

uncomfortable in their presence, unless coarseness and boorishness strongly mark their demeanour. But let them bear in mind that unless we see in those who enjoy the luxury of Turkey carpets a corresponding refinement of manners we shall shrug our shoulders in a way which will perhaps be annoying to them.

But in religious affairs we shall feel that there will be most to admire. The harmony in the churches of the several denominations—the becoming zeal at the revival meetings—the pure scriptural tone, and the absence of wild speculations in the pulpits—the calmer or more impetuous flow of individual piety, together with the graves of the first born of the churches lying around will inspire us with pleasing thoughts. As I have ordered in M——'s letter the sending of the "Christian Messenger" I shall be put in possession of your religious condition. You will perhaps regard the few months which will intervene before I can leave for home as occupying a long space. Time passes quickly here. This I think is the case in all winterless climates. The mind in spite of its experience—in spite too of the calendar's clamour to the contrary, is disposed to place, in countries like yours a long distance between the heaping up in large masses of the waters of the rivers, and the blooming of the flowers. It refuses to regard them, for they are too great, as a yearly change: but classes them as the effects of those agencies which permanently change the climate.

Speaking of the change in climate, I think that taking the average of the winters since I left you it has been milder than in the same number previously. Often when they are complaining bitterly in New York the accounts from your province speak of mildness.

Our winters are very even in their temperature—generally from 48° to 55° during the day and from 35° to 42° during the night. The fall of rain too is very unequal. The temperature of Sept. and October does not differ much from that with you. The government has fenced in and has ornamented a beautiful spot for a burial ground. But it already numbers many graves. The dead both here and in California have been provided with pleasant resting places. Nowhere, perhaps, is the decree that all must die—that no nation or people is exempt, more strikingly illustrated than in the cemeteries of gold fields. Here, the Roman letter in the different languages in which it is used, records the ravages of the tyrant upon the inhabitants of Europe, America, and the Islands of these waters. There, strangely formed and black characters tell us that the children of Asia have also gone down through his dark gates.

The religious condition of the Chinese is claiming some attention. A missionary who understands their language has arrived at Melbourne. Mr. Jones the pastor of the Baptist church intends attempting to preach through a native interpreter. Several thousands are now at Bendigo. It is remarkable that very nearly all of them can read and write their own language. There are not many women or children among them.

As the other Nova Scotians who are here, no doubt, write very fully on the state of the mines, I need not enter into particulars. Mining in quartz is becoming the rage, and will soon be the almost entire resort of the mining community. Some of the Nova Scotians have very good claims. Testing is expensive, as many are unwilling to give up a claim as worthless until they have quarried it down one hundred feet in the solid rock. If it yields 2 or 3 oz. to the ton it is considered remunerative. If paying rock be found near the surface, the practice is, to open the whole length of claim from the surface; and as it does not descend perpendicularly, steps are cut in the sandstone which has encased the reef of quartz. Such mines when they have props to secure the miners from the fall of the casing on that side which overhangs the reefs, have a singular appearance.

Accept a larger flow of affection than ever from your son

W. H. Y.

BEST STEAKS.—The steaks, after being washed carefully, may be baked either whole like sweet potatoes, or in slices, and then served up hot with butter, pepper, &c., to the taste. There is a delicious flavor in steaks cooked in this way, which is lost when they are boiled.

For the Christian Messenger.

REVISION.

"And when they came to Nachon's threshing-floor, Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it; for the oxen shook it. And the anger of the LORD was kindled against Uzzah; and God smote him there for his error; and there he died by the ark of God."—2 SAM. vi. 6-7.

Perusing the 15th chapter of the Gospel by Mark, on a late occasion, in the new Spanish version issued by the Bible Union, at the third verse the rendering is as follows:—"Y lo acusaban los principes de los sacerdotes de muchas cosas,"—which rendered in English is "And the chief priests accused him of many things" corresponding exactly with the rendering in the commonly received English version. But in the English version referred to, follow these words—"But he answered nothing." Imagine my surprise, on a careful examination of the Spanish version, to find these words, a whole member of a sentence,—omitted, I at first supposed that some gross and culpable negligence of the revisors had caused the omission, and I naturally referred forthwith, to the original Greek, for conclusive evidence.

If my surprise in finding these words omitted in the Spanish version was great, how much greater was it, to find the Spanish version right, and the English version wrong?—For the original agrees exactly with the new Spanish rendering.

The English version, as will be perceived on reference, does not give these words as supplied—that is by printing them in italics, but as part of the original text.

Turning to a copy of Bezz's Latin translation in my possession, I observe that he follows the original Greek, and therefore omits these words in the last clause of the third verse. A French translation however by me and adopted by the British and Foreign Bible Society has them.

My Greek Testament is that generally known as "Greenfield's with Griesbach's corrections and various readings, London, 1829"—but I have carefully examined two other editions and find them all uniform.

It is true indeed, that the meaning of the sacred original is perhaps in no way materially impaired by this interpolation of the translators, but it certainly affords one of many reasons, why the received version should be revised, and relieved of all human additions to the inspired text. Had it been the mind of the Spirit, that this fact should be thrice repeated, the sacred historian would doubtless have so penned the paragraph—but the wisdom of man seems in this case, to have suggested a very unnecessary improvement "upon the pattern shown."

Some persons may think this a small matter—a very venial offence. It is not so I apprehend in the eyes of the Deity. "If any man shall add unto those things," says the Revelator, "God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book."

I confess I am greatly at loss to know how such a departure from the principle which generally guided the translators, could in this instance have occurred. That our Saviour did not answer the accusations of the Chief Priests, after he was brought before Pilate, is abundantly clear from Mat. xxvii. 12.—but Mark does not record the fact as in our translation.

J. McCULLY.

For the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR,

You will feel gratified to hear the cause of Christ is prospering in this place under the ministry of brother Skinner who is labouring successfully, the church has been roused up to new activity, old saints have been made to rejoice, those who have been upon the barren mountains of sin, have returned to their father's house, and sinners have been made to submit to the teachings of God's Holy Spirit. Seven have followed the example of their Saviour down the banks of Jordan, and more are expected. Brother Skinner is much engaged in the work. Is there no minister who can come to his assistance?

Yours,  
Z. P. ARMSTRONG.

Port Medway, April 7th, 1856.

P. S. Brother Tabor, from Bridgewater, preached several times here. A few days ago he came in the spirit of the gospel, and there is no doubt he left lasting impressions on some minds in this place.

Z. P. A.

For the Christian Messenger.

Female Education.

This subject has occasionally been brought before the Baptist Denomination through the medium of your journal, as well as at our annual gatherings, without any definite conclusion being arrived at, further than that a Female Educational Institution sufficiently large and efficient to meet the requirements of so large, intelligent, and wealthy a denomination as the baptists of these Lower Provinces—is immediately required.

There are now female seminaries limited in their operations, all really but not professedly under sectarian control,—these, baptists are obliged to patronize. If such institutions conducted upon private responsibility, containing from ten to thirty pupils are made lucrative, why cannot an institution accommodating from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils be made at least self sustaining. If conducted upon the "Mount Holyoke" principle, it might be made profitable at a very reasonable charge—and why not adopt this principle? Should not the physical as well as the mental capabilities be developed? Few ladies in these provinces possess an affluence that relieves them from performing any household duty, and even if they should, a knowledge of the culinary art might be of service, when servants fail to administer successfully to the fastidious palate. A majority of our ladies actually require systematic training in the domestic accomplishments to properly discharge the duties devolving upon them.

The baptists of these provinces have proved their interest in the cause of education, by their devotion to their institutions at Horton and Fredericton, and although clouds, at times, gather over their educational horizon, they shrink not from any emergency.

To establish a Baptist Female Seminary, a successful plan must be devised to raise funds to erect and furnish suitable buildings. The most advantageous site selected, and an efficient system of management adopted. It will be admitted, that the denomination in supporting their colleges, academies, and various benevolent societies, have as much on their hands as they can grapple with, and it would be premature at least now, to make a fresh levy, for the erection of the contemplated Seminary.

I would propose that a Joint Stock Company be formed for the purpose, comprising thirty shares of one hundred pounds each, and to give it a denominational character, let each of the five Associations become a shareholder. Should the institution be efficiently managed, and command the patronage of the denomination and the public generally, the stock would probably command a premium; under almost any circumstances the property would represent the capital invested. There is no want of ability in the denomination to take the stock, and one would think no unwillingness to do so, if the plan could be made practicable.

The stockholders would doubtless select a site with an eye to the income. A place having Steam-boat accommodation, the most accessible from all parts of the province, would probably be preferred such as St. John, Moncton, Amherst, Windsor, Annapolis or Digby.

The stockholders would manage their business interestedly, and to make it profitable the establishment would have to be conducted so as to command the confidence and support of the public. The Associations could select one of their Officers to represent them at the Board of Management.

The Seminary might be out of the vicinity of Wolfville, if made accessible by Steamboat or other rapid conveyance, so that ministerial students may not lose much time when performing their visits.

Newport, April 8th, 1856.

For the Christian Messenger.

Cape Canso versus Strait of Canso.

Messrs. Editors,

In the Report of Committee on Public Accounts of the Revenues of the Province, published in your number of 26th March, the public have been informed that a large amount of the Light Duties collected at Canso yet remain due from the Collector. Whether it is the Collector at the Strait of Canso or Cape Canso who is alluded to, the public are left to con-

jecture. Since the Honourable members of this Committee have not been sufficiently explicit in reporting which of the above named collectors they censure for the delinquencies referred to, you will oblige an old friend by giving the following facts a place in your valuable paper:—

The Collector of Light Duties at Cape Canso, W. J. Bigelow, Esq., has faithfully discharged the duties of said office for the past twenty years, having always forwarded to the proper authorities all returns and duties collected by him in due time, thereby adding to the Revenues of the Province an average income of £350 per annum.

If, in publishing the delinquencies of Public Officers, the parties upon whom this important duty devolves, were more particular, old and worthy officers would not be thus exposed to public censure.

JUSTICE.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit at Wilmot.

Messrs. Editors,

I desire, with devout gratitude to God and unfeigned thankfulness to my people, to acknowledge the kind expressions of love and regard that I have received during the past winter. In the early part of January, according to previous arrangement, a goodly number met, and at an early hour of the day had forty loads of wood deposited in my yard; and pursuant to their benevolent design, about the middle of February (notwithstanding the severity of the day) my house was well filled with kind friends from almost every part of my congregation, as well as several from those of Brethren G. Armstrong's and W. G. Parker's, and not one of them empty handed. We shortly after partook of the good things they had provided. The cookery, as at Bridgetown, was most excellent. Then came the purse containing an amount, which, with a sum since received, makes twenty-six pounds ten shillings, besides nineteen pounds worth of other useful articles, in all £45 10s., which being duly presented by a brother selected for the occasion, was followed by a short and appropriate speech in acknowledgment of this expression of regard. An address was then attempted; but words can but ill express the feelings produced by such circumstances. May kind Heaven abundantly reward them for every expression of their kindness. I am bound to this place and people by a thousand considerations. Here I commenced my pastoral labors, almost 25 years ago. I have been with them in weakness, in fear and in much trembling. Here I have experienced summer and winter, seed time and harvest. Oft have I stood upon the banks of our Jordan with the assembled multitude, where many with a joyful heart and weeping eyes have seen the happy convert descend and enter the stream, and be buried with Christ by baptism. Upwards of 450 have I thus initiated into the Church of Christ; and more than 100 of my congregation have I laid in the silent grave. By the living and the dead am I bound to the place, and would not exchange it nor my people for any place or people on the face of the whole earth.

The presence and interesting address of Brother Armstrong, from Bridgetown, added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Cheerful conversation, good singing and solemn prayer brought us to the parting hour; each one returning with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

Who can say it is wrong for any or all of a minister's congregation (who may think proper so to do) to pay him a visit, and make him a present? May the Giver of all good make me much more worthy to receive such kindness by making me more faithful to Him and his people.

N. VIDTOS.

Wilmot, April 4th, 1856.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. C. Hurd.

"The church at Guysboro has been quite revived. Several backsliders have been restored, and ten have been added by baptism. Bro. Hall has, in compliance with the unanimous invitation of the church, consented to become their Pastor, and has entered upon his labours with very encouraging prospects of success."

Truly yours,  
J. C. HURD.