

so that, instead of telling these Babylonians of God's kindness, which should have been the first impulse of a grateful heart, he shewed them the glittering jewelry which emblazoned his palace, and the glorious splendour of his riches and wealth. Isaiah rebukes him in a gentle tone; he asks the monarch, "What have they seen in thine house?" Suppose that question addressed to the church member in his own home, what would be the response?—Could our children attest the sincerity of our profession? Could our servants read in our conduct an earnest religion? Could our friends, either intimate or remote, discern that we regarded religion as the one thing needful, the word of truth as the pearl of great price?—*Jesse Hobson.*

#### A SHOT FROM A LONG BOW.

We had lately for our guest an old friend with his wife and daughter, who is a thorough going tee-totaller, and a consistent one, for when filling the highest post of civic dignity in the borough in which he resides, and having frequently to meet the noble at their banquets, yet was he, in more respects than one "more noble than they," for he never flinched. To save appearances, they might colour his decanter with toast, but that was all! Well: he told us a tale one evening of Christmas Evans; and who would not be all ear to a tale of the famous old Welshman? It was a good one, and we took notes of it. Christmas, towards the end of his days, became a total abstainer. A brother minister who condemned not himself in the thing which he allowed, could not be brought over to the total system. Christmas polished an arrow, and put it in his quiver ready for use. He was appointed to preach; and as usual, there were gatherings from far and near; Mr. W—, of A—, the minister, was there too; but, as if anticipating an attack, he said he should not be present whilst Evans preached. And yet, such was the fascination, that he could not stay away; and by and by he crept into the gallery, where the preacher's eye, (for he had but one,) which had long been searching for him, soon discovered him. All went on as usual, until the time came when the arrow might be drawn, which was done slyly and unperceived. "I had a strange dream the other night (said Christmas). I dreamed I was in Pandemonium, the council chamber of Hades—how I got there I know not, but there I was. I had not been there long before there came a thundering rap at the gates, 'Beelzebub, Beelzebub! you must come to earth directly.'—'Why, what's the matter?' 'O, they are sending out missionaries to teach the heathen.' 'Are they, then I'll be coming.' Beelzebub came and hastened to the place of embarkation, where he saw the missionaries and their wives, and a few boxes of bibles and tracts, but turning round he saw piled up rows of casks, labeled Gin, Rum, Brandy. 'That will do,' said he; 'no fear yet. These casks will do more harm than the boxes can do good.' and so saying, he stretched his wings for hell again. But after a time came another loud call—'They are forming Bible Societies!' 'Are they? Then I must go.' He went, and found two ladies going from house to house, distributing the Word of God. 'This won't do,' thought he; 'but I will see.' The ladies visited an aged female, who received a copy with much reverence, and many thanks; 'what a comfort it will be to me,' said she.—He loitered about, and when the ladies were gone, the old woman came to her door and peeped this way and that, and then went in and came out again with her bonnet on, carrying two things under her apron out of sight—one was her new Bible, which she pawned, and the other was a small jug, in which she brought home the gin she had bought with the money. 'That will do,' said he, 'no fear yet.' and back he flew to his own place. Again came a hasty summons—'They are forming a Temperance Society.' 'A Temperance Society; What's that?' 'I'll come and see.'—He came and saw, and again flew back, muttering, 'This won't do much harm to me or my subjects—they are forbidding the use of ardent spirits, but they have left my poor people all the ale and porter, and the rich all the wines. No fear yet.' Again came a louder rap than ever—'Beelzebub, you must come now, or we are all ruined, for they are forming a Tee-total Society.' 'What in the name of all my imps is that?' 'To drink nothing at all as a beverage but water!' 'Indeed! that is bad news. I must see after this.' And he did; but he went back again to satisfy the anxious inquiries of his legions, who were all

qui vive about the matter. 'O,' said he, 'don't be alarmed; it's an awkward affair, but it won't spread much yet, for all the parsons are against it, and Mr. W—, of A—, (sending up an eagle glance of his eye at him) is at the head of them!' Whizz went the arrow, and down came the bird! Mr. W— cried out—"But I won't be at the head of them any longer;" and walking coolly down out of the gallery, entered the table pew, and signed the pledge!—*Baptist Reporter.*

#### Christmas Evans on Baptism.

It appears to me, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, that a new church state was founded by John the Baptist. His preaching and baptism was introductory to that state of the church which is called "Mount Zion," in opposition to "Mount Sinai." Hebrews xii. 32—24. It is said, "The law and the prophets were until John," Luke xvi. 16; therefore his baptism could not have pertained unto the law and the prophets which preceded him, but to the gospel which commenced its dispensation by his preaching and baptism. The evangelist Mark calls it "the beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ." Mark i. 1—4. It is further alleged, speaking of John's ministry. "Since that time the kingdom of God is preached, and every one presseth into it." Those that were converted by the ministry of John were baptized upon confession of repentance, and were thereby received into a church state, different from that in which they were before their conversion, by their carnal relation to Abraham.—The converts to the doctrine of John were initiated by his baptism into a new society, distinct from that of the carnal Jews, which had not entered into that fellowship. It is evident, therefore, that the law, or the old dispensation was until John; and that John's ministry was the beginning of the gospel, or new dispensation. In the ministry of John, the New-Testament Sun arose, and still increased in light and glory, till it arrived at its meridian splendour on the day of Pentecost. The baptism of Christ administered by his disciples (John iv. 2) required faith and repentance, as well as that of John, for there was a making disciples, in order to baptism, peculiar to it. The baptism commanded in the commission (Matt. xxviii. 19) is essentially the same as the two former—requiring faith in its subjects, administered in the Divine name—the visible door to the christian church—the first duty after believing—once only to be performed. In the time of John, our Lord, or his apostles, there was no visible entrance to the christian church but by baptism, and of course there could be none to the Lord's Supper, which is a church ordinance.—*Ibid.*

#### How to Prosper in Business.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment; persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

"He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."

"Save the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained, and nothing lost, by courtesy." Good manners insure success.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labour; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance.

"He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

Above all things, never despair. "God is where he was." "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from prospering.

He that hath God hath all things; and he is covetous, indeed, whom God cannot suffice.

#### The Light-house at Minot's Ledge.

On Thursday of last week, a number of gentlemen, by invitation of the Collector of this port, visited in the revenue cutter Hamilton, Captain Sturgis, the new Lighthouse at Minot's Ledge, which is now nearly finished. Minot's Ledge lies off in the south-eastern chop of Boston Bay, about seventeen miles from the city. The rock, selected for the site of the Lighthouse, is called the Outer Minot. At extreme low water an area of about 30 feet in diameter is exposed, and the highest point in the rock is about three and a half feet above the line of low water. This rock is exposed to the whole sweep of the Atlantic Ocean. The rock on which the Lighthouse is placed, is about a mile and a half from the Glades, the highest point. Within the last thirty years, 10 ships, 14 brigs, 16 schooners, and 3 sloops have been lost on these rocks; of these, 27 were total wrecks. The following particulars in relation to this great work, will be read with interest:

The form of the Lighthouse frame is an octagon, of 25 feet diameter at the base; the structure is formed of eight heavy wrought iron piles, or shafts, placed at equal distance from each other, with one, also, at the centre. The piles were forged in two pieces each, and are connected together by very stout cast iron or gun metal couplings, the interior of which is bored, and the pile ends are turned, and secured to the sockets by means of large steel keys, passing through the piles and sockets.—Above and below the joints or sockets, and connecting the middle pile with each outer pile, there extends a series of wrought iron braces, and the outer shafts are connected together by similar braces, extending from one to the other,—and thus the whole structure is tied together.

The drilling of the holes for the lighthouse occupied the better part of two seasons. The erection of the iron structure in place, it may be conceived, was comparatively a work of much less difficulty: and with favourable weather, an undertaking not requiring much time.

The triangle and drilling machine was swept from the rock twice during the first season's operations, and the men were frequently washed from the rock, but happily no lives have been lost.

The Boston light being a revolving light, and the Minot being the next in order upon the coast, should be a fixed light; accordingly the apparatus ordered is of that character, and is composed of 15 brass lamps, with reflectors of 22 inches diameter in the clear, with very heavy plating of silver, and of the best description of work.

The entire height of the structure, from the surface of the rock to the top of the lantern, will be about 78 feet, and upwards of 66 above the line of the highest water.

The entire weight of the iron work is about 70 tons; of this, upwards of 40 tons is wrought iron, the residue of cast iron; the average weight of each complete shaft is about 8200 lbs.; the cast iron couplings for connecting the upper piles with the lower are three feet long, and weigh nearly 800 lbs. each; they are made of the best gun metal; the weight of the lantern and illuminating apparatus is about 4½ tons.

Below the keeper's house, and enclosed within the pile heads, a species of cellar or store room of the size of the house, is to be built, to contain oil, fuel, provisions, &c.

#### Scottish Fisheries.

The commissioners for the British fisheries have just passed the annual report of their proceedings for the year ending 5th January last. They commence with a well merited eulogium on their late secretary, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, whose activity and courtesy were of great advantage to the Board. Of last years fishing the commissioners gave an account. The total produce of the herring fishing was 999,254½ barrels of which 644,368½ was cured. 153,944 barrels were branded, and 994 were exported. We also learn that 141,000 barrels were assorted after the Dutch mode, and branded accordingly. 351,977 barrels were also sold for immediate consumption. These added to the number cured show the years take. The total quantity of cod and ling caught amounted to 279,488 cwt. 150,620 boats, manned by 60,346 men and boys, were employed during the year, besides 2,190 coopers, 27,608 individuals engaged in gutting, cleaning and packing the fish, and 7,333 labourers showing a total of persons employed of 97,477. The number of fish curers is 1,555. The tonnage engaged in carrying

Liverpool, and foreign salt to the fisheries was 33,664, employing 2,492 individuals; the export tonnage was 32,550; with 2,605 hands: the tonnage of the fishing boats was 125,946, using 98,978,567 square yards of netting, and 35,597,647 yards of lines. The total value of the boats is put down at £1,250,078. The means adopted to prevent the use of nets of illegal size of mesh, to compel foreign fishermen visiting our coast to keep beyond the prescribed bounds seem to have been valuable and effective.

The Commissioners intimate the result of several experiments made to test the comparative quality of Dutch and British cured herring—viz "Maties and Crown Full Brand" were superior to the first quality of Dutch, some of which were imported expressly for the trial. Large though the increase of exports have been, however, the commissioners point out not a few observations which the heavy differential duties of Belgium, France and Russia still throw in the way of the British Curer. To this subject they have repeatedly called the attention of the Board of Trade, and are not without hope that foreign governments will by and-by see the hardships they impose by high duties on their own citizens.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

#### Optical Illusion in the Catskill Mountains.

A private letter of the 15th communicated to the *Tribune* thus describes a remarkable phenomenon:

\* \* \* The afternoon [Tuesday, August 14] was a memorable one for the Mountain. The optical illusion of last Monday, week, was reproduced, but more transcendently beautiful than it had appeared before. It is the third time in twenty years that this extraordinary phenomenon has been perceived. Mrs. A. and myself were sitting on the rock in front of the piazza, when she suddenly exclaimed, "Look, look!" I did so, and the whole hotel was mirrored in the cloud before us. The whole house was assembled immediately, and we ran out to the point of rock from which the phenomenon of last Monday was perceived. We were scarcely there a minute when a beautiful arched rainbow was formed in the cloud, exactly in the centre of which was seen the entire group, precisely as they stood on the ledge of rock. It was not merely their shadows, but the entire form of each person in the group was distinctly visible: each person saw the whole group, not merely the reflection of his own image. This lasted about five minutes, when the rainbow disappeared, and the phenomenon of Monday last succeeded: each person saw his own shadow, of huge dimensions, reflected on the cloud and surrounded by a halo of light, but was unable to see that of his neighbour.

#### Chloride of Lime.

As a disinfectant, Chloride of Lime is now being generally used, and the beneficial effects produced cannot be called in question; but, by the addition of a small quantity of sulphate of iron, or alum, the disinfecting qualities will be powerfully increased. Chloride is speedily evolved, and the removal of any obnoxious vapour is instantaneous. The process of fumigation is easily managed, and if adopted daily in every house, would doubtless act as a remedial measure in aiding the removal of that fearful scourge, the Cholera. It is better to dissolve the sulphate of iron by itself, and add it to the solution of chloride of lime when about to be used.—*Christian Times.*

#### Diffusion of Seeds.

In boring for water at a spot near Kingston-on-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet.—This was carefully covered with a hand-glass, to prevent the possibility of any seeds being deposited on it, yet in a short time plants vegetated from it.

NEWLY INVENTED MAN-CATCHER.—Mr. J. Milton Benam, of Wilmot, Racine county, Wisconsin, has invented an apparatus to be attached to the front of railroad bridges for the purpose of preventing careless conductors from losing their lives, as has sometimes happened, when standing or walking on the car, forgetful of the bridge. The apparatus consists of graduated springs projecting like arms or bars from the bridge, which, if a person be standing on the car, will grasp him in a moment and lay him flat upon the car to pass under the bridge.