, then, we conclude that there is no evidence that any of the commandments were ever re-enacted in the New Testament. If it is claimed that nine are referred to while the fourth is not, this is false. The Sabbath is mentioned in the New Testament oftener than any other of the ten commandments, being not less than fifty-nine times in all. It is worthy of notice that in all these numerous references not one word is spoken as derogatory to the honor

^t He had never turned sheep in his life; but as soon as he discovered that it was his duty to do so, and that it obliged me, I can never forget with what anxiety and eagerness he *learned* his different evolutions; he would try every way. deliberately, till he found out what I wanted him

(To be Continued.)

Objections to the Sabbath Answered.

SECOND OBJECTION.

Nine of the ten commandments are brought over into the New Testament; but the Sabbath, or fourth commandment, is not.

Answer. This means that nine of the ten commandments are either repeated, re enacted, or referred to in the New Testament, while the fourth is not. We will examine each point. The ten commandments as given by God may, be found in Ex 20:1-17. I often meet with persons so ignorant of the Bible as not to know whether these are in the New Testament or not. With them an assertion that they are all there but the Sabbath, is received as the truth; and vantage of this, and to carry the impression that all the commandments except the Sabbath are

Mark 2:27, as a mercy to him, Matt. 12:7 He himself was its Lord, Mark 2:28, and care fully observed it all his life, being always found in the house of the Lord on that day. Luke 4: 16. He taught that it should be devoted to deeds of mercy and benevolence, Matt. 12:1-12, and instructed his disciples not to break it after his resurrection. Matt. 24:20. The holy women carefully kept it after his crucifixion. Luke 23 54-56. Thirty years after the resurrection, inspiration calls it "the Sabbath day," the same as it always had before. Acts 13:14. Paul often preached on that day and called it "the Sabbath day." Acts 13:27. The Gentiles kept it, and called it "the Sabbath day," and wished Paul to preach to them on that day, which he did. Acts 13:42-44 James, A. D. 51, in that first great Christian council at Jerusalem, calls it the "Sab-bath day." Acts 15:21. Paul and Timothy held a prayer-meeting on that day. Acts 16:13. John, A D. 96 calls it the Lord's day. Rev. 1: 10. Compare Ex. 20:8-11; Isa. 58:13; Mark 2:28

And, finally, nowhere in the New Testament is any license given for men to work on that day; it is not said that the blessing has been removed from it; it is not said that it is no longer to be kept; there is not a single instance where a Christian ever worked upon it; there was no dispute between the Jews and Christians about the Sabbath, showing that both kept the same day. In short, the Sabbath stands in the New Testament just where it stood in the Old.

Was circumcision abolished? How plainly it is said so. 1 Cor. 7; 19; Acts 15: 5, 24. Were sacrifices no longer to be offered? How ex pressly this is declared. Heb 10:1-9. Was the observance of meats, drinks, new moons, feasts, and yearly sabbaths no longer to be regarded? How unequivocally this is stated. Col. 2:14-18. But not so of God's holy Sabbath D. M. CANRIGHT. day.

. Sigourney, Iowa.

System.

In order to carry on business to any great extent successfully, it is highly necessary to have it done systematically.

This being the case in temporal matters, it must be emphatically so in things that pertain to the cause and work of the Lord inasmuch as the latter is of greater and more vital importance than the former.

If there was no evidence in the Bible that or der was requisite to carry forward the truth, it would seem that a thoughtful observer would come to that conclusion by noticing how the blessing of the Lord has attended the work of the third angel's message as system has of necessity connected itself with it.

My mind reverts to the time when the formation of the Publishing Association was being considered.

To many, that move appeared superfluous, and really like a lack of trust and confidence in God. But now look for a moment at the magnitude of the work at the present, and think of what it will be in the closing up of the message. Who can question for a moment that the move

was eminently in the order and providence of the Lord? Deprive that department of system now and see what a state of confusion would exist.

Following closely the formation of the Pub lisbing Association, came church organization, and with it the cry of Babylon-Seventh Day Adventists have fallen, they are becoming like the nominal churches, the call will yet be made,

Come out of her my people, &c., &c. But contrary to the expectations and predictions of such, church order has proved a success where it has been carried out.

Here has been a great failure in the N. Y and Pa. Conference. Although the system has proved itself good, yet if it is not propely con ducted, the object may not be reached. This, however, does not prove the plan bad.

I wish to call the attention of the brethren of the N. Y. and Pa. Conference to a few points where there has been an evident failure. First, in reference to Art. IV. Sec. 1, of the Consti-tution which provides that, "When any church or scattered brethren wish ministerial labor in their vicinity, their call shall be made to the Executive Committee." Where there is a fail ure in complying with the above requirement the following results may occur :-Ministers may be influenced to leave useful fields of labor at a time when they ought not and perhaps be called to do work for which they are not qualified, thus doing injury to the cause besides incurring a waste of time and means. As illustrative of some of the points named, I will refer to a case that came to my notice during the last Conference year. While one of the Conference Committee was in an adjoining county, a letter came to his notice requesting a minister to whom it was addressed to come to the vicinity of the writer and organize a church, &e. The opinion of the member of the committee being asked in regard to it by the minister, an indefinite reply was given which probably caused a delay in responding to the call. Later in the season the same member of the committee fell into company (in another part of the State) with a minister on his way to do the same work-having been summoned for that the temptations of his school associations that purpose by the same person. But in the mean- day; that they were having such a pleasant

some facts: Jesus says it was made for many time the Conference Committee had made arrangements with suitable persons to look after the interests of the cause in the place spoken of. It so turned out that when the true condition of things was ascertained, it was found to be a work of pulling down instead of building up. We do not charge the brother with intentional wrong; but it is evident that the mistake lay in not applying to the right source for help.

Again, the last clause of Sect. 4, Art. II, provides that the Executive Committee "shall exercise a general watch-care over all matters pertaining to the interest of the cause within the bounds of the Conference."

In view of the light that has been given in regard to ministerial labor in the churches in this Conference, I am pained to learn that some of our ministers (not all I am pleased to state) and even licentiates have gone contrary to it. And in view of the responsibility that rests upon me as one of the Executive Committee I wish here to enter my solemn protest against such a course-and will add, that from what was said at our last Conference by members of the General Conference Committee, I cannot see how either ministers or licentiates can expect remuneration for either time or traveling ex pences in meeting with the churches, and I design to use my influence to have their suggestions carried out in the matter unless such labor is performed by request of the Conference Committee.

Inasmuch as some of our churches failed to send in their s B. to the Conference treasurer and reports to the secretary the last quarter, I hope such will attend to it and send in money and report for both quarters at the cluse of this quarter, which is Feb. 1.

Brethren, if system is worth anything to the cause let us be faithful in carrying it out and thus secure the blessing of the Lord upon our efforts to build up and advance his truth.

At some future time I may speak of system and order as connected with the work of the Tract Society.

P. Z. KINNE.

Family Prayer.

THE following article on this subject meets my mind exactly. Though a little lengthy, I see no place to shorten it, so give it all. D. M. CANRIGHT.

FAMILY WORSHIP AT MR. LYMAN'S.

We gathered, after breakfast, in the parlor, or sitting room they call it, for the Lymans have no " best room" that is too good for their own daily use. The September morning was just damp enough to warrant the flame of a few kindlings in the grate. Little Mary chose her seat on the floor, between Emily, the hired girl, and the fire. Seven-year-old Ned stood beside his father's chair, with his father's arm around him. The aspect of the circle was not specially solemn, but it was altogether pleasant. An air of anticipation, as if they expected to enjoy the exercises, was noticeable for its contrast to the uninterested resignation with which children so often go through the formality of family prayers. "Well, mamma," said Mr. Lyman, after all

were in place, "what did we read about yester-day morning?"

"How Christ cleansed the poor leper, and cured the centurion's servant," replied Mrs. Lyman.

"And somefin else," interposed little Mary. "What was that ?" said her father.

"About the woman-that was real sick-and when Jesus come in-and took hold of her hand-he made her well-right off-and she got the dinner," was the reply, scanned off with deliberate earnestness.

"Well, Bessie," said her father, "you may tell us about the leper." And Bessie, a little hesitant because of the company, briefly told, in her own words, what a dreadful disease it was, and how the poor man was healed by the Saviour. Then Ned, in his turn, gave the story of

visit with the friends who had come to see them; that the Blakes, over the way, who had just lost their baby, might find comfort in looking to the Lord, and that this sorrow might win the father from his intemperate life; that the Sundayschool concert passed off so pleasantly the night before—each formed the subject of petition or thanksgiving. All joined in the Lord's Prayer in closing.

The whole service charmed me by its naturalness, its heartiness, and its freshness. I told Mr. Lyman as much, as we leisurely walked down to the bank that morning, and that it had given me some hints that I should try to work up at home. "But I shall not expect to make it as interesting as you do," I added, "for you evidently have a special knack for it."

"Thank you !" he replied with a smile; "but you are mistaken. I think, if you suppose that I have any more talent in this line than most people. The secret of the 'knack' in this case,-as in many matters, I suspect, where knack gets the credit, is *preparation*. When we began housekeeping, we fell into the routine style of family worship,-a chapter each day, in inexorable course, with a book-mark to keep the place lest we should forget which chapter we read the previous morning, and a prayer which went the usual round of stereotyped petition. We were not heartless in it, by any means, though it seems almost heartless now, as I look back on it and think how much more heart we might have put into it. But as the children grew up to an age when they ought to take some interest in it, I woke with a sort of start, one day, to the fact of what a listless, innutritious exercise it was to them. I saw that Johnny's thoughts were generally somewhere else, and that my amen brought a welcome release to the body that had not been able to wander with them.

"One night, we talked it over, my wife and I, after we went to bed. It seemed to us that family worship ought to be made more interesting to little folks than it was to us when we were children; than it had been to our children. And, little by little, we have felt our way into our present method. First, I determined to see what I could do to make our Scripture reading more interesting. I decided that it was just as well worth while to 'prepare' for the chapter I read at family prayers as for the lesson I taught at Sunday school. At first, it seemed impossible to do this seven times in a week; and for a while I made floundering work of it, until I hit upon my present practice.

" I keep my Bible on my desk at the hank, and I find enough snatches of leisure, in the busiest day, by looking out for them, even if none of them are more than two minutes long, to familiarize myself with the portion to be read the next morning. Then, as I go to and from my meals, I turn it over in my mind. If there are points that I am not clear upon, I take down my commentary for a few moments after supper or before hreakfast, and post myself. I keep an eye out during the day for any incident that may illustrate any part of it for the children, or try to recall some fact from my reading or past experience that may serve the same purpose. "I am busier than most men, but I have no

difficulty, by watching my opportunities, in find-ing time for all this. And the difference in the relish with which I take up the Bible at family worship, after such preparation, is more than any one can imagine who has not tried it. To have the word near me as the reserve topic of thought in the intervals of business, I find a great gain, also. It keeps me in just the spiritual atmosphere that I need; and time and again has it bappened that the truth in the chapter for the day has come to me in some exigency of temptation, or some opportunity for Christian service, as if God had spoken it for that very hour. I feel as if I could not afford to get along in the old way at all. Besides, if it were not for some such plan as this, I should be apt to let the months slip by with almost no systematic study of the Bible whatever. Mrs. Lyman does much the same thing during the day, as she has opportunity, and she selects beforehand the hymn that we shall sing. Sometimes we sing the tunes the children have learned in Sundayschool; but more often the good old church tunes that wear so well, and that the children quickly learn to love full as much as the galloping Sunday-school music. I wish they were used in Sunday-school more than they are."

places in a story by measuring it off by the yard!"

"Nevertheless," I protested, "all this preparation must take a good deal of time, and more than some busy men could find for it, I think.'

"It pays to take the time, and it is easier to find it than any one supposes till he tries. let our minds run vagrant more than we think. I have occasion to go to the grocery to night : if I have no special topic on my mind as I walk. my thoughts are chasing about in all sorts of idle speculations, without even the advantage of a healthy rest for the brain. It is easy, and better every way, to train them to run on some pleasant but helpful errand like this. I have concluded that it is little short of irreverence to rush into the presence of God in prayer without some consideration beforehand of what I am to say to him. While I am dressing in the morning, or hoeing in the garden, or filling the furnace, as the case may be, I run over in my mind the appropriate subjects for thanksgiving and supplication that day. I often say to myself, as I kneel down, 'Now do not let me utter a word that I do not *feel*.' I dread to get into a rut of phrases, where a prayer may run smoothly with so little heart in it."

Just then we reached the bank, and the conversation closed. But the more I think about it the more it seems to me that Mr. Lyman is nearer right in this matter than most of us. -Chr. Union.

What Cats and Dogs Know.

THE following anecdotes, which we find in the Methodist of Jan. 18, are to be read in connection with the article on the first editorial page, headed, Claims of Philosophy.

A BRIGHT DOG.

A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, who was lying before the fire in the house in which we were talking, said to me, in the middle of a sentence concerning something else. "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." Though he purposely laid no stress on these words, and said it in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep. immediately jumped up, leaped through an open window, and scrambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then (not seeing the cow there) ran and looked into the barn where she was, and finding that all was right, came back to the house. After a short time, the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repreated his lockout; but on the false alarm being a third time given, the dog got up, wagged his tail, and looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation, we could not help laughing at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his own warm corner, with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.

A CAT AND DOG STORY.

"A tradesman, owner of a dog and cat, had been in the habit of letting his dog go to market and buy his own meat. The dog would bring the meat home and deposit it somewhere in the store, and when hungry would go and get it. The cat acquired a habit of stealing the meat, and the dog would lie down near it, watch for the thief, and when the cat came would drive her away. But at last he became tired of this business, carried the meat down cellar, and covered it up in the sand. One day the owner of the dog thought he would get the meat, bring it upstairs, and see what the dog would do. After taking a nap, the dog went down cellar in search of his meat, and commenced digging as usual, but there was no meat to be found. He laid bimself down a minute, as if in thought, and then rushed up stairs, and, spying the cat, 'went for her,' and chased her all around the store, as closely as a police officer in pursuit of a thief. Can a dog reason?"

the centurion, an officer "who told his soldiers to go just where he was a mind to."

The reading of the last half of the chapter, the eighth of Matthew, followed. The children were as attentive as if it were the bed time story. As he went along, Mr. Lyman explained the harder words and obscurer expressions, bringing out, here and there, with little touches of comment, the lesson of the incidents narrated; Mrs. Lyman dropped, now and then, a suggestion as to meaning or application; Emily and the children interposed whatever questions occurred to them-Mary's sometimes being slightly irrelevant; and Mr. Lyman closed with a little incident of army experience illustrative of faith in God in times of peril. This was followed by three stanzas of "Sweet Hour of Prayer." Mrs. Lyman leading at the organ, and the children joining heartily in the singing. Then came Mr. Lyman's prayer-brief, and free from muchworn phrases, reverent and fervent in adoration.

but almost conversational in expression, thankful for home mercies, and especially for the Saviour, of whose works of love they had just been reading, not forgetting the needy world, but chiefly concerned with family wants. That Emily escaped with such slight injury in her fall the day before; that Johnny might not for a moment forget to be true to the right amid

"Do you read the Bible right through in course ?" I asked.

"Oh, no! I should almost as soon think of taking a hotel bill of fare in course at dinner. day by day, until I had finished it. We are reading the Gospels in course now; but I shall hardly think it worth while, on the children's account, to go through the Epistles in that way. I have thought of taking up the Old-Testament history by and by; reading the portions they could grasp, and threading together what I skip in a few words of my own, as we go along. find it quickens their interest greatly to question them briefly on what we read the day before, especially to let them put the story into their own words. It is twice as much their own then as it was before. But I guard specially against tiring them with long exercises. We never sing more than two or three stanzas, and never read a whole chapter. Indeed we pay very little attention to those arbitrary divisions any way,-as if one could expect to find the natural stopping

A PRETTY PICTURE.-The following is from an essay contributed to the Herald of Health, by Mrs. Gleason :--

"I once sat on a porch at twilight with a little boy in my lap. His bright, plump face glowed with a coaxing admiration as he turned it upward, saying: 'Moon and star, come down to me.' After an expectant delay, he seemed to remember that please was a powerful word for procuring pleasures in his happy circle. Feeling sure of success this time, each tiny hand was extended, with palms upward, ready to receive the gifts when they descended, as he said, 'Moon and star, please do come to me.' Finding that even please did not bring down the desired treasures, he gently laid his hands in his lap, and with a soft sigh of resignation, said, 'Moon and star too high for me !' but still with radiant face he gazed admiringly. I then thought terror and trouble would come to us if, in maturer years, we had our own way at all times, just as in mercy moon and stars were held in their course despite childish pleadings. So when our hopes are deferred, or plans fail, we may by a contemplation of nature's quiet grand. eur grow cool and content, saying, 'All this which we asked was too high for us.'"

BE a lion in God's cause, a lamb in your own.

LONGINGS.

THE world is full of care :

I long to find some garden of repose, Where hedges thick and green shall round me close, And balsams fill the air.

The world is full of woe, Its narrow streets are choking with the dust, Where beggar + scramble for a wretched crust, And clamor as they go.

The world is full of sin:

Poor human hearts are crushed and overborne; But most I feel my own, and weep and mourn For that which burns within.

O sin, and woe, and care !

God help us to arise and cast aside, In the strong help of him who loved and died, These burdens of despair !

-Christian Age.

Progress of the Cause.

 ${\bf H} \, \dot{\ } \, {\bf that} \ {\bf goeth} \ {\bf forth} \ {\bf and} \ {\bf weepeth}, {\bf bearing} \ {\bf precious seed}, {\bf snall } {\bf gould }$ less come again, with rejolcing, bringing his sheaves with him

Otranto and Richland, Iowa.

JAN. 1, I came to Otranto. A severe snow-storm prevented having any evening meetings or public meetings at all; so I enjoyed a good, long, and much-needed rest. at the quiet, hospitable home of Bro. Suth-Only had meetings Sabbath and erland. Sunday.

Sabbath, we organized a church of ten These are all intelligent persons, members. strong in the truth, and are about of one age, being in the prime of life. I see no reason why they will not be a strong little church.

Sunday, we re-organized s. B. amounting to \$90, which they immediately raised by special donations to \$107. Sold some books and obtained a number of subscribers on our periodicals. Had no opportunity of ascertaining outside interest.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, arrived at home in Monroe after an absence of just eight months. Staid only one day. Had a pleasant meeting at evening. Bro. and Sr. Landes made my stay so comfortable and pleasant that it seemed hard to leave.

Jan. 9 to 16, at Richland. Brn. Nicola, McCoy, and others came in from surrounding churches. The people turned out and crowded our new house full. The Methodists tried to hold meetings, but no one went. God gave me good freedom in preaching the truth. Sabbath, we had a melting time, and eight came forward for prayers. The doctrinal sermons on Sunday seemed to tell forcibly on many. I think the cause never stood in as good a condition in this community as now. For this we feel to thank God and take courage. They began here three years ago with ten or a dozen; now there are about thirty-five keeping the Sabbath and they have a good, new meeting-house 28x40, which cost them over \$2000. Most of this they raised within themselves, Bro. John Stroup giving \$800. I sold some books, and obtained quite a list of subscribers for the REVIEW.

As reported by Bro. Butler, Eld. Goodenough of the Marion party, recently spent about a month here, trying to divide and break up the church with objections to the visions and a few other points. A few had been affected by him and were having opposition meetings, though they were not at all satisfied with his doctrines. These had embraced the truth under our labors, and were very near and dear to us. They again attended our meetings, and saw that the good Spirit and blessing of God were there. I visited and talked with them, and answered their objections as far as I could learn them. Finally we all came together and spent all day hearing and answering objections, giving the history of that party, the men who have engaged in it. &c. Then we called on these brethren to know how they felt. One after another arose and confessed themselves fully satisfied or greatly relieved. As they began to confess their way back, the good, melting Spirit of God was felt, tears flowed freely, the brethren broke down and made a full surrender. We all wept together and embraced each other, and praised God for joy. Every one returned who had been with us before. Five were added to the church. To God be all the glory. D. M. CANRIGHT.

Four weeks previous to that time, Eld. Hutchins had moved away from West Bolton, and the clergy in the place had taken the opportunity of his absence to hold protracted meetings for three weeks, having, as their object, to crush down the Sabbathkeepers in that vicinity; but their effort failed to meet their purpose, as it resulted in leading one more to embrace the Sabbath, and another one fully resolved to keep the whole truth.

The next Sabbath and first-day, Bro. Bean and I met with the few friends in Hunting-A severe snow-storm hindered them ton. and ourselves from attending a meeting in Starksborough, at that time, as we had de-signed to do. A sister in H. told us then how she had sent copies of the REVIEW and several small tracts to her sister in Waterbury, who in reading them had become interested in the truth, and had embraced the Sabbath.

Dec. 6-8, attended the quarterly Tract and Missionary meeting for the first district, at Bordoville. Held six meetings. The business meeting was deeply interesting. A good start was made in pledging for the health book fund, and for the poor fund, and several good reports were handed in which showed that some had tried to labor in the missionary field. Yet there are many more who should take an active part in this work. A hard snow-storm and very cold weather made it impracticable to hold meetings in Berkshire, Dec. 10, and in Richford, the 11th, as I had arranged.

Dec. 14 and 15, attended the quarterly meeting for the second district, in East Charleston. On account of deep snow and stormy weather, not many of the old friends of the cause from Irasburgh and vicinity were present; yet we had a good attendance of the new friends of the cause. Two were buried in baptism by my brother, and others are expected to be baptized soon.

Bro. Hutchins was present and aided in preaching the word. Arranged to have him fill my appointment for Sutton, the next Wednesday; and I spent five days in visiting families in West Charleston, Brownington, Irasburgh, Eden, and Johnson, soliciting means and pledges for benevolent purposes, encouraging the brethren to pay their pledges on s. B. up to Jan. 1, 1873, and to renew their figures for the ensuing year, &c.

Sabbath, Dec. 21, held two preaching meetings and one social meeting, in Wolcott. The cold weather prevented our holding a business meeting, the next day, for the third district. Since then, have received a full report from the agent in that district.

Dec. 28 and 29, Bro. L. Bean and I, accompanied by Bro. and sister W. J. Cross, attended the quarterly meeting for the fourth district, in Bristol. Several new friends of the cause were present from Starksborough, Huntington, Richmond, and Shelburn, a distance of from seventeen to twenty-five miles, who enjoyed the meetings much. Four united with the church.

The next Wednesday, held a profitable meeting at Bro. R. M. Pierce's, in Andover, and Sabbath and first-day, Jan. 4 and 5, 1873, held seven meetings in Jamaica. These were our most important meetings. This is next to the largest church in Ver-While several persons there may be mont. reckoned as being true friends of the cause, it is evident that the enemy has been working through certain influences to cause division in that church, and to lead some to take positions, and to advocate views that are opposed to some of the fundamental principles of present truth. We have reason to believe that God did assist by his Spirit, as we tried to work in these meetings. While the remnant church in this closing work of reform are trying to walk in the light that shines on their pathway, step by step, the only safe way for us is to try to keep pace with the body. Let us not be "of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe to the saving of the soul.' Nearly twenty-five dollars were raised for benevolent purposes, and several became members of the Tract and Missionary Society by the payment of one dollar each. Bro. Bean's help was appreciated in these meetings. On our way home, last Tuesday evening, we enjoyed a good season at the house of Bro. Dr. Tagart, in Shelburn, with Brn. Tagart, Basford, and Fletcher, and their families, three of whom have recently embraced the Sabbath by reading our publications, and are all searching after the truth. In looking over the field, we find that since last spring over forty new ones have embraced the Sabbath in this State. My brother and I design now to interest ourselves, for several weeks, under the management and advice of the President of the S. D. A. P. Association, in translating and helping to prepare works to be published in French. A. C. BOURDEAU. Bordoville, Vt., Jan. 10, 1873.

Mitchell Co., Iowa.

PERHAPS some will be interested to know how we are progressing in this part of Iowa. At the time Eld. Sanborn was with us, we were organized into a prayer and social meeting. This was all he could do at that time as most of the brethren were using tobacco, which must be overcome. The names of twenty-two were on the list, who vowed to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus; besides one or two others that we hoped would soon join us.

In June, we were taken under the watchcare of the Minnesota Conference (as we are situated in the northern part of Iowa). In the latter part of July, Bro. Grant was here laboring, and visiting us at our homes for more than a week, which encouraged and benefited us much; for the enemy had been working upon the minds of some, to draw them away from the truth. Others had moved away, and our numbers were so few that we had become somewhat discouraged and careless.

Soon after, Bro. Washburn and wife visited our church (or meetings), not knowing that we had joined the Minnesota Conference. We had several good meetings. We would thank Eld. Washburn for his labors among us, he coming from the Iowa Conference.

We have kept together and done as well as we could. One or two who professed the Advent faith have brought reproach upon the cause by not keeping the Sabbath holy. We were in this condition when Eld. Canright came here. He was with us last Sabbath and first-day, and organized us into a society of ten members, with proper officers. We have never had the ordinances; and did not, at that time, because it was very stormy, and we were unprepared. None use tobacco now. It was hard for some to overcome, which has kept us down; and now that it is removed from our midst, we all feel much freer. We see a difference in our meetings. None stay back because they are using that noxious weed, and so are unfit to testify, or bow in prayer.

The elder could only stay until Monday, and the roads being much blocked with snow, he thought best not to have meetings at the school-house at Otranto, hence he remained at Bro. Sutherland's, and the Sabbath-keepers that could get out met there and remained till the meetings were over. We would all thank Bro. and sister Sutherland for their hospitality, as it enabled several to be there that otherwise could not have been.

We have since learned that the Disciple minister at Otranto was, ready to question Eld. Canright, or discuss the Sabbath ques-

We raised our s. B. to \$89.96 (it was about \$76.00 last year), and donated to Conference \$17.00. We are few in numbers, but let us try more earnestly, brethren and sisters, to work for the Lord I am determined to work and sacrifice more than I have done, for I feel that time is short, and I am very destitute of everything needful to prepare me for a home with Christ.

E. MILNE.

Vergennes, Mich.

Jan. 7, 1873.

THE quarterly meeting for the churches of Orleans, Bushnell, Orange, Greenville, and ergennes, was held at Orleans, Sabbath and first-day, Jan. 4 and 5. Brethren were present from all the above-named churches. Although the weather on Friday, toward the close of the day, was severe, the wind and snow blowing at times so as almost to blind

us, yet a goodly number were present.

case the church will not have the ordinances, unless the church visited have an ordained E. VAN DEUSEN. elder.

Fiery Trials.

"Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial that is to try you."--1 Pet. 4:12.

GOD has ordained that through much tribulation we shall enter his kingdom. Having sinned, it is best that we should taste some of its bitter fruits, that we may learn to highly prize the redemption purchased for us through Christ. Lest the dangers in anticipation should appall us, we are cited to those who have gone before us, as examples of suffering affliction and patience, and discover that in no instance have the promises of God failed to those who have complied with their conditions.

Of Jacob, the Lord has said, I have "chosen him in the furnace of affliction;" of Christ, "he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver: and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver;" and of his own work in redemption, "I will make a man more precious than fine gold; even a man than the golden wedge of Ophir.'

Has the reader suffered the loss of children, the infidelity of a companion, or the loss of property? Job was deprived of all these at one fell stroke; and while you weep in remembrance of your grief, copy his language of holy resignation, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Do you suffer bodily pain? and do friends reproach you ? read his words of burning eloquence when all earthly hope had failed : "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth: and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.

Do you feel that you are a stranger here? and do you suffer persecution for Christ's sake? Study the history of those who, for truth's sake, suffered trial of cruel mocking and scourging; suffered bonds and imprisonments; were tempted, tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection. The Captain of our salvation is not one who cannot be touched with the feelings of our infirmities-he drank the bitter cup of human woe; he bore our sicknesses; he suffered our reproach. "When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not." "If they have persecuted me," said he, "they will also persecute you." "The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord."

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil gainst you falsely, for my name's sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in Heaven."-JESUS. "But my trials," say you, "are of such an ordinary character, that I cannot claim the promise in the text." Behold, in this, the work of a cunning enemy. He dare not attack you openly; for he knows that you would be prepared to meet him; but he makes use of trivial circumstances to torment you, and you know it not. Every one of these afflictions may be sanctified to your good.

Fiery trial! We draw back, instinctively, from the flame; but faith will reveal to us the form of the fourth, like unto the Son of God, walking with us in the fire. When sanctified, they prove to be light afflictions after all, being finally exchangeable for an eternal weight of glory. The of our mental v scribed to comprehend the glory of Heaven. Enough that God has promised it, and that our redemption draws near.

Vermont.

AFTER Nov. 4, 1872, I continued holding meetings and visiting in East Charleston over the next Sabbath and first-day. Some were hindered from attending these meetings in consequence of the epizootic among horses.

Nov. 16, held three interesting meetings with the church at home. The attendance was large. Enjoyed freedom in speaking the word, and the testimonies which were given in quick succession, were cheering to all present. The next week, spent three days at West Bolton. Sabbath, held three preaching meetings and one social meeting. Sunday, organized the church in working or-Sunday, organized the church in working or-der, relative to the Missionary and Tract So-ciety, and preached once, Monday evening. HAPPINESS is a roadside flower growing by the highway of usefulness. Plucked, it shall wither in thy hand; passed by, it is fragrance to thy spirit.-Sel.

Sabbath morning, Bro. Strong spoke to us from Gal. 6:2. A social meeting followed, in which nearly all took part. At 6 o'clock, evening, another conference meeting of an hour's length was held, after which Bro. Strong occupied an hour.

First day morning, at 9 o'clock, met again for prayer and conference. All expressed a desire to make advancement the year to come, in the things of God.

At 10 o'clock, Bro. King called us to order, after which verbal reports were heard from those engaged in tract and missionary labor. An hour was spent in this manner, when reports from visiting brethren were called for.

Perhaps a word of explanation might not be out of place here, as all the readers of the REVIEW may not understand what is meant by "visiting brethren." At each quarterly meeting, there are two brethren chosen from each of the above-named churches, to visit a designated sister church in the interval between quarterly meetings. This is so arranged, if possible, as to have an elder and lay member, in order to have the or-dinances. This breaks the monotony of the meeting, gets some members from home, and gives the church from which they are drawn a chance to act without their leader, once in three months, at least. Sometimes it is necessary to send two lay members. In such to eternal life, and shall experience a joy

"I'm willing to be cleansed, And bear the daily cross: I'm willing to be purged From every kind of dross. I see the fiery furnace, And feel its cleansing flame ; The fruit of it is holy, The gold will still remain." A. SMITH.

Thy Will Be Done.

To be able to say this with genuine submission to God at all times, is an attainment which perhaps few of us have yet reached. It is, however, the standard at which we are aiming—a standard that must be reached before we can be truly overcomers, or walking in the light as he is in the light. Our own wills naturally reach after temporal things-things of this world; that seem desirable to our comfort or pleasure, which bring no reward, only in obtaining present gratification. But yielding ourselves to God's will, by seeking first the kingdom of Heaven, we shall find ourselves in the way

known only to those who have obtained a victory in this direction through rich grace.

When buffeted and torn by the enemy, and almost ready to sink in the deep waters of affliction; when, with David, we can say, "All thy waves have gone over me," we begin to cast about us and ask, "Is there not a cause?" By reflection on our past motives, and course, and present standing, and comparing with the unerring rule of God's word, alas! that our own sins have brought the chastisements upon us to stop us in our ignorant wanderings from the right path-the path of self-denial and of duty, the only way to the favor of God. With a heart all smitten by that just and good law that is so exceeding broad-a spirit of contrition that melts before him for our waywardness, and a love to him for his long-suffering and compassion toward us, we again humble ourselves in his sight, as it becomes us to do. We confess our faults, and in all our weakness and ignorance cast ourselves on the never-failing mercy of God in Christ Jesus, and find the help we shall surely obtain at the foot of the cross; and no where else will Jesus be made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption. Oh! thank God! there is a balm in Gilead; there is a physician there. Come, O, come, friends, and try this marvelous helper, cast our care upon him, and so find rest-a rest that is akin to that sweet rest in Heaven. By following this rule, we shall by and by come to feel that it is more than our meat and drink to do our kind Father's will.

A. M. L. "IT IS I; BE NOT AFRAID"

LIFE hath its days of darkness When thick the storm-clouds lower; When waves dash fiercely round thee And threaten to devour: But still thou need'st not falter, There's One forever nigh, Who speaks above the tempest: "Fear not, for it is I!"

He walks the waves beside thee, No storm can drive him thence; He bids the waters bear thee, His arm is thy defense. His face chines on the billows: Let all thy terror fly, Follow the way illumined; He beckens: "It is I!"

One Hundred Years Ago.

ONE hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Then, what is the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mysterious Mountains of the Moon. It was not until 1776 that the Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time.

A hundred years ago, Canada belonged to France. and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago, the great Frederic of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made bim immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginia colonel, and the great events of history in the two worlds in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago, the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago, there were but four newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of men. When we come to look at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century just passed have been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.—Selected.

(Continued from page 51.) RAILROAD ACCIDENTS,

during the year, have been a prolific source of newspaper comment. The causes have been as numerous as the accidents themselves, and may be epitomized as follows: Obstructions, malicious or accidental," misplaced switches, broken wheels and broken rails, collisions, boiler explosions and broken bridges. Without particularizing in regard to them we may copy a recapitulation of their number for nine months of the year, omitting those of November and Decemher, which are still tresh in the memory of all, and not seeking to make a complete record :---

not seeking to make a complete i	ecoru	
No. of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
February	18	128
March 27	3	67
April 22	13	32
May 27	9	33
June 44	63	114
July 31	35	- 66
August 53	14	39
September 71	24	104
October 90	29	102
Totals	208	685
ANEDICAN DOLLE	109	

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The presidential campaign, which has been the central feature of the political history of the year, exercised a controlling influence upon the events which preceded it, and the abortive attempts at investigating charges of corruption and malfeasance were as truly designed to affect the com ng elections as was the course of the majority in stifling them at birth or sbutting their eyes to the unpleasant disclosures which were made.

The first elections of the year, those in New Hamp-shire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, all resulted in ictories for the Administration party after warm contests. It became evident at an early day that the renomination of Gen. Grant was certain, and also that a number of the ahlest and most respected leaders of the Republican party would not support him -the strength of their adherents remaining an unknown quantity The two great parties called their conventions, paying no heed to the action of the so-called Temperance and Labor Reform parties, who each put tickets into the field at an early day, but failed to make their influence felt in the slightest appreciable degree, or to obtain a single electoral Another convention, called by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri was, however, the object of great interest from the ability and character of those interested, the unaccustomed course of their action and the doubt felt as to its possible effect on the other parties. It assembled at Cincionati on the 1st of May. On the next day a permanent organization was effected with Carl Schurz as President, and on the third day a platform and address were reported and adopted. Then the balloting for President, be-gan. On the first, Charles Francis Adams led, followed in order by Horace Greeley, Lyman Trumhull B. Gratz Brown, David Davis and Andrew G. Curtin. On the second, Brown and Curtin were withdrawn, but Adams led until the sixth, which gave Greeley a slight preponderance, upon which State after State went over to him and he was unanimously nominated. On the second ballot for Vice-President Gov. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri was nominated and the convention then adjourned. Its action did not give satisfaction to a portion of those interested in the movement and after uasoccessful attempts to get a candidate of their own they gave their support o Gen. Grant.

The Republican convention met at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, and after adopting a platform intended to contain a bid for the support of every class of voters. no matter how diverse their opinlons and sympathies, and renominating Gen Grant, selected Henry Wilson for the second place on its ticket, instead of the willing Mr. Colfax, who withdrew his numerous declinations to be a candidate only to find the convention could get along without him.

The public no w waited the action of the Democracy From day to day the movement for accepting the Cincin-nati nominees gained strength, and when the day came there was no doubt that a large majority of the party favored this course. The convention, al-though resistance was made, yielded to the will of ts constituents and nominated Mr. Greeley on the first ballot, by a vole of 686 to 38 for all others, and Gov. Brown with like unanimity. Squarely placing itself on the broad and liberal platform of the Lih-eral Republicans it cut clear from the obstructive policy which had heen its ruin, and set out on a new career. Certain members of the old party, some unwilling to give up its name and traditions, and others eager for the notoriety to be gained, called a new convention, which met at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, and put Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams in nomination. For the next month the contest was warmly waged. The unexpected reverses in Vermont and Maine did not dishearten the Liberals, but when the October elections showed the great central States to be lost to the coalition, hope was abandoned and the defeat became a rout. The incidents of the campaign, its scandals and slanders, its fabrications campaign, its scandals and standers, its fabrications and follies, are still fresh in our minds, and need no recounting. Of the electoral votes, Gen Grant re-ceived five-sixths. The death of Mr. Greeley be-tween the day of election and that on which the electors cast their votes compelled his supporters to divide their ballots, the larger majority being thrown for Thos A Hendricks of Indiana, and the remainder being divided between B Gratz Brown, C. J. Jenkins of Georgia and David Davis. Beyond the presidential campaign and its issues the political history of the country for the year will be chiefly marked by the disgraceful condition into which unscrupulous and corrupt State officials on the one side, and reckless Federal appointees on the other, have been allowed to place the State of Louis--a condition without precedent and long to remain, let us hope, without parallel.

est, unless it be the passage of the ballot bill and the crushing defeat of woman suffrage. The republican, agitation, led by Sir Charles Dilke, which was a feature of the spring debates, ended in words. The position of Mr. Gladstone's ministry, the most important change in which has been the accession of Sir Roundell Palmer to the woolsack, is at least as strong as at the beginning of 1872.

FRANCE.

The Government of France, which calls itself, for good reasons, undoubtedly, difficult as they are for us to understand, a Republic, has maintained itself through the year, and seems as reluctant as ever to give up its powers. The venerable Thiers, always on the point of resigning in disgust at the ingratitude of his countrymen, grasps the symbols of power with a firmer hand than ever, and has succeeded, in spite of his numerous conflicts with the Assembly. in keeping the upper hand Discussions on financial questions, such as would naturally arise from a deficit of eighteen million dollars in the revenue for the first half of the year, have been long and bitter; but the popular loan, offered in the summer, met with an astonishing success. With the outer world the Republic has beeu at peace, and its critical relations with Germany have been so managed as to avoid any serious difficulty. The process of recovery from the wounds of the great struggle of 1871 is as rapid as could be looked for. That a struggle will sooner or later ensue between the various political factions is not unlikely, but for this year, at any rate, it has been skillfully avoided.

SPAIN.

Spain has been a field for unhappy excitements at different periods throughout the whole year. Amadeus, of the royal house of Savoy, having ascended to the throne, Don Carlos, a descendant of the legitimate rulers of Spain, early in the year entered his protest against the election, and succeeding these there have been numerous uprisings of his followers, which have been suppressed after somewhat wellcontested battles. The Carlist insurgents have not, however, been quieted, and although Don Carlos himself has been obliged 10 flee the country, they are liable to inaugurate another outbreak at any moment.

RUSSIA'S SOUTH-WESTERN MOVEMENT.

Russia has been extending her southern and western borders, so that she will have two good commercial ports and a naval station on the Persian Gulf This she has done by treaties with Tartar tribes, mostly of a commercial nature. England, alarmed at the prospect of Russia's coming naval power, utters her protest against any conquest in the direction of Affghanistan, but it is hardly probable that she will risk a war for the independence of the latter.

MEXICO.

Mexico is now in a state of comparative quiet, for that country. President Juarez dying early in the year, he was succeeded by Lerdo, then Chief Justice. to whom Dias and the other chiefs who had opposed Juarez gave in their adherence. Since then the country has enjoyed a degree of tranquility, with the exception of a revolutionary movement which was defeated near Matamoras by troops under the command of Cortina.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT .--- A young man recently ran away from the galleys of Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country, and escaped pursuit. He arrived next morning before a cottage in an open field. and stopped to get something to eat, and get a refuge while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. · Four little children sat trembling in the corner, their mother sat weeping and tearing her hair, and the father was walking the floor in agony. The galley-slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors because they could not pay their rent.

"You see me driven to despair," said the father, "my wife and my little children, without food or shelter, and I without means to provide them."

The convict listened to the tale with tears of sympathy, and said :----

"I will give you the means. I have but just escaped from the galleys. Whosoever brings back an escaped prisoner is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does the rent amount to?"

"Forty francs, answered the father. "Well, said the other, "put a cord around my body. I will follow you to the city, where they will recognize me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back.' "No, never !" exclaimed the astonished listener; "my children should starve a thousand times before I would do so base a thing.' The generous man insisted, and declared at last that he would go and give himself up if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle, the latter yielded, and taking his preserver by the arm, led him to the city, and to the mayor's office. Everybody was surprised to see that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow; but the proof was before them.

Minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was a comparatively small offense which had condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served out half his time, ordered his release.

Obituary Notices.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth.

DIED, Jan. 11, 1873, while on a visit at Coldwater, Mich., Anthony L. Burwell, of Parma, Mich., in the sixty-seventh year of his age, of pneumonia, which terminated in kidney affection. The last twenty-four hours of his sickness, his suffering was great, yet he bore it with patience and resignation.

Bro. Burwell was a native of Panton, Addison Co., Vt. In 1835, at the age of twenty-nine, he made a profession of religion and united with the Baptist church. Two years later, he heard Wm. Miller, and embraced the Advent doctrine, and remained with this people through the passing of the time, and the disappointment in 1844. Twenty one years ago, he began the observance of the Lord's Sabbath and became connected with the Seventh-day Adventists. He was firm in this belief and practice to the day of his death.

For seventeen years, he has been a resident of Parma. He leaves a wife, two children, and numerous relatives and friends, to mourn their loss. They have reason to believe that he rests in hope. His funeral was held at Parma village on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873. Discourse by the writer. Text, Rev. 1:18. I. D. VAN HORN.

DIED, in Armenia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1872, of consumption, sister Caroline, wife of Coral Webler, aged forty-two years, five months, and four days.

Sister W., with her father, mother, and others, embraced the Sabbath and kindréd truths a few years since, while I was holding meetings in their neighborhood.' She cherished a bright hope of living again at the resurrection of the just. She departed this life under trying circumstances, her aged mother having both legs broken while caring for her in her last sickness. She was conscious of this terrible accident to her mother and bore it with composure and patience. May the Lord bless the mourning family, and prepare them for endless life in the world to come.

The writer spoke from Matt. 16:27: "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels; and then he shall reward every man according to his works."

Also at the same place, of congestion of the lungs, Jan. 6, 1873, Andrew Monroe, father of sister Webler. He was sick, not quite three days.

He was one of the first settlers in Armenia. He was a kind neighbor, an affectionate companion, and a loving and much loved father. He was formerly a Disciple, but embraced the Sabbath about eleven years since. The writer spoke on the occasion to a gathering of friends and sympathizing neighbors, from Rev. 2:7. It was heart-rending to see the afflicted companion borne in a chair and raised to take the parting look at her dear husband. May the only remaining son (who was providentially present, his home being in Madison Co., N. Y.), also the only surviving daughter, yet keep all of God's commandments, and prepare to meet their dear father beyond this vale of tears.

J. L. BAKER.

DIED, near Washington, Iowa, Dec. 14, 1872, after lingering eighteen days from the effects of a severe scald, our darling baby, Harriet Martha, youngest child of M. and Alice A. Kilgore, aged fourteen months and six days. Little Mattie was a lovely child. Strong were the ties that bound her to our hearts. It was a severe stroke, and an intense struggle with us to give her up. But we trust that this affliction may not lead us to turn from the Lord and his truth, but that it may be sanctified to the end that we may be more holy, more resigned to the will of our Master, and withal strongly animated with the hope of those who rely upon the promises that their children shall come again from the land of the enemy, at the sound of the last J. M. & ALICE A. KILGORE. trump.

Teaching Children.

Do ALL in your power to teach your children self government. If a child is passionate, teach him, by gentle and patient means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frank good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion. If pride makes his obedience reluctant, subdue him by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children a habit of overcoming their besetting sin.

ENGLAND.

In England the year has been comparatively uneventful. The dangerous illness of the Prince of Wales, from which his recovery for a long time seemed doubtful and the grand thanksgiving pageant by which his restoration to health was marked, were perhaps, the most prominent topics of the early year. The farm laborers' strike for increased wages, the yet unfinished discussion of the new school system, the temporary and probably final overthrow of the pretensions of the Tichborne claimant and by no means least the feelings of disappointment, to use no stronger term, arising from the adverse decisions in the Alahama and San Juan controversies by the referees, were also fortile subjects of newspaper comment. Parliament was prorogued early in August, having accomplished nothing of notable inter-

The fifty francs were paid, and the prisoner sent back to the galleys:

But, after he was gone, the father asked a private interview with the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected, that he not only added francs to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the Minister of Justice, begging the noble young prisoner's release. The

FELL asleep in Martinsville, Ill., Dec. 16, 1872, sister Rebecca Lehman, aged fifty-six years, one month, and twenty-four days.

Sister Lehman embraced religion in early life, united with the church of God at the age of nineteen, and pursued a straightforward course through life. When the light of the Sabbath reform was brought before her, she believed and obeyed. She had the confidence of all who knew her. Her death was caused by an attack of pneumonia, which continued one week.

Remarks before a large congregation of friends and neighbors, from Num. 23:10. G. W. Colcord.

The Review and Herald. Battle Creek, Mich., Third-day, Jan. 28, 1873

The summary of the leading remarkable events of the past year which we give in this issue, is full of interest for the thoughtful mind, and is very suggestive to an observer of the signs of the times. It is somewhat lengthy, but we give it entire in this number that it may be more convenient for future reference. The first part is given on page 51, and the conclusion on page 55.

All persons sending remittances by drafts to the Health Institute, are requested, for greater convenience in collecting, to make said drafts payable to Ira Abbey, the Superintendent.

100 The next National Convention of the friends of the Constitutional Amendment will be held in the Hall of the Cooper Union, N. Y. City, Feb. 26, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Testimony No. 22.

ONCE more the Spirit of God has spoken to us as a people. It gives us instruction and counsel of priceless worth. It also gives reproof and correction. Let no one despise the chastening of the Lord or faint when reproved of him. These things may cause us great pain, but they are an evidence of God's love for us. The Judgment is before us, and it is of infinite consequence to us to know our faults now, and to faithfully correct them. This is the light in which I view this matter. I do therefore feel from my heart grateful that God gives us reproof both as a people and as individuals. It is also my purpose to faithfully correct my life in every thing wherein I am shown to be faulty. I earnestly advise all others to act in like manner. I trust there will be a general interest to read the several Testimonies with care, and to give them frequent re-perusals.

J. N. ANDREWS.

A Good Day.

SABBATH, Jan. 25, was a good day for the church in Battle Creek. In the forenoon, the editor of the RE-VIEW preached from Luke 12:35, 36, "Let your loins be girded about," &c., to a large and interested congregation, in which various features of the "hlessed hope" were forcibly presented. Numerous strangers from abroad, and patients from the Institute, added to the interest of the occasion. In the afternoon, the usual social season was held, during which about seventy persons bore ready witness to the power of truth in the soul, in a manner which showed that it came from the heart, and went to the heart. In this meeting, a first-day Adventist, who preaches occasionally, took a decided stand for the truth, stating that to-day, for the first time, he was keeping the Sabbath of the Lord. Tears flowed freely, joined with many a glad amen.

At the same time our hearts were rejoiced to hear a German missionary, now stopping at the Institute for his health, repeat the sweet story of grace of redemption through Christ, his love for the precious light on health reform, and his fellowship for the brethren. We would say to him in the words of his exhortation, "Come with us, and we will do thee good." A Baptist lady, also, stated her convictions in favor of the Sabbath, and her determination, as soon as circumstances would allow, to walk in the light. May God bless the dear sister, and his people here and elsewhere.

To the Brethren of Michigan.

As THE Tract Society, according to the present arrangement of the director, uses its fund locally, there will be many brethren in different parts of the State who will not come in any tract district, and some of them are not able to pay for our periodicals. They should have them free. Now as the trustees of the Publishing Association have decided to drop the names of those who do not pay in advance, there is a chance for those that can to help such. Would it not be a good plan to have a general fund for this purpose, and to pay past indebtedness to the Publishing Association? Bro. H. L. Richmond has given \$2 00; I will give \$10.00 for such a fund. Е. Н. Коот.

N. B. My post-office is changed to North Creek, Warren Co. S. B. W.

To the members of Dist. No. 11 (formerly 9) of N. Y. T. & M. Society:

It is expected that all the members will make a full report of their labors during the past quarter, and present it to their respective librarians in time for them to get their reports ready for the district quarterly meeting as appointed by Bro. Kinne. Let none excuse themselves because their reports are small. We also hope for a full attendance at the D. B. WELCH, Director. meeting.

The Great Storm in the West.

REPORTS come from all directions in the West, of the effects of the recent storm. Disadvantage to travel hy the depth of snow and the blockading of railroads, has been immense, but this is not to be mentioned in comparison with the sadder results, the great loss of life.

Two small boys were found frozen to death near

Spring Valley, Iowa. Near Washington, Minn., two teams were found frozen, with one of the drivers so badly frozen that he cannot live. The other cannot be found.

The body of an unknown man was also found frozen to death at Nicolet.

A. O. Jenkins, foreman of the Ohio Bridge Company's yard, was frozen to death while riding in a hack from Sibley to Rock Rapids. The other inmates escaped with slight injuries.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12 - A St. Paul dispatch says the great storm of the past week resulted in a good many fatal casualties in that State. It was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor, if they had known in what direction to go Three brothers, Charles, John, and Stephen O Neil, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two-horse teams, started for Willman with wheat, on Tuesday, They were found on Friday about ten miles out, two of the O'Neils and one of the Holdens frozen to death in the sleighs. The others were alive, but will scarcely survive.

Five ox teams in the same vicinity were found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished.

A man was found frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to the tank house at Herman station, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. A school boy near New Ulm undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant.

A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of. The wind blew the snow so it was impossible to see a foot in advance, and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out, and they perished because they were unable to find their way home St. Paul, Minn, January 13.—As yet only a small

portion of the State where the storm was the most severe has been heard from. It is estimated that within twenty miles of St James the loss of life will exceed fifty. A gendeman from Blue Earth County tells of an instance where, in driving along after the storm, a team of horses was noticed a little off the beaten track, frozen stiff, standing ou their feet and looking perfectly life-like; sitting on the seat, in an erect, position, with the relas in his hand, was the driver, dead, and in the bottom of the sleigh, covered up with blankets and straw, where the bodies of seven persons, all dead The body of a man named Fred Warnke, of Sibley

County, was found on Friday, about three miles from Henderson. He perished within about one hundred steps of a neighbor's house.

A dispatch from Alexandria says that according to authentic reports, received thus far, seventy persons were frozen to death in Stevens, Douglass, and Otter Tail Counties. Others are still missing and believed to be dead, many more crippled for life by freezing hands and feet

A man and team were found in the woods ten miles north of Ponie Deterre, all dead. A sad case is that of a young man returning from Canada with his bride. At Ponie Deterre the father of the young man met the couple, and they started for their home near Fergus Falls. The storm came on, and heire their way the two men laft the bride in and, losing their way, the two men left the bride in the sleigh and started to find the road Nothing has since been heard of them, and they undoubtedly perished. The men not returning, the bride left the sleigh, and after wandering about for some time came to some logs, where she took shelter, where she was found two days after so badly frozen that she can't live. All through that section of the State rumors are rife of great loss of life and suffering.

Whole herds of cattle, caught in the storm, were frozen to death.

Two men were found near St. Peter, sitting upright

THE first general quarterly meeting of the N.Y. and Pa. T. & M. Society at the close of this quarter will be held at Lancaster, Erie Co., Feb. 15, 16. The quarterly meeting for Dist. No 1 will be held in connection with it.

Dist. No. 2, Roosevelt, " 7, Brookfield, Feb. 8, 9. **"** 15, 16. " Nos. 5 and 6, as Brn. Russel and Tyrel may

18.

Feb.

arrange. Dist. No. 8, Genoa,

" " 3, Adams Center, " 20. " " 4, Back's Bridge, " 22, 23. In connection with the latter, the second general

quarterly meeting will be held. A general attend-ance is desired. Teams will meet the friends coming from the South on arrival of trains at Canton.

P. Z. KINNE, Pres. N. Y. & Pa. T. & M. Society. QUARTERLY meeting of the church at Patricksburg,

Owen Co., Ind., the first Sabbath and first-day of February, 1873 We invite all scattered brethren and sisters to attend, as we wish to settle up all s. B. due this church; and we would say to those who are not paying s. B , Come forward at once. The cause is very weak in this State We need your help very much. NOAH CARAHOOF.

No Providence preventing, the next monthly meet-ing for the northern district of Maine will be held at Norridgewock, Feb. 8 and 9. Meeting to com-mence Sabbath evening. As there is important bus-iness connected with the cause in this State to be brought before this meeting, we wish to see a general gathering. Let all come prepared to work in the cause of God. J. B. GOODBIOH, Maine G. W. BARKER, Conf. Com. WM. MORTON,

MONTHLY meeting for western New York at Olcott, Niagara Co., Feb. 8, 1873. E. TARBOX, Clerk.

MONTHLY meeting of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., at East Otto, the second Sabbath and first-day in Feb ruary, instead of the third Sabbath; and the quarterly meeting of the Missionary Society will be held B. B. WARREN. at the same time.

MEETING of the Tract Society of Dist No. 13, Mich., with the church at Genoa, Feb 9, in connec tion with Bro. Stoddard's meeting. All are cordially invited to attend. If any are detained, please forward report of labor. Are any delinquent on our periodicals please try to make a clean list before or at that time. Let us all seek the Lord that he may ALEX CARPENTER, Director. bless us.

COMPTON, P. Q, at Bro Hools, Feb 1 and 2. At Linda, P. Q, where Bro Claxton may appoint, Feb. 8, 9. Hope to meet all the scattered friends of truth L. BEAN. at the above-named places.

QUARTERLY meeting of the church in Vernon, Isabella Co., Mich , the second Sabbath and Sunday in February. All are invited. Cannot Bro. Corliss or Haskins meet with us?

THEODORE W. PHINISEY, Clerk.

T & M Society quarterly meeting at Dell Prairie, Wis., Feb. 15 and 16, 1878 We hope for a general attendance of the brethren and sisters of this district (No. 9). The brethren and sisters of Mauston are invited.

Meeting at Poy Sippi, first Sabbath and first-day in March We hope the brethren and sisters will come to these meetings prepared to labor in this good cause. These meetings to commence Sabbath evening with a prayer meeting. P. S. THURSTON, *Pres. Wis. T. & M. Society.*

QUARTERLY meeting of the Tract Society of Iowa District No 2, will be held in connection with the quarterly meeting at Laporte City, Iowa, Feb 8 & 9 A report is expected from each member of the soci-ety. J. T. MITCHELL.

Business Department.

Not slothful in Business Rom. 12:11.

RECEIPTS

For Review and Herald.

Annexed to each receipt in the following list, is the Volume and Number of the REVIEW & HERAID TO which the money receipted pays-which should correspond with the Numbers on the Pasters I money to the paper is not in due time soknowledged, immediate notice of the omission should then be given

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Notices.

THE Maine State Conference Committee recommend the Publishing Association to drop every delinquent subscriber to the REVIEW, Instructor, and Health Reformer, in this Conference the 1st of February, 1873. The Conference refuses to pay any delinquency after that date on any of the above periodicals.

J. B. GOODRICH,) Maine G W. BARKER, Conf. S Com WM. MORTON,

To the s. s. Treasurers of the churches of N.Y. and Pa:

Not having received reports for the last quarter from but little more than half the churches in this Conference, I write to request them to be more prompt in the future; and particularly as the Conference Committee are making special efforts to get Conference matters arranged in an orderly form, so as greatly to facilitate business proceedings at the annual session. So please let us hear from you all S. B. WHITNEY. promptly, every quarter.

in a sleigh, frozen stiff, covered in buffalo robes Ă. Worthington, two teamsters have been found dead Near Sioux City three others shared the same fate. STOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 13 .- Accounts continue to reach here of the suffering and loss of life by the recent storm.



And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of Heaven is at hand JOHNSTOWN, Mich., Sabbath, Feb. 1, ·· 15. Newton, quarterly meeting, " U. SMITH.

My appointment for Granville, Vt., given last week, is indefinitely postponed. A. S. HUTCHINS

PROVIDENCE permitting, I will meet with the church at Mound City, Kan., Sabbath and Sanday, Feb. 1 and 2. Hope there will be a general attendance from Centerville and Ft. Scott, and all others within a reasonable distance.

ithin a reasonable distance. Also with the church at Big Springs, Kan., Sab-ath and Sunday, Feb 8 and 9. Will Bro. Kennedy, bath and Sunday, Feb 8 and 9. or some other brother, meet me at the Lawrence depot, the Wednesday previous, on the arrival of the Kansas City train? I will wait there a reasonable GEO. I. BUTLER. time.

PROVIDENCE permitting, I will meet the Tract Soeiety in quarterly meeting, at Lancaster, Western New York, Dist. No. 1, in connection with our monthly meeting, third Sabbath and first day in Feb-J. M. LINDSAY, Director. ruary.

MISCEILANEOUS O H Prait \$2.50 43-1, JS Cronkrite 50c 41-14, J C Morris 2.50 41 1, Wm P French 5.00 43-1, M J McCallum 1 25 43-20, Susan Jones 3.00 41-1, F Nelson 5.75 44-1, Susie A Osgood 2 25

60c, A Shumway 1,50, E Zytkoskee 1.25.

Books Sent by Express.

P Z Kinne Kirkville, N. Y., \$52.61, R M Kilgore, Webster City, Lowa, 17.46, A O Burrill, Berlm, Mich., 3.68, Alex Carpenter, Brighton, Livington Co., Mich., 3.50, Albert Weeks, Midland, Mich., 18.98.

Books Sent by Freight. JN Loughborough, Sauta Rosa. Sonoma Co., Cal., \$169.97, PZ Kinne, Kirkville, N. Y., 92.70.

Michigan Conference Fund.

Church at Convis \$60.00, Newton 26.50, Greenwood 6.00, Greenbush 3.33 Blendon 10.00, Greenville 50.00, Locke 21.00, Danish brethren in Montcalm Co., 18.40, Wright 134.85, Genoa 4.05, Vernon 6.75.

Cash Received on Account.

Jessie Hiestand \$5.00. A Persing 3.16, Mich. T. & M. Society, Dist. No. 8. 21.50, Donald Warren 4.67, J La-mont 25c.

General Conterence Fund. D C Elmer \$2.00, Maine, Conf. 50.00.

Shares in Publishing Association.

Wm Boyngton \$10,00. Shares in Health Institute M B Cyphers \$25.00.

Michigan Camp-meeting Fund. Nixon Whitely \$3.00.

Donations for the Danish Monthly. O Larsen \$5.00, Win Boyngton 5.00, R F Andrews 5.00

The Review and Merald.

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