#### GENERAL INT ELLIGENCE. TO RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTED NEWSPAPER: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men." FDITOR AND PROPRIETOR REV. I. E. BILL,

NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1855.

# GEO. W. DAY, Printer.

The Memory of the Fathers. by the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D. "Remember them that have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God : whose faith follow." HBB. xiii. 7.

plain talking, was as useful, perhaps more so, The Introductory Sermon, delivered at the than Cranmer or Ridley :- In later times, the Annual meeting of the Central Baptist As- profound Owen, the majestic Howe, and the sociation of Nova Scotia, June 25, 1855, inimitable Bunyan, found each his proper place in the master's service : and in still later, the seraphic Pearce, the solid Fuller, the faith brilliant Hall, the instructive Jay, and the many

SAINT JOHN.

gifted Chalmers. "All these worketh that "Remember your guides," such is the marginal rendering, and it is preferable. The teachers referred to were dead. Whether they suffered martyrdom, or died a natural death, does not appear. The Christians at Jerusalem where exhorted to "remember" (1 Cor. 12: 11.) (John 15: 16.) them : to consider " the end of their conver. In like manner the gifts of our Nova Scosation," that is, the end of their lives, the fact tian fathers, various as they were, were blendand the manner of their departure ; to imitate ed for the promotion of the common cause. their faith, and to comfort themselves with the Every one recognised the affectionate and assurance that Jesus Christ is " the same yes- the judicious in Joseph Dimock ; his very terday, and to-day, and forever." We meet countenance betokened heavenly mindedness, this day under somewhat similar circum- benevolence, and " a meek and quiet spirit." stances. Those venerable men whom we Edward Manning was strong-minded; he was there was no roa d at all,-whether they went adjusts the beam, there need be no apprehen- waggon, and on looking out I perceived an have been accustomed to call "fathers," bc. known by his massive thoughts, comprehen- on horseback or trudged afoot,-whether they cause of the esteem and reverence in which sive views, stern boldness, and far-sighted they were justly held, have "gone the way penetration. Harris Harding was characterof all the earth." Joseph Dimock died June ized by enthusiastic fervour; his voice was of-

Harris Harding March 7, 1854 ; and now the down his cheeks, while he besought sinners to last of them has departed. Theodore Hard- be rec: noiled to God. His namesake, Theo- they went, preaching every where the "gloridore, enunciated weighty truths in a clear ing died the 8th of the present month. Besides these there were others whose me- style, and sometimes bore down upon men mory is still affectionately cherished by those with an abrupt, startling, hurricane eloquence who knew them ; particularly, Thomas Hand- that nothing could resist. Each had his " pro-

29, 1846; Edward Manning, Jan. 12, 1851; ten tremulous with emotion, and tears flowed

ley Chipman, who died Oct. 11, 1830 .- per gift of God ;" the defects of one were Thomas Ansley, Dec. 7, 1831; and John supplied by the excellencies of another; and Burton, Feb. 6, 1838. But our attention will their very peculiarities were adapted to the be confined to the four first mentioned. Joseph circumstances of the times and the nature of like that of the first settl'ers in a country. They aged superstition. It is true that some are Dimock was baptized by Nicholas Pearson, the work in which they were engaged.

first paster of the church at Horton; Edward III. Let us remember the HASMONY OF Manning, by T. H. Chipman; Theodore THEIR VIEWS. Peter commended the "wis-Harding by John Burton. I have not ascer- dom" that was manifested in the epistles of tained when and by whom Harris Harding his " beloved brother Paul." The "faith was baptized. These four were fellow workers of the departed ministers of Jerusalem is spoin the vineyard of the Lord. Now, they all "rest ken of with approbation by Paul in our text. In those days they all " spake the same thing,' from their labours."

1. Let us remember the DEFTH OF THEIR though not in the same manner. There was PIETV. A very expressive phrase is frequent-ly employed in the old Testament to designate Gospel and the commands of the Lord, while the prophets. They are called "men of God." It is said of Barnabas, that he was "a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." How important is it to be what we -to be what we preach. What mis- it had been offered to an thief has been occasioned, in all ages of the it was said, "He that knoweth God heareth istory of the Church, by the prevalence of an us; he that is not of God heareth not us; ungodly ministry! In whatever point of hereby know we the spirit of truth and the wiew this subject is considered, it must be ad-mitted that eminent godliness is essential to ministerial efficiency. It was therefore put in the first place by the apostle Paul, "The things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful of statement varied, because their minds were men, who shall be able to teach others also." not constituted alike. It was not to be ex-(2 Tim. 2: 2.) First, " faithful men," men pected that Harris Harding and Edward Manof faith, trust-worthy men, "men of God;" ning would discourse on any given subject in if this be not secured, the ability to teach is the same manner; the one would exhort, the of no avail, we seem to be only asserting a other would reason ; the latter would seek to trueism when we affirm that those who teach convince, the former to excite. Yet they and ligion must be religious ; but it is a melan- their coadjutors fully harmonised in their choly fact that great numbers have thrust views of truth. themselves into the holy office without that They had low thoughts of man. They saw and felt his bankrupt, broken down, ruined necessary qualification. The men of whom we now speak, were state. They had no sympathy with those who " men of God." They did not hold the whitewash the sepulchre and ignore the cortruths of the Gospel as mere opinions, they regarded them as important principles, as facts in the history of the divine government, re-corded for the purpose of producing great moral impressions. They were themselves powerfully impressed by them. Theirs was a realising faith, they felt what they believed, fact that man is guilty and utterly depraved, the truth affected their hearts, and was illus- having wrought his own ruin, and that he can

They were among the first in the field for the promot ion of Temperance ; and were steady, consiste nt advocates of that reform to the end of their lives. Our Domestic Missions, our human mind that are generally abused. Men- ing I arose three hours before day. It had Foreign Mission enterprise, our Education tal states that were primarlly intended for the been snowing, and everything outward was movements, were fostered by them with sedu- conservation of man in truth, have frequently dreary. I fell on my knees, and attempted lous care, and commended to the churches at been changed into barriers to withstand and to lay my case before the Lord again, when, association is and other meetings, in touching resist the force of conviction.

LABOURS. They were labours. They never shrunk from to il. It mattered not whether it was hot or cold, wet or dry, day or night,whether they h ad to travel by the high road, slept on a bed, on the floor, or on the cold ground,-whether they partook of a plentiful repast, or met with but scanty and mean fare, -whether they we re treated with respect or ous gospel of the bl essed God." Now planting the standard in public and populous places, now threading the b ye-ways and recesses of an opportunity for entragement in their beloved employ. And their's was pioneer work, adoption of a novel doctrine, or rejection of an had to clear the ground, to lay foundations, to satisfied with a very superficial examination, frame plans, to constitute religious communi- and are content, on the exercise of very little should take advantage of their ignorance and there are others whose minds are hard as ad .. next day to my family, strong in taith, giving weakness. Truly, they "endured hardness, mant, in resisting the impressions that argu- glory to God .- Chn. Advocate and Journal. as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." That they ments for a system, against which their wills endured it so long, was a special manifestation rebel, would otherwise be fitted to make .of divine mercy to Nova Scotia. The united The hearts of this class are effectually steeled labours of Joseph Dimoch, E'dward Manning, against conviction, and in the noonday clearand the two Hardings, extended to two hun- ness of unobjectionable evidence, they stumble dred and forty years, being an average of sixty years each. Probably there is not ano-ruling passion, their besetting sin. There ther instance on record, of four contemporary are very few now-a-days who are inclined to sters, of the same denom nation, labourcarry this perniciou ing in a country of such limite d extent, for so tent as that to which it was borne by the folly lengthened a period. • V. Let us remember the GREATNESS OF THEIR SUCCESS. They saw many " times of refreshing," they lived in " a day of power," existence, or that of their neighbours, and yet they could say with the apostle, " Thanks be the indulgence of such doubts are the fair reto God, who causeth us always to triumph in sults of this too common evil. The may who Christ, and maketh manifest the server of his knowledge by us in every place." (2 Cor. ii. 14.) When Nicholas Pearson was ordained pastor of the church at Horton, in 1778, there was no other Baptist Church in these Provinces; there being no minister present, Benjamin Kinsman, the deacon elect, conducted the ordination service on behalt of the church and laid his hands on the head of the pastor, who afterwards ordained the deacon. When cise of its powers.2 Theodore Harding became pastor of the same church, in 1796, there was but one more church of the same faith and order in the Provinces-that at Halifax-though several other churches were then in existence, compose I of Baptists and Congregationalists. Wha a change has taken place in sixty years! Our churches are now two hundred in number, with one hundred and fifty pastors, besides many licentiates, and seventeen thousand members, representing a population of at least 80,000 persons. But this is not all. Every year many members of our churches leave these shores for other parts of the world, especially the States of the neighboring Union, and re- related to me the following :--movals by death are constantly taking place. It is fair, therefore, to estimate the total number of conversions since the ordination of Theo- ago, I moved with my little family to Wil- other person would have been engaged. But dore Harding at upwards of twenty thousand. We contemplate these facts with gratitude and joy. Twenty thousand souls hopefully converted to God ! Christian churches established throughout these Provinces, with their dull, and frequently for weeks I would not preaching stations, probably not less than one thousand in number, and Sunday Schools, and Bible classes, and Libraries, and other varieties of Christian enterprise, all adapted to en- for some way of escape, but none appeared faithlessness of the other party, has deranged lighten and improve ! Let us add the con-sideration of temporal benefits. We see everywhere the proofs of advancing prosperity-we note the manifestations of energy and or two to repair, I had taken nothing in for hard things, and, perhaps, commits much sin. skill. We a cribe the success of our people many days. The wants of myself and family Then, also, confidence is destroyed in the skill. We a cribe the success of our people to their industry and temperate habits, and to to their industry and temperate habits, and to the beneficial effects of the general diffusion of knowledge. Do we not witness here the over \$400. I was almost beside myself. I failed to keep it once, he may fail again, fruits of the gospel?" Has not religion promoted industry, and temperance, and "largeness of heart?" Has it not preserved men from " foolish and hurtful the tirles, unable to do so. I then tried to himself in the way of future cisappointments, lusts?" Are we not right in affirming that our venerable fathers, to whose labours, under God, so large a portion of these happy results may be traced, were true patriots, and will be henceforth ranked in history among the best friends and benefactors of our country? And ought we not, on a review of the whole to exclaim with thanktulness and admiration, " what hata God wrought?" We do not wonder that these men of God were so generally loved and reverenced .-They were welcome to all houses. Their arose very early on the morning which I had frankly to have told the truth at the outset. They were welcome to all houses. Their company was coveted wherever they went, and kind friends vied with each other in promoting their comfort. Their names were given to the children. Successive generations blessed them. Their visit to a place was the signal for the thronging of multi-tudes, who listened to them as though they heard angels voices, and they said, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace ; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation." (Isa. 52 : 7.)

### For the Christian Visitor, Scepticism.

There are some inherent principles of the deliverance was at hand. On Monday mora-

with such power that I was thrown flat on my and forcil le addresses. They were warm friends of k nowledge, and so far from begrudg-ing candida tes for the ministry the advantages is not demanded to that which comes un-to my store, made a fire, and sat down behind ing candida tes for the ministry the advantages which are now offered them, they counselled them to "reparate themselves," that they might "seel t and intermeddle with all wis-dom." (Pro v. xviii, I.) IV. Let us remember the EXTENT OF THEIR No. 2010 The Morrow t affect of the counter of the true and the false. On its first presentation we are often deceived by the the counter of the counter. It was nearly day-light. I would here state that in my window were hung, as a show-set, an antiquated set of silver-plate, of English make, very heavy, having the English coat of arms engraved on it. It had hear owned by my last em-

plausibility or apparent falsity of a statement, on it. It had been owned by my last emand in order to sound belief, we are often ployer for some twenty years, and by me forced to consider and re-consider the various for several. No one ever asked its price; proofs that may be adduced in its support. it was simply in the window for a show. As the cross road, or through the forest, where If Candor holds the scales, and pure Reason the day began to dawn I heard the creak of a sion in regard to the result. When anything old-fashioned gig drive up and stop, when a very striking or novel is urged upon us for re- tall and venerable-looking man, whose locks ception, it is wise to be cautious in coming to were almost as white as the snow that lay on a determination. If scepticism assumes the the ground, stepped down, and, after looking characteristics of enquiry, and institutes a in my window for a moment entered my scouted as fanatics. Onwards, still onwards, search into the remote regions which it was store, and immediately asked the price of the inclined to ignore-then indeed it is useful, silver set in the window. I told him, with a for without scrutiny we are unable to yield a faltering voice, five hundred dollars. He conscientious belief. A spirit of doubting is asked me with a benevolent look, if I had a now threading the bye-ways and recesses of unquestionably legitimate so long as it does box that would hold it ? and on my answer-the land, and always ready to respond to any not hinder the search after truth. The fact is ing in the affirmative, he told me he would invitation, to listen to any call, giving them beyond contradiction that all men experience take it. In a few minutes it was safely boxed a certain degree of hesitation previous to their up and put in the gig, the money in gold paid down, and he, with a smile, drove off. No one was ever able to tell from whence he came, or whither he went; nor have I been ever able to tell to this day. Suffice it to say, ties, to give them form and law, in accord- enquiry, to embrace any creed which men of I procured a good horse, mounted him, and ance with the divine pattern; and to watch a higher mental grade may thurst forward for in a few minutes before three o'clock was in over them in their early history, lest Satan their acceptance. But it is no less true that Philadelphia, paid my notes, and returned the

## Keep your Promises.

it the same evidence would be renewed that

The man in the Bible, "I go, sir,' and went not, has his counterpart, at the present day, in every department of life. Nothing is more common than for persons to make promises or excite expectations which are never realised. It is an easy thing to give one's word, but a harder thing to keep it. An unwillingness to disoblige, a disposition to keep on good terms with all, a desire to get rid of importunity, together with a carelessness and indifference as to what constitutes an obligation, lead many to say they will do, a thousand things which are never done, and which, indeed, if they had looked into their hearts, they would have discovered they had no real intention of doing. Some amiable people seem to lack the nerve and moral courage to say " No," even when the contrary involves them in an untruth. One is asked to be present at a public meeting where important measures are to be discussed and his counsels and co-operation are regarded as important. He is not cordially in favor of the object, or is pressed with other engagements, or prefers enjoying his evenings with his own family circle, or over his books, and in his heart has no purpose to accede to the proposition. Unwilling, however, to avow his real sentiments, or to appear disobliging, he gives his word to be present, or so frames his speech as to leave that impression on the thodist Churches in Philadelphia. This bor- mind of his friend. Virtually he has given ther and myself were conversing one day on his promise ; but the occasion comes and passes without his ever having harbored a serious thought of cheering it with his presence. A mechanic is engaged to do a piece of work. secution of the ordinary business of life, when. It is important that it shall be attended to promptly; arrangements involving the convenience and comfort of the family depend upon After I had served out my time, and had it, and, except for the positive assurance that married, which was about thirty-five years it should be done at the appointed time, some mington, about thirty miles below Philadel. the appointed day comes and goes, and, notphia, and opened a small jewelry store, which withstanding repeated applications and new was my business, trusting in God to prosper promises, weeks pass on before the first hamme. But, for several weeks business was mer is struck, or the first nail driven. The result of this looseness of speech and take in enough to keep my family in bread. conscience is, first, great vexation and disap-This state of things continued so long that I pointment. The party to whom such promibegan to be discouraged, and to look around ses were made relied upon them. But the to offer. To make my difficulties worse, if all his plans, and subjected him to much inpossible, a very deep snow had fallen; it was convenience. He is impatient and vexed, midwinter, and, with the exception of a watch gives way to unpleasant tempers, says many tried to borrow money of my friends; but The victim of his deception, having discoverthose who would have gladly assisted me ed that he is not to be relied upon, fixes a were, in consequence of the stringency of mark upon him, and takes care not to put get the notes renewed, but this was positively and advises his friends in like manner. Hence, too, the man who makes and breaks my little all would be sold out by the sheriff, promises is a loser in the end, so far as mere In this emergency I resolved to lay my case self-interest is concerned. In order to keep before the Lord, and, in order to do this, I set his business, or not disoblige customers or apart a day for fasting and prayer. This friends, he pledged himself for what he knew, was on Friday; the next Monday the pay- or might have known, would not be done. ment of the notes fell due, and my creditors Instead of promoting his end by this deceptold me plainly, if they were not paid they tion, he has frustrated it. The loss of custom-would immediately proceed against me. ers, and their adverse advice and influence, Under these discouraging circumstances I does him an hundred-fold more harm than

difficulties ; but if I attempted to pray about are, -1. That we should weigh well our words. Strictly interpreted, perhaps, your lang uage may not have necessarily implied an absolute obligation ; but if such an impression was made, the injury is done: And, 2. That in all transactions it is best, invevery sense of the term, to be honest. If a request cannot be complied with say so. You may fail, for the time, to please a customer or friend, but in the end you will have gained his respect and confidence. It is a great thing to have men say of you," " His word is true as steel. If he has said it, it will be done:" " As good name," says the wise man, "is rather to be

VOL. 8.---NO. 29

### The Moment after Death.

What a moment must that be ! How vast its consequences must be !" How overwhelming its revelations.!' Let us try by illustration to realise it. There dies a saint of God .--The summons was sudden, but his house is in order, and with a smile on his face he bids a glad adieu to the scenes and friendships of earth. Coldness passes from point to point in his system; his vision grows dim, his tongue faltering ; but in strong faith he commends his all to the Conquerer of death, and passes away shouting an everlasting victory. The spirit sours-angels attend it-the gates of the city are open to receive it-the king is seen in his beauty-and now heaven is en-joyed in all its blass and glory. Waking up from his life-dream, the first sight is Jesus as He is-no flight through immensity-no pilgrimage of the spheres-for the everlasting arms are the first resting place of the disembodied soul-it will be intthe bosom offmmanuel that the emancipated spirit will enquire, "Where am I ?" and read in the face of Jesus the answer, "Forever with the Lord."

But another and a different scene.. There dies an impenitent sinner, and as he feels life ebbing away, his soul is filled with unutterable anguish, his sins are arrayed before him, his conscience accuses him, lost opportunities mock him, hope perishes, and eternity is made terrible by its treasured up wrath. But he must die ... "He that euts him down sways him as the feiler of wood sways the tottering tree-now a root breaks-now a heart string-now an eve-string snaps asunder-an awful to such a one is the moment after death !! The narrow confines of time past, a boundless. eternity stretches itself before him, and in the twinkling of an eye he is ushered into outer darkness, the region of an unending woe, "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." The torments of hell are already begun, and the soul's bitter reflection is that they are merited, and will never end Yes, solemn thought hone brief moment will effect an entire change in our mode of being -will make plain what, with respect to a future state, is now involved in mystery, and will bear the soul to the fearful retributions or the glorious rewards of eternity!

trated by their lives. They were subject to only be restored by free grace. They show-

relief and solace amid the toils, the privations, and the sufferings of their early history. It was their delight all through life. They his grace! How clearly and simply did they set and said, "oh ! prayer is a handy thing," so "tongue was as the pen of a ready writer." held intercourse with God.

2. Let us remember the VARIETY OF THEIR ing all in the Lame of the Lord Jesus." all kinds and degrees of talent may be em-ployed. There was great diversity among the apostles themselves There was the strong sense and energy of Peter; the tenderness of John; and the union of these qualities in con-nection with meatal culture and discipline, in Paul. In subsqueat periods of the history of the church, the same principle is developed. The impetuous daring of Luther was attem-pered by the mildness and discretion of Mel-aucthon; Latimer, with his blurtness and

strong impulses, and they were conversant ed the impossibility of obtaining salvation by with great excitements; but their piety was works of law. They " cried aloud and spared a habit, a daily life. It was the habit of lov- not," while they urged the necessity of reing God, of servingGod, of fellowship withGod. generation, and besought sinners to "flee They were mighty in prayer. It was their from the wrath to come."

found it " a handy thing" as father Theodore forth the efficacy of his atonement; and with Harding quaintly remarked a short time be-fore this death. A brother who visited him had observed that though he was unable to meet the church on worshipping occasions, ners of the awful consequences of continuance he doubtless prayed for them. As the bro- in their rebellion ! in magnifying Christ, the ther was leaving the room he called him back heart did "indite a good matter," and the they all found it; their resting place and their refuge was at the foot of the throne, and as was not form, nor name, nor dress, nor opithey went thence to meet the people, they nion. It was " spirit and life," it was an all spoke with such unction and power that men pervading principle. It was conformity to the hought of Moses whose "face shone," when Son of God. It was fruit bearing. It was e descended from the mount, where he had divine love in action, influencing the motives, moulding the whole character. It was " do-

GIFTS. Many studies, pursuits and callings, They had glorious thoughts of the other require pecuilar qualifications. All men are world. How eloquently did they expatiate not fitted for them. Literary tas es and ha- on the believer's victory over death and the bits are commonly incompatible with mecha- grave, "through him who hath loved us !" nical dexterity. The poet would make a sor-ry mathematician. The mathematician rare- of "the great God and our Saviour," of the vdiscerns or appreciatesthe beauties of poetry. wonders of the resurrection-morn, or of the But every man may understand religion, eve-ry man may practise it. Christianity was not before the dread tribunal, they rose with the intended for particular classes and orders of majesty of the theme, and their words were men. It is the religion of mankind : " where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision beard them soon forget their descriptions of there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ is all, and in all." (Col. 3: 11.) In the service of the Saviour all kinds and degrees of talent may be em- - and of the progressive purity of the saints.

of the ancient schoolmen. Neither arc there many who would agree with philosophers of a more modern date in questioning their own

rejects at once whateve, his unenlightened understanding cannot immediately apprehend. will, without fail, if prompted by vircumstances, adopt any or every form of unbelief. What security can there be for the credence of him who submits not to the accumulated force of evidence ? What guarantee can exist for the soundness of that man's intellect, who refuses to allow it the full and free exer-Homo.

Remarkable Answer to Prayer.

The following circumstance was related to me by the late brother P., who was one of the most deeply pious men I ever knew, and for many years a class-leader in one of the Me-God's dealings towards his children, and how far we might expect the interposition of Divine Providence, in answer to prayer, in the prowith tears of joy rolling down his cheeks, he

refused; so that, apparently, in a few days

#### Story with a Moral.

Many years ago a merchant, worth near a million dollars, stood upon a wharf watching the approach of a rich ship, just arriving in rort, of which he was the owner. He was elated with the good fortune, and looked lofty and arrogant. A poor seaman, suffering under grievous maladies, stood near, and having experienced how changeful is life, he ventured to tell the triumphant merchant that riches had wings.

" Pooh !" said the merchant, " there I you see that diamond ring I take from my finger? You see me throw it into the river. As well may you expect to see that ring again, as to see me a poor man !"

Some days afterwards the merchant gave a great dinner to his friends. Among the luxuries provided for the feast was a salmon, from the river. The cook, happening to open the stomach of the salmon, found there, to her great surprise, the merchant's diamond ring. She carried it to him. His countenance fell, for he remembered his boastful language.

The dinner was heartless and tedious to him. The rich wine made his thoughts all the more poignant. He slept none that night. He became " an altered man." His speculations were all unfortunate. Loss succeeded to loss; and in a few years he was a poor man.

Wealth is the gift of God, and given for a good purpose. Not to be squandered-not to make the possessor hard of heart-but to teach him benevolence, to enable him to benefit his fellow men.

How TO FIND TIME .- A professional gentlemen, of rare attainments, and one who added to the laborious duties of his calling a great variety of learning, much scientific research. and many elegant accomplishments, was asked by a young lady, how he found time for all he did. He replied :---" There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therfore recommend it to you; and that is, always to do small things, such as writing a letter, copy-ing out some short piece, making a sketch, reading a review, &cc., in small portions of time, and to reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affairs Never use up a rainy morning in doing a variety of little jobs, and think because you dispatch a great many, that you have well bestowed your time; leave small affairs for odd half-hours; use your uninterrupted morning for some-thing that cannot be done in half-hours. You thing that cannot be done in nail-hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends: but all my letters of friendship are written in odd minutes, while I am waiting for people who are not so punctual to their appointments

" (Isa. 52 : 7.) bath, would my mind turn to my app CS OFT TO PROFILEST where comparately were as ware ..... anners of as Shifted a sloce to a topider out that ton 16 bogs but x faw minace aller ..... A ricence. with a giph in angula ment in ? In take or famale as the mattered a printing on and the second second