

majesty; and just northwards lay the Bay of Acre, sweeping in to the continent with a bold broad curve. On the opposite side of the bay rose, fairer, and stronger than ever, the town of Acre, which erst rung with the shouts of the Romans and Crusaders launching their iron legions upon the Holy City, and in modern days had so heroically, but with such different success, braved the prowess of France and the prowess of England. Descending to the large hall of the convent, we partook of coffee and other refreshments, and by request registered our names in a book containing among several autographs those of Lamartine, Champmartin, Taylor, and other noted European travellers. We paid a liberal gratuity and took our leave.

The two next days our route lay southwest down the rich and beautiful plain of Sharon. The land was all under cultivation, and principally sown with wheat and Indian corn. More luxuriant crops I have never seen on the Western continent. They attested a soil naturally teeming with fatness, and indeed flowing with milk and honey. Yet all the people were poorly clad and poorly housed. Their distance from a good market nearly cancelled the bounties of nature. We passed many old fortresses of the Crusaders sinking into ruin and fast becoming unseemly wrecks, and yet thrillingly eloquent of chivalrous courage and devotion, and all the highest and most heroic qualities of the human soul. We also passed many ruins of buildings burned in the bloody contentions almost constantly going on between the people of this district and those of Nablous and the country further east. We encamped the second evening at Ramich, a pretty town situated among palm trees on the high road between Jaffa and Jerusalem, and once, it is said, the residence of Joseph of Arimathea.

The next morning we paid and dismissed our soldier-guide, and gave him a smile of admiration, as with his flowing robes and fine martial figure, he bounded away on his Arab steed towards his distant home. We rode for hours over a smooth and well cultivated country, and then reached an extremely rugged and barren region. The path became steep and obstructed with large stones, and the rocky surface, covered with nothing but a scanty mould, reflected the burning rays of the sun with intense power. Our patient beasts for hours toiled on, up hill and crag, till they were almost overcome with heat and weariness. Yet full of ardour and buoyancy, we pressed on. At last we surmounted a ridge higher than the rest, and continued for a distance over a plain of naked rock, whose reflected heat was almost terrific, and a slight turn in the road suddenly brought us within full view, not a single mile distant, of the gleaming walls and ramparts of Jerusalem. My sensations as that sight first struck me, I will never adulterate with words. It was the proudest moment of my life—a moment which will defy oblivion so long as a particle of memory endures.

**CHRISTIAN VISITOR.**

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

**RETRIBUTION.**

"Death hath nothing terrible in it but what life hath made so." Under the heats of passion men may affect to despise the terrors of death, and when partially awakened to their sinfulness may endeavor to allay their fears by denying the justice of a future retribution, but their illusions are speedily dissipated by the approach of Death. Experience then confirms revelation, and the soul feels that "the sting of death is sin." The materials have been daily accumulating, and every day has added its measure to make up that which now burdens the soul; and the justice and beneficence of the Creator are distinctly felt and acknowledged from the fact that there is not one terror in death but is a creation of our life; we attach blame then, if never before, to the right one; not to God, not to our neighbour, but to self. Though cautioned not to be deceived in this particular, we have perseveringly and deliberately "sowed to the flesh," and a harvest has come according with what was sowed. There is surely nothing arbitrary about this; for the most exact expectations might have been entertained; and no means adopted to influence favourably the conscience or judgment have been omitted in the divine economy. The appeal is justly perpetuated in the Scriptures, and will be the most cutting of all interrogatories in the great day.

"What more could I have done for my vineyard that I have not done in it?" We may be deluded, and nothing is more likely if we despise scriptural admonition; we may be enticed, the adversary of our souls has a thousand emissaries about our path to do his behest; but every delusion, and every enticement, and all who may have so fatally employed them to destroy us will mock us then. We may apologise for ourselves, and we may complain of them, but as the Priests said to Judas, so will these say to us. "What is that to us, see thou to that;" you have had your own way, it's no concern of ours. And of this we shall be fully convinced; we did, and we said, we chose, and we acted, and no other force controuled us than that of our own will. The Bible reproved us, conscience checked us, but we loved our ways, and after them we would go. Thus it is that most men are now presumptuously spending their present precious time, only to make themselves inconsolably and irretrievably miserable in the future.

We are happy to learn that a revival is in progress at Hillsburgh, Nova Scotia, under the labors of brethren Cunningham and Cogswell. Many have been baptized. We feel a particular interest in that vicinity from the cordial reception they have given to the labors of the Colporteur. We have the privilege of sending monthly to brother Cogswell upwards of 100 copies of the American Magazine, and many excellent books have been scattered over his field, and we rejoice with him in the harvest.

We are informed that an effort is now making to secure a course of Popular Lectures in the Temperance Hall in Portland, for this Winter. This is an excellent move, and we wish it every success. We would be glad to hear of such an effort in every considerable village in the Province. Under proper management, this is a very efficient means of moral and intellectual progress.

In reply to brother Miles' kind letter, we would say: We have not forgotten our promise. We intend embracing the earliest convenience after there shall be good sleighing upon the Lake, to visit Newcastle, and our friends generally at the Grand Lake. We are not afraid of the cold; and we will come when the people have the leisure and conveniences for good meetings.

A generous brother in forwarding 45¢ for French Missions, wishes us to remind brother Chute of the advantage of frequently communicating the results of his observation and labors. We doubt not he will attend to it. His communications are read with great interest.

We welcome "Levi's" communication, and wish others might be incited thereby to present their thoughts upon any of the important topics which alike interest all the members of our churches.

We regret very much that brother Bider's interesting communication was not brought in to us till within a few minutes of noon to-day, so that it was impossible to give it in this paper. We are aware that the fault is not with the writer. Eighteen hours is a long way off the map to be ahead of the Express.

**NEW WORKS.**

The Stock of Books at the Depository has recently been much increased. Our advertisement contains but a part, to indicate the general character of the Books and the Prices. We are much obliged for the occasional remittance of New Books from Publishers in New-York and Boston. Their kindness we trust is amply compensated by having them advertised here, and put into circulation, as it is our purpose to furnish for these Provinces whatever works may seem well adapted to promote the ends for which the Colporteur Committee was appointed. The recent action of the Convention in Nova-Scotia, soliciting us to cover their ground, and extend our Colportage operations to that Province, gives us ample scope for extensive sales.

New Works from Publishers in the States directed to our address, and forwarded to, or left with Mr. Robert S. Davis, Publisher, 120 Washington-street, Boston, will be duly noticed and advertised. Our Colportage affords every facility for Periodical agency for such works as are in keeping with our object.

**THE INCARNATION, by Rev. R. H. Neale, 32 mo. gilt, 94 pp.**—We have received this work from the Publishers, Gould, Kendal & Lincoln, of Boston, a beautiful copy of Rev. R. H. Neale's Sermon on the Incarnation, preached recently before the Boston North Baptist Association. It is a valuable production, and in its present attractive and portable form will be extensively read.

**CHURCH MEMBER'S HAND-BOOK.**—We have received also from the same publishers, "The Church Member's Hand-Book, a Guide to the Doctrines and Practice of Baptist Churches," by Rev. Wm. Crowell, author of the "Church Member's Manual." This valuable Treatise is just what is wanted for general circulation in these Provinces, and it is every way adapted in style, form, and price, for our Churches. The great attention bestowed by its author to this subject, with his acknowledged abilities and advantages in its composition warrant every confidence in it as a safe book for Christians. We would like especially to put a copy of it in the hand of every convert and young member throughout all our Churches. In size it is 18 mo., 149 pages. We shall order a package immediately.

**THE MISSIONARY'S DAUGHTER.**—This is a neat Memoir of Lucy Goodale Thurston of the Sandwich Islands, who died at New York, Feb. 24, 1841, aged nearly 18 years. It is enough to add that this is one of the volumes of the American Tract Society, and all the knowing ones will understand at once that it is a first-rate thing.

**HEAVEN'S ANTIDOTE TO THE CURSE OF LABOUR; or the temporal Advantages of the Sabbath, considered in relation to the Working Classes.** By John Allan Quinton.—The Prefatory Notice, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D. New-York: S. Hueston, 139 Nassau street.

We have several times alluded to the prize offered by a benevolent gentleman of Great Britain, for the best essay by a working man on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath,—a prize for which there were more than 1,000 competitors. Mr. Quinton's was adjudged the best, and has been received with great favour as an extraordinary and valuable production. Mr. Hueston has reprinted it in form corresponding with the "Pearl of Days," and like that we hope it will be widely circulated.

**ESSAY ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.** By Baptist W. Noel, M. A. New York: Harper & Brothers.

An extraordinary book: We do not, however, speak of it as extraordinary in the simple fact that it proceeds from a distinguished English clergyman, recently become a convert to Baptist views. This might be in numerous instances without the production of such a work. It is extraordinary as the result of an examination totally independent, the author never having read a Baptist work on the subject of baptism. He had read divers works on the other side, of which he makes respectful mention, but never one Baptist book. We do not say that this was a wise procedure. Mr. Noel, we think, might have read Baptist books with advantage. That he did not, however, enhances the value of his testimony as unbiased and independent. And the book is extraordinary as to the nature of its arguments. Mr. Noel has confined himself with wonderful closeness to the law and the testimony. From the beginning to the end he scarcely steps out of the Bible, and while he avails himself of all necessary philological lights, he writes with a simplicity which the most unlettered can understand. We are surprised to see such a mass of Scripture authorities brought to bear on the subject of baptism. The work assumes immersion as the Scriptural mode of baptism,—that question being reserved for another volume,—and confines itself to the proper subjects of the rite.

We are glad likewise that the work proceeds from the publishing establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, both because it has the advantage of their immense facilities and will in a few weeks reach every principal town in the nation, and because it will bear with it the taint of no denominational appeal.

**HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848.** By A. De Lamartine. Translated by F. A. Durivage and W. S. Chase.—First American Edition. In two volumes (bound in one). Boston: Philips, Sampson & Co., 111 Washington-st. 1849.

We have in this volume the aspect of the late Revolution in France as it presented itself to the eye of that high-hearted and poeti-

cal Statesmen who was pressed by it at first to the head of the government. The history is necessarily more an Auto-biography (for the period embraced) than a systematic and comprehensive History. But it contains views, thoughts, and records of fact, which will be of signal advantage to the future historian of this successful reaction against Louis Philippe, and it is written with the brilliancy of style, and the occasional vividness and reach of thought characteristic of Lamartine—which make it a singularly fascinating volume.

**FROM CHINA.**

We received by the last English mail a copy of the "China Mail," forwarded from Hong Kong, by an esteemed brother of the American Baptist Mission, whom we had the privilege of baptizing a few years since.

The paper is much occupied with a discussion of the merits of a scene which had recently been enacted at Macao.

A young Englishman, a protestant, by the name of Somers, met in the street a Catholic procession bearing the host, accompanied by the military, one of whom ordered him to take off his hat as it passed, for refusing to do which he was incarcerated. Capt. H. Keppel, of Her Majesty's ship *Mæander*, having demanded his release and being denied, proceeded to effect it by force, which he accomplished at the loss of one life on the part of the Portuguese authorities. Most of the correspondents reproach the young man for stubbornness, and do not justify Capt. Keppel, but this is not, probably, the verdict that would be rendered in this country or in England.

Interesting tables of the business of the several Chinese ports are given, from which we make the following extracts. There were in the several Chinese ports at the time of that paper's publication, Sept. 27, 110 English vessels, 50 of which had arrived since September 1st.

There were also vessels of other nations, as follows: 12 American, 8 Portuguese, 1 French, 3 Dutch, 5 Spanish. Of these vessels, 53 were at Whampoa; 23 at Hong Kong; 8 at Macao. Twenty vessels had sailed from England, whose arrival they were expecting.

The exports of Tea to Great Britain for one year previous in 86 vessels, was of the varieties of black, 38,763,500 lbs. of green, 8,479,290 lbs. Total, 47,242,790 lbs., which was the least amount for seven years past. Of Silks there had been exported to Great Britain in the same time, 17,228 bales, the least amount for four years.

In 1848, the monthly average delivery of Teas in Great Britain, was 4,352,569 lbs.

The exports of Teas to the United States for one year in 37 vessels, was of black, 13,818,700 lbs.; of green, 4,853,600 lbs. Total, 18,672,300, about an average for five years past.

To the continent of Europe, the export had been, of green, 289,400 lbs. of black, 1,511,400 lbs. Total, 1,800,800 lbs.

On the East India and China stations, there were 14 of Her Majesty's vessels.

**Correspondence.**

**CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.**

MR. EDITOR.—I have wished to send you a short article for your paper but have refrained, from two considerations, as follows.

First: I feared that however kindly my thoughts might be presented, and however conscientiously, some, whom I much esteem, might feel wounded thereby, and therefore I have hesitated.

Besides this, I thought that what I felt most anxious to present might come with better grace, if not with more force, from some ministering brother.

But in now venturing a few hints, I beg to be understood as having by no means any personal disrespect or ill will towards any one of all the Lord's servants or followers. There are many of them from whom I probably differ on the question of their duty; but I by no means would impeach their sincerity or their regard for the precious cause of Christ. I esteem them highly in love for Christ's sake, if not for their ministerial work's sake. Nor in this matter do I purpose to thrust myself or my sentiments before your readers as more worthy of their attention than their chosen teachers. I present myself as one having a common interest with all who love our Lord and Saviour in what pertains to his Church,