

alive, for he had turned round in his coffin, and his hands bore marks of violent efforts to obtain his liberty.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

There is no doubt that lives have been frequently sacrificed by premature interment without even a suspicion of it. There are numerous instances of persons falling into a swoon or lethargy in which the functions of animation are to appearance suspended. Some return from it sooner, some later.—Some, it appears, in the grave itself. Prudence then demands—nay, humanity, natural affection, and justice to our fellow creatures demand, that we should by morally certain that death has actually taken place before the body is consigned to the earth. Domestic circumstances must of course be consulted; and in many cases may make it inconvenient to obtain the necessary proof by keeping the body long enough. But even then it is better to suffer inconvenience for a short time, in order to be sure of the discharge of duty in so important a matter.—*Ed. Sent.*

*Extracts from Dr. PINKASTON'S correspondence, contained in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1830.*

(Continued from p. 71, No. IX.)

FRANKFORT, JUNE 22, 1829.

At Cologne I had an interview with our zealous friends, who continue to prosecute their object with steadiness and success. They have about one hundred correspondents in different parts of the country, who communicate with them twice a year, and each of whom is a distributor of the Scriptures in his own district. Last year their Society received 736 dollars from these coadjutors. Their whole income was 1693 dollars; their issues of Copies, 3142; making a total of 52,459 copies since the formation of their society. The sub-committee of the Bible Society meets every Monday evening for business, and it was one of those sessions which I had the pleasure of attending. Pastor Kraft is decidedly of opinion that the cause of truth is gaining ground throughout Germany, and that the Neologian party, though strong, is losing influence every day. The depot of the Cologne Society being well supplied, I have no proposals to make on its behalf. A pious lady whom I met with at Cologne, has kindly engaged to take charge of 100 copies of Gossner's Testament, for circulation among Catholics in the neighbourhood of Juliers.

At Neuwied I met the committee of the Bible Society of that place. Their activity is less since the wants of the families and schools in their own principality were supplied, because they find that many are less disposed to continue their subscriptions since the necessities in their immediate neighbourhood have been relieved. They are now doing what they can for the neighbouring country of Nassau, where as yet comparatively little has been done to supply the people with the sacred volume. At the request of the Neuwied Committee, the parishes in the deanery of Herborn have been examined from house to house; and there were found 405 families without a single copy of the Scriptures. On examining the lists from the different parishes, I observed that some offer to pay the full price, a great number half or quarter price; but the majority of the peasantry, who are destitute of the word of God, are poor and unable to pay any thing. To supply these and other wants in the same place, 692 Bibles and 101 Testaments have been granted by the Neuwied Committee. Their stock of Bibles, supplied by our Committee, is thereby exhausted; and therefore I promised them a new grant of 590 copies from Frankfort, together with 250 Van Ess's Testaments, 100 of Gossner's, and 150 of Luther's version, to enable them to carry on the work in Nassau.

FRANKFORT, JULY 1, 1829.

During my stay here I have had many interviews with our Agent Mr. Claus, and have examined the depot under his charge, in which every thing seemed to be in order. We have consulted together in regard to the most suitable means to be used by him in carrying forward the distribution of the Scriptures in the neighbouring countries. He has forwarded to you the details of his late excursion, and stated the number of copies required to meet the

demands of the different places which he visited. We have also come to an understanding with the Neuwied Committee, in regard to the district of his and their labours in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, so that they may not interfere with each other's plans. If your Committee have not already made new grants to Mr. Claus, it will be necessary to place at his disposal 500 Bibles in large 8vo, from our own stock in the depot here, 500 in small 8vo, from Sulzbach, (for there are no more of this size to be obtained at present from Mr. Brönnner,) together with 1500 Testaments, from the 5000 copies which Mr. Brönnner is printing for us, and which are about to leave the press. We have also spoken of another tour which he can undertake into the country of Nassau, in autumn. In the mean time he is to make proper inquiries, in order to learn whether he would be likely to find an entrance, so as to be able to judge of its probable usefulness, before it be actually undertaken. I purpose leaving this place to-morrow, on my way to Leipzig. May we all be under the special guidance of the Holy Spirit in all we plan and execute in connexion with our Society! God's blessing has rested upon its labours in times past; but infinitely greater blessings to the nations are to appear from its labours in future times, when the seed we now sow shall produce in all parts of the world some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

(To be Continued.)

NEWS.—The opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which had excited much interest in England, took place on the 15th, and was attended with a most melancholy catastrophe, the death of the Right Hon. William Huskisson, Member of Parliament for Liverpool, who was accidentally killed by being run over by one of the rail-road carriages.

The *Liverpool Mercury* of the 17th gives the following particulars of the accident:—After three of the engines with their trains had passed the Duke's carriage, although the others had to follow, the company began to alight from all the carriages which had arrived. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson had just shaken hands, and Mr. Huskisson, Prince Esterhazy, Mr. Birch, Mr. Earle, Mr. William Holmes, M. P. and others, were standing in the road when the other carriages were approaching. An alarm being given, most of the gentlemen sprang into the carriage; but Mr. Huskisson seemed flurried, and from some cause, not clearly ascertained, he fell under the engine of the approaching carriage, the wheel of which shattered his leg in the most dreadful manner. On being raised from the ground by the Earl of Wilton, Mr. Holmes, and other gentlemen, his only exclamations were—"Where is Mrs. Huskisson? I have met my death. God forgive me." Immediately after he swooned. Dr. Brandreth, and Mr. Southey, of London, immediately applied bandages to the limb. Being taken to the house of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, of Eccles, hopes were at first entertained of his recovery. Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, proceeded on his way to Manchester for medical assistance, and when on this painful errand, travelled on the railway at the astonishing rate of thirty four miles an hour!

Mr. Ranson, an eminent surgeon of Manchester, was shortly afterwards in attendance, but although amputation was first thought of, it was afterwards decided against, it being feared that the operation would cause the immediate death of the patient.—Towards evening he became more calm and we understand had strength to make some additions to his will, and was also sufficiently composed to receive the Sacrament.

*Russia*.—Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the first revolutionary movement in France, it is said that the emperor of Russia issued an order prohibiting the vessels from that country with the tri-coloured flag from entering his ports. This was done before the abdication of the late king was known. What effect the news of that event, the establishment of a new sovereign, and the organization of a new government under the constitution, might have upon the mind and policy of the emperor, of course could not be known. It was conjectured, however that it would induce him to change his views and his measures.

*Prussia*.—What course the King of Prussia would pursue, was also uncertain. His near neighbourhood to the dominions of the king of the Netherlands, and the connexion between the reigning