TERMS.-One Advent of confidently believed. a right to expect from me, a candid SINCERITY. by which I was guided. "my known some way all be harmonized. was unable to no satisfaction; they usually of various light means within

"a day as were their own, or told me deistical writers, possible a manner, that I concluded the Bible was thev were perplexed my own mind were discussed in so

Mr. Miller's Apology and Defence .

As all men are responsible to the community for the questions at issue. I was particularly satisfied that the Bible is a Being so good to judge of the world, as to atone for our

What surprising a result of study which drives me to like the work of a mightier power than man.

EMBOLD TO LOW HAMPTON.

At the close of the war, I removed to my present residence in Low Hampton, N. Y.; and being relieved from public life, in the busy scenes of which I had been engaged for ten years, I had more leisure for reading and reflection respecting another state. I could more impressively note the assurance of happiness beyond the grave, all was dim and uncertain there. One day in May, 1816, I detected myself in this error of God in regard to a book which had been looked upon our own defeat as almost certain, and yet we were victorious. So surprising a result of study which drives me to like the work of a mightier power than man.

EMBOLD TO LOW HAMPTON.

At the close of the war, I removed to my present residence in Low Hampton, N. Y.; and being relieved from public life, in the busy scenes of which I had been engaged for ten years, I had more leisure for reading and reflection respecting another state. I could more impressively note the assurance of happiness beyond the grave, all was dim and uncertain there. One day in May, 1816, I detected myself in this error of God in regard to a book which had been looked upon our own defeat as almost certain, and yet we were victorious. So surprising a result of study which drives me to like the work of a mightier power than man.

EMBOLD TO LOW HAMPTON.

At the close of the war, I removed to my present residence in Low Hampton, N. Y.; and being relieved from public life, in the busy scenes of which I had been engaged for ten years, I had more leisure for reading and reflection respecting another state. I could more impressively note the assurance of happiness beyond the grave, all was dim and uncertain there. One day in May, 1816, I detected myself in this error of God in regard to a book which had been looked upon our own defeat as almost certain, and yet we were victorious. So surprising a result of study which drives me to like the work of a mightier power than man.

EMBOLD TO LOW HAMPTON.

At the close of the war, I removed to my present residence in Low Hampton, N. Y.; and being relieved from public life, in the busy scenes of which I had been engaged for ten years, I had more leisure for reading and reflection respecting another state. I could more impressively note the assurance of happiness beyond the grave, all was dim and uncertain there. One day in May, 1816, I detected myself in this error of God in regard to a book which had been looked upon our own defeat as almost certain, and yet we were victorious. So surprising a result of study which drives me to like the work of a mightier power than man.

EMBOLD TO LOW HAMPTON.

At the close of the war, I removed to my present residence in Low Hampton, N. Y.; and being relieved from public life, in the busy scenes of which I had been engaged for ten years, I had more leisure for reading and reflection respecting another state. I could more impressively note the assurance of happiness beyond the grave, all was dim and uncertain there. One day in May, 1816, I detected myself in this error of God in regard to a book which had been looked upon our own defeat as almost certain, and yet we were victorious. So surprising a result of study which drives me to like the work of a mightier power than man.
of his Father?* that at his coming the
kingdom of God and the righteousness of the
world before
the advent personal and pre-niillennial,
so that the righteous dead will be
spirits after which, according to
the righteous will then all be destroyed, and their
resurrection and that of the rest of the dead, as
culcated in the xx. of Revelation; and that it must
restoration, are applied by the
Psalm. that the
events for which the church look to be
fulfilled before the advent, must be
it; and that
would arise
the image
prophecies
Isa. xl. 21; Matt. v.
I
vii. 3; Isa. b. 15,
14-17; Dan. vii. 14, 18,
"*
2 Pet. ili. 20
i.e. 7;
** See John xiv. 6; Acts 2:1; 1 Thess. 4:16; Rev. 1:7; 3:1; 14:13; Dan. vii. 9; 12:2; Matt. xvi. 27; Mark xiii. 31; Luke xxiv. 26; 1 Cor. xvi. 23; 1 Thess. v. 16; 2 Pet. iii. 13; Rev. xiv. 13, 14, 17; 1 Cor. x. 14; Gal. iv. 4, 5; Col. i. 15; Heb. xii. 25; 1 Pet. ii. 21; 2 Pet. ii. 12; Rev. xiv. 17-19; Rev. xiv. 20; 11:17; 17:14; 1 Thess. v. 2; 4:13; 15:4; 2:10; 3:9; Acts xvi. 31; 8:7; 14:12; 22:31; 23:21, 27; Matt. xv. 26; Luke xvi. 31; John xv. 27; 15:5; 16:16; 17:24; 18:20; 19:29; 20:17; 21:22; 22:12; 23:6; 24:35; 25:10; 26:1; 27:34; 28:16; John xiv. 3; Acts xiv. 25; Rom. viii. 1; 1 Cor. x. 10; 11:24, 26; 12:6; 13:12; 1 Thess. v. 23; 1 Tim. iv. 1; 2 Tim. iv. 7; Tit. ii. 11; 3:9; Jas. i. 26-27; Rev. xvi. 15; 17:16; 18:5, 21; 20:10, 14, 15; 21:10, 11, 23; 22:13, 17; 1 Cor. xii. 4, 11; 14:26; Eph. i. 3; 5:25; Col. i. 18; 1 Tim. ii. 5; 3:16; Tit. iii. 5; Heb. xi. 16; xii. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 1, 13; 5:17; Rev. i. 10; 3:21; 4:14; 5:12; 6:13; 7:9; 8:10; 12:17; 13:11; 14:1-3; 15:3, 7; 16:21; 17:14; 18:10, 11; Rev. xxi. 1; 21:27; 2 Pet. ii. 10; 3:19; 1 Pet. ii. 10; 2 Pet. i. 19; 3:13; Tit. i. 2; 2:14; 3:4; Heb. vi. 6, 8; 11:16; 12:24; 13:21; James i. 12; 2:13; 1 John iv. 20; 5:3; Rev. xiv. 6; xix. 10; 21:3; Acts xxi. 35; Gal. iv. 1; 6:11; Eph. iv. 32; 5:26; 6:9; Col. i. 28; 2 Cor. i. 12; 5:21; 1 Tim. i. 16; Tit. ii. 14; 1 Pet. i. 16; 3:17; 2 Pet. i. 18; Rev. xii. 1; 16:11; 17:14; 18:6; 19:13; 20:9, 10; 21:1; 22:1, 18, 21, 25; 1 Cor. x. 14; 11:23; Gal. iii. 29; Eph. i. 16, 18.

THE ADVENT HERALD.

of glory to his Father?* that at his coming the
kingdom of God and the righteousness of the
world before
the advent personal and pre-niillennial,
so that the righteous dead will be
spirits after which, according to
the righteous will then all be destroyed, and their
resurrection and that of the rest of the dead, as
culcated in the xx. of Revelation; and that it must
restoration, are applied by the
Psalm. that the
events for which the church look to be
fulfilled before the advent, must be
it; and that
would arise
the image
prophecies
Isa. xl. 21; Matt. v.
I
vii. 3; Isa. b. 15,
14-17; Dan. vii. 14, 18,
"*
2 Pet. ili. 20
i.e. 7;
** See John xiv. 6; Acts 2:1; 1 Thess. 4:16; Rev. 1:7; 3:1; 14:13; Dan. vii. 9; 12:2; Matt. xvi. 27; Mark xiii. 31; Luke xxiv. 26; 1 Cor. xvi. 23; 1 Thess. v. 16; 2 Pet. iii. 13; Rev. xiv. 17-19; Rev. xiv. 20; 11:17; 17:14; 1 Thess. v. 2; 4:13; 15:4; 2:10; 3:9; Acts xvi. 31; 8:7; 14:12; 22:31; 23:21, 27; Matt. xv. 26; Luke xvi. 31; John xv. 27; 15:5; 16:16; 17:24; 18:20; 19:29; 20:17; 21:22; 23:34; 24:35; 25:10; 26:1; 27:34; 28:16; John xiv. 3; Acts xiv. 25; Rom. viii. 1; 1 Cor. x. 10; 11:24, 26; 12:6; 13:12; 1 Thess. v. 23; 1 Tim. iv. 1; 2 Tim. iv. 7; Tit. ii. 11; 3:9; Jas. i. 26-27; Rev. xvi. 15; 17:16; 18:5, 21; 20:10, 14, 15; 21:10, 11, 23; 22:13, 17; 1 Cor. xii. 4, 11; 14:26; Eph. i. 3; 5:25; Col. i. 18; 1 Tim. ii. 5; 3:16; Tit. iii. 5; Heb. xi. 16; xii. 16; 1 Pet. iv. 1, 13; 5:17; Rev. i. 10; 3:21; 4:14; 5:12; 6:13; 7:9; 8:10; 12:17; 13:11; 14:1-3; 15:3, 7; 16:21; 17:14; 18:10, 11; Rev. xxi. 1; 21:27; 2 Pet. ii. 10; 3:19; 1 Pet. ii. 10; 2 Pet. i. 19; 3:13; Tit. i. 2; 2:14; 3:4; Heb. vi. 6, 8; 11:16; 12:24; 13:21; James i. 12; 2:13; 1 John iv. 20; 5:3; Rev. xiv. 6; xix. 10; 21:3; Acts xxi. 35; Gal. iv. 1; 6:11; Eph. iv. 32; 5:26; 6:9; Col. i. 28; 2 Cor. i. 12; 5:21; 1 Tim. i. 16; Tit. ii. 14; 1 Pet. i. 16; 3:17; 2 Pet. i. 18; Rev. xii. 1; 16:11; 17:14; 18:6; 19:13; 20:9, 10; 21:1; 22:1, 18, 21, 25; 1 Cor. x. 14; 11:23; Gal. iii. 29; Eph. i. 16, 18.

The question of whether the Adventists' belief in a pre-tribulational rapture is supported by the Bible is a matter of interpretation and personal opinion. The text above discusses the Adventist perspective on this topic, emphasizing the importance of understanding the Scriptures in context and the need for clear teaching on such matters. The Adventist movement has a unique interpretation of biblical prophecy, which is based on specific historical events and the end-time timeline. It is essential to consider the historical and cultural context of the time when studying the Bible to understand the significance of these events. The Adventists believe that the rapture signifies the end of the Tribulation, a period of great suffering and tribulation on earth, and signifies the end of human history. The reference to the 1335 years in Daniel chapter 9 is a key point in this interpretation, as it is seen as a measure of time leading to the Second Coming of Christ. The Adventists believe that these events are literal and historical, and they are looking for the manifestation of Christ and the end of the world as they interpret it. This perspective is in contrast to other Christian denominations that may have different views on the timing and nature of the rapture.
here, as to be entirely irrelevant to the position they were adduced to support.

The next was that of a speaker, who said that the will of God being done on earth as it is in heaven, of the earth being full of the knowledge of the glory of God, &c., could not be known, because the light was then shining upon the righteous, and the wicked were dwelling together. Those who speak of the gospel being preached in all the world, teach that as soon as it should be thus preached, the end was to come, so that it could not be delayed 1000 years from that time, nor long enough for the world's conversion after the preaching of the gospel.

The question of the resurrection and judgment, was for a time an obstacle in the way: being insurmountable, and true at the same time, I supposed it must be taught in the Bible; but I soon saw it was one of the traditions of the elders.

So also with the return of the Jews: that I saw I could only be sustained by denying the positive declarations of the New Testament, which assert, ‘there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek’—that ‘the promise that he shall shew unto his servants is an inheritance, and not of the Jews only.’—Nevertheless, I could not go on in my way, but that time, more objections arose in my mind, than of those articles; which I had declared this doctrine, as one of the articles of the faith—since, if ye are Christ’s, then are ye Abraham’s seed, and heirs according to the promise that he shall shew unto his servants is an inheritance, and not of the Jews only.

In this way I was occupied for five years from 1818 to 1823, in weighing the various objections which were made to the articles of faith, until I found that time, more objections arose in my mind, than could be advanced by my opponents; and I knew my objections to be a sincere search, which did not then occur to me. But however strong they at first appeared, after examining them in the light of the divine word, and comparing them to the Bible, I saw there was a difference between the Jew and Greek,—that the children of the flesh are accounted for the children of promise.

I was then fully settled in the conclusions which seven years previously had begun to bear with such impressive force upon my mind; and the duty of presenting the evidence of the nearness of the advent to others,—which I had managed to evade while I could find the shadow of an objection remaining against its truth,—again came home to me with great force. I had previously, only thrown out plaster, that I might be rightly understood, when I spoke more clearly my opinions to my neighbors, ministers, and others. To my astonishment, I found that the same opinions, when I entered upon them, one after another, so that few I might escape the question of the evidence; but the great majority passed it by as an idle tale. I found that I must be prepared to declare this doctrine, as I felt it should be, for the comfort of saints, and as a warning to sinners.

I continued to study the Scriptures, and was more and more convinced that I had a personal duty to perform respecting this matter. When I began to look about my business, it was continually ringing in my ears, ‘Go and tell the world of thy savior,’ &c. This text was constantly occuring to me, ‘The wicked, of wicked men, shall be cut off; they that hate me shall be cut off; I will prove them by my words, and they shall be shamed by my judgment.’ I said to myself, ‘I must not say, “I will prove not.”’ I said, ‘I must not say, “I will shew not.”’ I said, ‘I must not say, “I will suffer not.”’ I said, ‘I must not say, “I will forgive not.”’

I had said that his father had sent me for, and wished me to go home with him. Supposing that his father had seen me on some business, I asked him what he wanted? He replied that there was to be a preaching in their church the next day, and they wished to know if I could have a letter for having the covenant I had; releasted at once against the Lord, and determined not to go. I left the boy, and gave him my letter giving him the promise of the Sabbath, and retired to a guest room near by. There I struggled with the Lord about an hour, endeavoring to prove to myself why I had made him; but I could get no relief. It was impressed upon my conscience, ‘Will you make a covenant with the Lord, and serve him, and be faithful in your word to do it?’

I finally submitted, and promised the Lord if I should succeed, that I would give him grace and ability to perform all he should require of me. I returned to the house, found the boy had not gone, and remained with him after dinner, and returned with him to Dresden.

Mr. Miller commenced his oral lectures.

The next day, which, as nearly as I can remember, was about the first Sabbath in August, 1833. I was among the first ministry, and there was nothing more harmonious. The house was well filled with an attentive audience. As soon as I commenced speaking, all the objections which had been made were gone, and I felt impressed only with the greatness of the subject, which, by the providence of God, I was enabled to present. During the last Saturday before the Sabbath, I was requested to remain and lecture during the week, with which I complied. They were very prosperous, and I was conducted to the house of Dr. E. Fuller, of Poughkeepsie, NY, requesting me to go and lecture there on the same subject. They were about the second week in August, 1833. I went to Poughkeepsie and lectured there with similar effect.

From there I went by invitation to Pawlet and other towns in that vicinity. The churches of Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists were all the copy I possessed. In almost every place I visited, my labors resulted in the reclaiming of backsliders, and the conversion of sinners. I was usually invited to fields of labor by the ministers of the several congregations whom I visited, who gave me their countenance; and I have never failed in any instance to meet with the most pressing invitations from the ministry, and the leading members of the churches poured in continually, from that time forward, to hear my public labors, and with more than one half of which I was unable to comply. Churches were opened for my labors, private houses, through the western part of Vermont, the northern part of New York, and to Canada. And powerful reformation was the result of my labors.

Mr. Miller commenced his oral lectures.

The next day, which, as nearly as I can remember, was about the first Sabbath in August, 1833, I was among the first ministry, and there was nothing more harmonious. The house was well filled with an attentive audience. As soon as I commenced speaking, all the objections which had been made were gone, and I felt impressed only with the greatness of the subject, which, by the providence of God, I was enabled to present. During the last Saturday before the Sabbath, I was requested to remain and lecture during the week, with which I complied. They were very prosperous, and it was stated that in thirteen families but two persons were hopelessly converted. They were about the second week in August, 1833. I went to Poughkeepsie and lectured there with similar effect.

From there I went by invitation to Pawlet and other towns in that vicinity. The churches of Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists were all the copy I possessed. In almost every place I visited, my labors resulted in the reclaiming of backsliders, and the conversion of sinners. I was usually invited to fields of labor by the ministers of the several congregations whom I visited, who gave me their countenance; and I have never failed in any instance to meet with the most pressing invitations from the ministry, and the leading members of the churches poured in continually, from that time forward, to hear my public labors, and with more than one half of which I was unable to comply. Churches were opened for my labors, private houses, through the western part of Vermont, the northern part of New York, and to Canada. And powerful reformation was the result of my labors.

Mr. Miller commenced his oral lectures.

The next day, which, as nearly as I can remember, was about the first Sabbath in August, 1833, I was among the first ministry, and there was nothing more harmonious. The house was well filled with an attentive audience. As soon as I commenced speaking, all the objections which had been made were gone, and I felt impressed only with the greatness of the subject, which, by the providence of God, I was enabled to present. During the last Saturday before the Sabbath, I was requested to remain and lecture during the week, with which I complied. They were very prosperous, and it was stated that in thirteen families but two persons were hopelessly converted. They were about the second week in August, 1833. I went to Poughkeepsie and lectured there with similar effect.

From there I went by invitation to Pawlet and other towns in that vicinity. The churches of Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists were all the copy I possessed. In almost every place I visited, my labors resulted in the reclaiming of backsliders, and the conversion of sinners. I was usually invited to fields of labor by the ministers of the several congregations whom I visited, who gave me their countenance; and I have never failed in any instance to meet with the most pressing invitations from the ministry, and the leading members of the churches poured in continually, from that time forward, to hear my public labors, and with more than one half of which I was unable to comply. Churches were opened for my labors, private houses, through the western part of Vermont, the northern part of New York, and to Canada. And powerful reformation was the result of my labors.
On the passing of my published time, I frankly acknowledged my disappointment in reference to the results; but as we do not go out of the way of any essential feature. I therefore continued my labors, principally at the west during the summer months, when the light was called. I had had no participation in this, only as I wrote a letter eighteen months previously, not doubting that which pointed to that month as a probable time when the Advent might be expected. This was not the July, but the 23d of March, in the Spring. I had, however, no expectation that so unwarranted a use would be made of it, by the blind, who should embrace it in a hasty manner. It was in the most antecedent inferential evidence a test of salvation. I therefore had no fellowship with that movement until about the 18th of April, when seeing that it had obtained such prevalence, and considering it as at a probable point of time, I was persuaded that it was a work of God, and felt that if it should pass by I should be more disappointed than I was in my first published time. But during time passed; and I was again disappointed. The movement was of such a character that for a time it was very mysterious to me, and the results following it were so unaccountable that I supposed our work might be completed, and that few weeks only might elapse between that time and the great event. However that might be, I regarded my own work as completed; and that what was to be done for the extension of the work of the Holy Spirit, except an occasional discourse from myself.

I had never been positive as to any particular day for the Lord's appearing, believing that no man could know the day and hour. In all my published lectures, it will be seen on the title page, "about the year 1843." In all my oral lectures, I invariably told my audiences that the period would advance, and that I expected it. But my brethren, with about twenty other ministers of the Christian connection, were present to hear me lecture. But the plan of a publication which should be devoted to the subject of the changed times, and the communication of my views, was new to me. We had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his reputation, and by the aid of devoted friends, he scattered to the various places, with which I could see no evidence that the work was going on. My visit to Boston in the winter of 1840, was attended with much success, and my brethren gave up to him the publication the year too. I then enquired; there was doubtless wrong on both sides. In connection with the doctrine. In all the places on the subject, I regarded the appearance of Christ. However that might be, when they were present to hear me lecture. But the plan of a publication which should be devoted to the subject of the changed times, and the communication of my views, was new to me. We had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his reputation, and by the aid of devoted friends, he scattered to the various places, with which I could see no evidence that the work was going on. My visit to Boston in the winter of 1840, was attended with much success, and my brethren gave up to him the publication the year too. I then enquired; there was doubtless wrong on both sides. In connection with the doctrine. In all the places on the subject, I regarded the appearance of Christ. However that might be, when they were present to hear me lecture. But the plan of a publication which should be devoted to the subject of the changed times, and the communication of my views, was new to me. We had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my labors, and the public publication of the subject was opposed to me in reply. I had greatly felt the need of some medium of communication to the public. Efforts had been frequently made to commence a paper which should be devoted to the subject, but the idea was not embraced by the public. He issued the Freehold, and we had, however, never been able to find a man who was willing to run the risk of his position and reputation, and thereby advance in the church. With this commenced an entire new era in the publication of the times. For a long time previous to this, the papers had been filled with abusive stories respecting my la...
Only extractable content not shown
God and our judgment. Pro.

from which the fourth beast are all who have spoken evil of me without cause I days gentlemanly correct that the former carry us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

nity.

correct

That the

That the

in an Advent paper.

We have the writings of many distinguished living writers on the prophecies, in England. And we hope not only to improve our own mind by their personal, but we intend to enrich our columns, from time to time, by bringing to the notice of our readers, with us, may be possessed of the choicest thoughts in connection with prophetic interpreta-

courteous, and questions that gender strifes. Be e c

Whether we have received all the printed sheets of this volume, we have devoted our paper principally this week 20k. We see by the last Voice of Truth that we have affairs on the prophecies, in England. And we hope not only to improve our own mind by their personal, but we intend to enrich our columns, from time to time, by bringing to the notice of our readers, with us, may be possessed of the choicest thoughts in connection with prophetic interpreta-

courteous, and questions that gender strifes. Be e c

Whether we have received all the printed sheets of this volume, we have devoted our paper principally this week 20k. We see by the last Voice of Truth that we have affairs on the prophecies, in England. And we hope not only to improve our own mind by their personal, but we intend to enrich our columns, from time to time, by bringing to the notice of our readers, with us, may be possessed of the choicest thoughts in connection with prophetic interpreta-

We have the writings of many distinguished living writers on the prophecies, in England. And we hope not only to improve our own mind by their personal, but we intend to enrich our columns, from time to time, by bringing to the notice of our readers, with us, may be possessed of the choicest thoughts in connection with prophetic interpreta-

We have the writings of many distinguished living writers on the prophecies, in England. And we hope not only to improve our own mind by their personal, but we intend to enrich our columns, from time to time, by bringing to the notice of our readers, with us, may be possessed of the choicest thoughts in connection with prophetic interpreta-

The Advent Herald & Watch.

"THE LORD IS AT HAND."

BOSTON, AUGUST 12, 1845.

Commencement of a New Volume.

We present our readers this week with the first, of a New Volume. As we now supply the readers of the Herald and Watch, we have added the name of the new volume, "in commemoration of a new volume, we design to buckle of our armor anew for the contest; and to export our selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what it should be. It is our aim to furnish our readers with sound exegetical reading explanatory of obscure portions, of the word; and a multitude are impressed with the doctrine of the end of the world and a personal coming of the Lord, and this has the effect of bringing us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

Mr. Miller's Argument and Defence.

We have devoted our paper principally this week to the presentation of Mr. Miller's Argument and De- fence. It is very timely, and will be perused by our readers with much interest. We commend it to the attention of all, and hope it will be generally circulated. Those who may wish for it for distribution, can soon obtain it in a pamphlet form— at 50 cents per dozen, &c., single. Let a copy be put into the hands of all who will read. It is due to Mr. Miller and the cause he advocates in our present time of trial. We have divided it into sections, and pre- fixed appropriate headings, that it may be more fa- miliarly read.

The Sect:—Or an enquiry into Scriptural Psyclwl-

We have received all the printed sheets of this work by the hand of the author. It will be for sale soon at the book stores. It is a pamphlet of 141 pages, and goes into a critical analysis of all the vari- ous reasons applied to the thinking living amongst us, who see the signs of the times such as the, we tend. That the former carry us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

Mr. Miller's Argument and Defence.

We have devoted our paper principally this week to the presentation of Mr. Miller's Argument and De- fence. It is very timely, and will be perused by our readers with much interest. We commend it to the attention of all, and hope it will be generally circulated. Those who may wish for it for distribution, can soon obtain it in a pamphlet form— at 50 cents per dozen, &c., single. Let a copy be put into the hands of all who will read. It is due to Mr. Miller and the cause he advocates in our present time of trial. We have divided it into sections, and pre- fixed appropriate headings, that it may be more fa- miliarly read.

The Sect:—Or an enquiry into Scriptural Psyclwl-

We have received all the printed sheets of this work by the hand of the author. It will be for sale soon at the book stores. It is a pamphlet of 141 pages, and goes into a critical analysis of all the vari- ous reasons applied to the thinking living amongst us, who see the signs of the times such as the, we tend. That the former carry us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

Mr. Miller's Argument and Defence.

We have devoted our paper principally this week to the presentation of Mr. Miller's Argument and De- fence. It is very timely, and will be perused by our readers with much interest. We commend it to the attention of all, and hope it will be generally circulated. Those who may wish for it for distribution, can soon obtain it in a pamphlet form— at 50 cents per dozen, &c., single. Let a copy be put into the hands of all who will read. It is due to Mr. Miller and the cause he advocates in our present time of trial. We have divided it into sections, and pre- fixed appropriate headings, that it may be more fa- miliarly read.

The Sect:—Or an enquiry into Scriptural Psyclwl-

We have received all the printed sheets of this work by the hand of the author. It will be for sale soon at the book stores. It is a pamphlet of 141 pages, and goes into a critical analysis of all the vari- ous reasons applied to the thinking living amongst us, who see the signs of the times such as the, we tend. That the former carry us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

Mr. Miller's Argument and Defence.

We have devoted our paper principally this week to the presentation of Mr. Miller's Argument and De- fence. It is very timely, and will be perused by our readers with much interest. We commend it to the attention of all, and hope it will be generally circulated. Those who may wish for it for distribution, can soon obtain it in a pamphlet form— at 50 cents per dozen, &c., single. Let a copy be put into the hands of all who will read. It is due to Mr. Miller and the cause he advocates in our present time of trial. We have divided it into sections, and pre- fixed appropriate headings, that it may be more fa- miliarly read.

The Sect:—Or an enquiry into Scriptural Psyclwl-

We have received all the printed sheets of this work by the hand of the author. It will be for sale soon at the book stores. It is a pamphlet of 141 pages, and goes into a critical analysis of all the vari- ous reasons applied to the thinking living amongst us, who see the signs of the times such as the, we tend. That the former carry us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

Mr. Miller's Argument and Defence.

We have devoted our paper principally this week to the presentation of Mr. Miller's Argument and De- fence. It is very timely, and will be perused by our readers with much interest. We commend it to the attention of all, and hope it will be generally circulated. Those who may wish for it for distribution, can soon obtain it in a pamphlet form— at 50 cents per dozen, &c., single. Let a copy be put into the hands of all who will read. It is due to Mr. Miller and the cause he advocates in our present time of trial. We have divided it into sections, and pre- fixed appropriate headings, that it may be more fa- miliarly read.

The Sect:—Or an enquiry into Scriptural Psyclwl-

We have received all the printed sheets of this work by the hand of the author. It will be for sale soon at the book stores. It is a pamphlet of 141 pages, and goes into a critical analysis of all the vari- ous reasons applied to the thinking living amongst us, who see the signs of the times such as the, we tend. That the former carry us to the resurrection and selves with redoubled energy to make this paper what place.

Mr. Miller's Argument and Defence.

We have devoted our paper principally this week to the presentation of Mr. Miller's Argument and De- fence. It is very timely, and will be perused by our readers with much interest. We commend it to the attention of all, and hope it will be generally circulated. Those who may wish for it for distribution, can soon obtain it in a pamphlet form— at 50 cents per dozen, &c., single. Let a copy be put into the hands of all who will read. It is due to Mr. Miller and the cause he advocates in our present time of trial. We have divided it into sections, and pre- fixed appropriate headings, that it may be more fa- miliarly read.
or to his promise, Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me to give to every man according to his work: Amen, even so come Lord Jesus.

Wm. A. M. Allen.

Harristown, N. Y., July 24th, 1845.

Brothers Wm. Rogers, write: The Breth­ reen here are mostly strong and unshaken in the faith—sager not at the promises, but are waiting “for the adoption.” We do not believe immediate conversion has come to pass in many of the secret chamber, nor that the time has all expired, but “at the time appointed the end shall be,” and that end is now close upon us. Our dear Brother was asked by me to warn the Brethren to be on their guard, and it is fear of this deception which has caused the Book of Prophecy for their guide, and stand on the im­ moral platform laid by inspiration, instead of adopting fanciful positions, drawn from doubl­ ful passages of scripture; then they would not be moved away from the hope of their case.

Yours in the hope, Wm. Rogers.

Hartford, Aug. 4, 1845.

WHEELING, VA.—Bro. R. Jackson writes: “I can assure you it would rejoice my heart to see pictures of you, but not so much that we should be able to help him much, but we would do what we could. He might be made an instrument in the hand of God of spreading some light and truth. Can the same thing be done again by the same person? Who knows but the Lord might deign to bless his labors in the conver­ sion of some souls, now sleeping in care at se­ curity, and saying, with his voice as well as in his heart, my Lord delayeth his coming.

Wheeler, Va., July 24th, 1845.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—“We meet with the church where we hear the old practical duty enforced, and we can unite with them in prayer, when we may pray—Let thy king­ dom come and thy will be done, let Jesus have the heathen for his inheritance and the earth for his possession; Let him reign from sea to sea and from the rivers to the end of the earth: all will be harmonious if we do not intimate that we expect an immediate answer to our prayers. Yet I trust that God who searches the heart sees some among us who can thus pray—de­ siring what they ask, and having faith that their prayer will soon be answered. We are so scattered that we cannot conveniently meet for mutual edification, and have none to instruct us on the advent subject but the word of God and your interesting paper.

RUTHER STARKWEATHER.

Binghamton, July 22d, 1845.

Popery in Ireland.

Great changes in religious opinion are taking place in this country, says the editor of the Banner of the Cross, and very extensive con­ versations from the corruptions of Romanism to the pure faith; particularly in Dingle and Tra, two parishes in the south of Ireland.

The murderer not discovered.

Mr. Lewis Holmes of E. Weymouth, was thrown from the driver’s seat of the Weymouth stage, Aug. 2, at the Worcester R. Depot in this city, and instantly killed by the locomotive.

A vessel named G. W. Hatch, was waylaid and robbed in W. Roxbury on Friday evening, Aug. 1.

The Potato blight is again prevailing this season.

The “Mail” states that there are 200 gam­ mings establishments in Boston, and nearly 1000 profession­ gers who have no other means of subsistence.

RECENT ROBBERIES IN BOSTON.

On the 31st ult., a package of dry goods, worth $115, the property of B. H. Hill of Wal­ that has been stolen from the G. W. Tavern.

On the 2d inst., three dozen of miniature locket, property of Nathaniel Bennett, artist, were stolen from No. 5. Morton place.

On the 3d, a valuable coat was stolen from Mr. Cob’s entry, S. Washington square.

Same day, from the house of James Thomp­ son, Fourth street, South Boston, were stolen $150 worth of books and trunks.

On the night of the 5d, the office of the West­ boro’ Milk Co., in Boylston street, was enter­ red, and the safe robbed of $600.

On the 6th, a watch was stolen in Exchange street, had a pocket book, containing $200 and valuable papers stolen from their desk in the sales-room.

On the 5th, a lad employed in the shop of Edward Westcott, Sea street, stole $30 from the desk and decamped, while Mr. W., was down town upon business.

Same day, a silver watch was stolen from the house of Gilman Priest, 214 Broad street.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BRO. L. WILCOX.

DEAR BRO. HICKS:—I have been consider­ ing since I last saw you, the state of the Ad­ vent cause and the many conflicting views that have arisen, since the passing by of the time when we expected the realization of our hopes. This disappointment seems to have an affect on some minds, to drive them from the sure word of prophecy, and from the Advent princi­ ples, which have been the foundation of our faith, to extravagante interpretations, and fanciful views of spiritualizing the coming of our Lord, which really removes, in my mind, the stretch of fanci­ ful and spiritualizing interpretations of our commentaries in other ages. These views are too well known to need naming. It seems that interest is being shown in our publications, to conduct, our faith, our actions, our position, to contend that we are right, when the very evi­ dence that brought us to those positions, show­ ed that we were wrong. Men, to avoid con­ fession, will be led into many a vortex that is ruinous to the soul. Why is it? Ask why is it that many, who as we supposed were guided by the true compass and chart, who made their calcula­ tions of measurement by the same rule, would try to make us believe that our city of the light-house, and entered port and safe­ ly on land, when we know we are tossed about on the ocean of life, and experiencing all the perils of ship in her trip? Now one of these things must be acknowledged. Either the time at which we looked, or the event expected was incorrect; the events need not be mis­ understood; Every one shall see the ship, as she appears. I have not seen him yet. Have you?

Ah! says one, I felt it in my own soul. But dear sir, the present is now the time to see him; “as the lightning shineth out of the east, even unto the west, so shall the coming of the Son of man be;” and not, we shall feel it in our soul. My faith in the immediate com-
BOSTON, AUG. 13,

8 days or ing of.' our ty of doing good, or for having a candid hearing from the churches, it begins to alarm many,
duty; go forward; Christ will come. Let your that we have come under a new loins be girded, your lamps trimmed and burn-
since last ly. God's spirit is so universally withdrawn from those who have stood aloof, then recent-
up!! Rejoice. Be not cast down and they are beginning to think, that surely been wrong some-ime; watch one

011 to be given, so that they who are believing, Nashua, N.H. Sunday., to the prophecy of Daniel, that there were to be

watching ready to receive the evidence, would Monday eve. In Uis wrath 'over Jericho brandished His sword,

end, Lord, how long shall the

world?

Their thousand Folded was there, and saw

hired to wait one hour? The fundamental principles on which the Second Advent cause is based, have opened the prophecies. The book is un-

sealed as the plain, as we have reason to believe. God has plainly told us, that when we shall see all the signs which have been seen by those now alive, this generation shall not pass till all will be fulfilled. The signs were to be given, so that they who are believing, watching ready to receive the evidence, would see them to be what God designated them to be; and the unbelieving world would still him with the question "where are the signs of his coming?" "All things continue as they were from the begin-
gin;" "we have not seen any signs," &c.

Nora.—Our brother will observe by turning to the prophecy of Daniel, that there were to be 90 weeks to the Messiah. He could not there-
fore be cut off at the end of the 90 weeks; for that would be at the time of his appearing as the Messiah. He was to be cut off, not at the end, but after the three score and two weeks. How much after? To the midst of the last week. In the midst of that week, the sacrifice and oblation to cease. Please to look at that again. To- day, and to-day, until he shall come, should be our motto.

THE FALL OF JERICHO.

And it came to pass, when Joshua was by Jericho, that he lifted up his eyes and looked, and, he-

bore there a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand.—Joshua v. 13.

Lord, how long shall the scoller laugh on in his mirth,

And how long shall the scorpion exult upon earth? That Christ will not be crossed, oppressed and dis-
aired Hear around them the name of their Savior praised.

As of years, when the "Prince of the hosts of the

In his wrath over Jericho brandished His sword, Even now may the people look up, and behold, The dark vision of prophecy clearly unfold.

If, before the Lord's art, at the ram's horns' shrill sound, That city's proud bulwarks fell flat to the ground; Oh, who, to think that the Lord God had buried

his last vial of wrath 'er an infidel world?

If alone, 'mid the faithless, one household was, Who wish Rahab that mighty deliverance shared, Oh, who shall be saved in that terrible day. When the Lord shall His awful eluciation dis-
play!

Yet the harlot by faith was preserved then, and, shewed, Where the scarlet line marked the believer's shew, Then where is the sinner: who now need deeper? Oh, turn then to Christ! Ye'll find blessedness there.

No New Dispensation.—Eighty hundred years ago, one of the Apostles, named John, showed the children of the last time, (Rev. 19, 8th chap. 18th ver.) says he, we know it in the last time, (dispensation.) If they then were under the last dispensation, how say now that we have come under a new dispensation since last October? If John is true, there will be no new dispensation until Jesus comes—

Let us hold on to the truth which John has given us. A. H. Back.

Fitchburg, Mass., July 24, 1845.

THE ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, AUG. 13, 1845.

NOTICES. Providence permitting, I shall give evening lectures in the following places. Spring- field, Mass., Aug. 13. Hartford, Ct., Aug. 14. Mor-


Other appointments will be given next week. Those who wish our services should send it, and we will supply them in time.

Boston, Aug. 12, 1845.

From the Voice of Truth.

"With regard to the course you have taken in reference to the late Advent Conference, by sign-

ifying your unqualified disapprobation of the measures adopted there, I would here say, that you only ex-

pressed the feelings and views of all the tried and faithful friends of the good and glorious cause in which we were engaged within the circle of my ac-

quaintances; still of our dear brethren who were there, and saw the movements, would not suffer their nature to be enroiled in the catalogue." Daniel C1ouw.

We are sorry to see statements like the above sent forth to the public, without comment, from those who were present at that Conference know there were but two persons present there, who were asked to give their names, that refused; and that was before the transaction of any business. And both of those have since shown that they had no symp-
athy in common with the Adventists, as a body.

Does Br. March, by admitting this without comment, wish to have it understood that the measures of the Albany Conference do meet his "unqualified disapprobation?" As far as our information ex-
tends, the doings of that conference meet the appro-

val of the great body of our consistent brethren. And we can but believe that it would be more ap-
preciated if brethren who were not there present had the same understanding of the question that those have what it is that is at issue. Let facts and truth be presented in their true light, that all may be en-

trusted to judge rightly. Truth alone will abide the burning day. All the doings of that body passed unanimously.

Bro. Edwin Barnham wishes to give no-
tice that he and his brother will continue to travel toge-

ther till the Lord binds, wherever the door may be open.

CONFERENCE IN WHATELY.

The Lord willing, there will be a Conference held at the house of brother Levi Morton in Waste-

ton, on Monday, to consider the matter of re-

benefit of the brethren who are waiting for the Lord. The brethren who come will see the prop-

erty of being benefited by the same, and be provided for at brother Morton's. Come, dear brethren, to this meeting in the humble spirit of obedience, and you will be a blessing.

In behalf of the brethren in Whately and vicinity, August, 1845.

SAMUEL EVELETT.

Letters and Receipts to Aug. 9.

D Colburn $1 pd to end v. H E Emery $1 pd to end v; E O' Neill $1 pd to end v; S Laws $1 pd to end v; J F O' Neill $1 pd to end v; A F E Atkinson $1 pd to middle v; A C White $1, we have passed this amount to your credit, although there was a difference from the books of it being paid; $ T Carroll $2 pd to end v. J Richards $25 pd to end v; O W Magee $1 pd to end v; Miss J Stage $5 pd to end v; G S Smith $5 pd to end v; P M Cram $2 pd to end v; J S McKessie $50 pd to middle v; since last Monday $7; J H Giaddding $2 pd to 185 v; J S Spark $1 pd to end v; J G Blanchard $1 pd to middle v; T Brown $27.50 pd to 215 v; Ed Allison $50 pd to 414 v; Hannah Holmes $1 pd to 196 Watch; Wm Hooper $1 pd to 230 v; Daniel H Allen $1 pd to 140 v; J W J Merritt was received for Watch; N Rider $7 pd to 190 Watch; W Lusk $1 pd to 209 Watch; T Stedman $1 pd to 201 Watch; A H Field $1 pd to 200 Watch; B Schembrius $2 pd to 230 v in 10; E A McClean $3 pd to end v; Watch; A F Morrck $1 pd to 260 ac Watch; W Cargill $1 pd to 206 on ac Watch; G Good $3 pd to 197 on ac Watch; 2 cops; A Colburn $2 pd to 183 on ac Watch; J Oodontor $1 pd to 144 on ac Watch; Dr Middough $1 pd to 200 on ac Watch; J Jackson $1 pd to end v; H H Williams $1 pd to end v; J A Wakefield $1 pd to end v; Capt Wm Tyler $1 pd to end v, less 2 cops; A Hutchinson $2 pd to 256 on ac Watch; Capt N Chapman $1 pd to end v; F. Fowler $1 pd to 205 ac Watch; J Bandle $1 pd to 259 on ac Watch; P Torry $1 pd to 185 on ac Watch; W W Allen $1 pd to 198 on ac Watch; W B Funt $1 pd to 209 on ac Watch; P F Webster $1 pd to 220 on ac Watch; W Pelham $1pd to 195 on ac Watch; Dr Baker $1 pd to 233 on ac Watch; A Brandt $1 pd to 199 on ac Watch; A Ford $1 pd to 196 on ac Watch; F Faff $1 pd to 217 on ac Watch; E Shales $1 pd to 399 on ac Watch; A W Jackson $6 pd to 304 on ac Watch; E Foster $1 pd to end v; F Hawkes; J Kelsey Jr. $8; A C White; M Batchelder; P B Hoyt, books forwarded; Adelia Powell $2 Watch; Elam Burnham; William Hiram Morrison; G W Clemens; JF Wetherbee $1; C S Brown $5; I Vaughan; M Williamson; E Lin-

bait; B Jackson; pm Covered NEL; E Cadefield; J P Weeterbe; J O Orr; B R Harmon; OE Noble; L Wilcox; R Wattles; E Keyes; J Moffatt; C Scheiben $1 on ac Watch; J Perrin; W. Fitch; Wm Hiram; Z Smith $1 Watch; AK Elyton; John J.; J Brasson Jr.; E Burnham; Wm Thierry; JS Easterly.

D Colburn $1 pd to end v; G Miller $1 pd to 195 on ac Watch; S Thomas $1 pd to 209 on ac Watch; S Grimans $1 pd to 200 on ac Watch; J Caruly $1 pd to 207 on ac Watch; J Caruly $1 pd to end v; H Bussman $1 pd to 399 on ac Watch; John Barnes $1 pd to end v.

All credit on account of Watch over No. 187 for so many numbers, as the case may be, on the Herald, beginning with No. 26, the No. of the Herald sent to subscribers of the Watch. The H Hops paid to 196 of the Watch, 9 Nos. beyond its end; or to 229 of the Herald. We shall be more explicit hereafter.