

are the lands,—THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE, and here are the people, and especially the Jews, for teaching to the nations of the world that God is the Lord and will be obeyed; that his word is more steadfast than the heavens and the earth, and will surely come to pass. Associations formed in the midst of scenes like these are not readily forgotten; and you may be sure that memory does not furnish a greener spot in the wilderness of my life than the period of our mutual sojourn among the outcasts of Israel."—*Vol. ii. p. 416.*

The last three hundred pages of the second volume consist of "General Researches," including the following particulars:—The Independent Eastern Churches—The Papal Eastern Churches—The Eastern Jews—The Samaritans—The Muhammadans—Notes on Idumea and its Ancient Inhabitants—Notes on the Juktanites, and on the Hemyaritic Inscriptions of Arabia Felix. A large amount of very valuable information is here furnished, which the reader will seek in vain elsewhere, in any other single work. We shall avail ourselves of it in our future numbers.

This is a very interesting and instructive work. It is an excellent companion to Dr. Robinson's "Researches," generally confirming his conclusions, and adding fresh illustrations, while now and then differing from him in opinion. Both publications should be in the minister's library.

The volumes are got up in admirable style. There is an excellent map of Palestine, with the latest corrections, executed under Dr. Williams's superintendence. A view of "Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives," forming the frontispiece to the second volume, is the best we have seen. The lithographs and wood engravings greatly aid the reader's conceptions, and possess much artistic merit.

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*The Pearl of Days; or, the Advantages of the Sabbath to the Working Classes.* By A LABOURER'S DAUGHTER. With a Sketch of the Author's Life. London. 12mo. pp. xiv. 90.

*The same work.* New York.

About a year ago, an offer was made of three prizes for the best Essays on the Sabbath, to be written by working

men. The extraordinary number of nine hundred and fifty Essays resulted from this announcement. Among them was one written by a female, a laborer's daughter. As this could not be permitted to enter into competition with the productions of working men, it might have been rejected; but it was found on examination to be so excellent, that the adjudicators determined to recommend it for separate publication. The Queen, on being informed of the circumstance, condescended to patronise the work, and it is dedicated to Her Majesty "by special permission."

The autobiography prefixed to the Essay is remarkably interesting. The writer states, that when she was a child her parents lived in the outskirts of one of the principal towns of Scotland, where her father found scanty employment as a gardener. The domestic training was eminently judicious, being based on moral and religious principle. Schooling could not be obtained, on account of the expense; but parental instruction of the best kind was given, both from the Scriptures and from human sources of knowledge. "One by one they took their place beside the mother, read a short lesson, and heard the larger words explained: and it was no uncommon thing to see her busy at the washing-tub, while one was engaged in reading, another attending to the baby, a third gathering sticks and keeping up the fire, and a fourth bringing water from a spring at some distance from the house."

"Our Sabbaths," the author says, "were our happiest days." In her well-written pages she maintains, that "he who would abolish the Sabbath and distribute its hours among the days of the week that he might increase the comfort, and improve the character and condition of working men, would act as a builder would do who should dig up the foundations of a house that he might obtain materials wherewith to finish its upper story;" that "he who would seek to enslave and degrade the working man, could not more effectually accomplish his object, than by persuading him to regard and occupy the Sabbath as a day which he might spend in amusement;" and that the Sabbath, as affording time for spreading abroad the knowledge of God and of the glad tidings of