

work of the ministry, there was another profitable work wherein his soul was engaged, and in which he took great pains for divers years; and this was no less than the making a new and more correct translation of the Holy Bible.

"He was very industrious, in the first place, to understand fully those languages in which it was written: the Hebrew and Greek Testaments he constantly carried about him, frequently calling one his "sword and dagger," and the other his "shield and buckler." And besides the Hebrew and Greek, he studied the Syriac and Chaldean dialects, which the unlearned Jews spoke in their captivity. But notwithstanding his qualifications in this, and many other respects, he had not the vanity to think this a work fit for any single man to encounter with, and therefore sent letters to many learned men of this and other nations, desiring their assistance and joint labours with him in this great design. And by his persuasions many persons of great note for their learning, faithfulness, and piety, did engage in it; particularly Mr. Rowe, the Hebrew professor of Aberdeen, took great pains with him herein. The writer of Mr. Jessey's life says, that he made it the master study of his life, and would often cry out, 'Oh! that I might see this done before I die!'

"In that book there is a specimen given of the errors he took notice of in the present translation, the rules he observed in correcting them, and the progress that was made in this work.

"It appears that it was almost completed, and wanted little more than the appointing commissioners to examine it, and authorise its publication, which was what he always attended, and of which he had from the first some assurances given him. But the great turn that was given to public affairs, both in church and state, by the Restoration, caused this great and noble design to prove abortive."—(i. 313.)

The remainder of Mr. Jessey's history must be reserved for the next letter.

Yours truly,  
MENNO.  
From my Study,  
May 12, 1858.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have been disappointed in not seeing in the Messenger what churches would do on behalf of the College. There has been enough said about what we ought to do and what we could do.

Rev. Mr. Welton's plan of a penny a week, for four years, seemed, to a number in our little Church, to be the best plan for enlisting all in the good cause. There are a few who appear to be all faith and no works, yet I believe we will be able to raise equal to a penny a week for each Church member half-yearly, exclusive of some £25 or £30 promised, and the interest advanced at the Association last summer.

Yours, ever truly,  
JACOB S. LAYTON.  
Stewiacke, May 17, '58.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JUNE 2, 1858.

THE letter from Burmah on another page, may be taken as another delightful illustration of the good effected by the Missionary labours in which our churches in this province have participated, first by their own devoted missionary Burpe, and now by the aid given through Brother Crawley to employ Native Preachers in that eastern country. Although the converts from Heathendom, there were not sunk into the condition of cannibals, and they may not have amongst them those who were formerly so literally like the beasts that perish, as some of the inhabitants of the Southern Seas, yet the change effected is a most marvellous one, and we are pleased to observe in them that which constitutes a prominent feature in the genuine fruits of love to Christ—a desire to extend the preaching of His gospel, and of combination for the purpose of sustaining his ministers.

Although it was not permitted, for our missionary to do more than sow the seed of the kingdom, yet we see here a fulfilment of our Lord's remark that "one soweth and another reapeth." It however becomes us to remember that both should "rejoice together." Let those who have aided in this work be encouraged by seeing that their labours have not been in vain in the Lord, and as he has placed means in their hands let them rejoice that they may promote their own happiness at the same time that they honour their Master,

and become the instruments of sending salvation to the souls of their fellow-men.

THE approaching meetings of the several Associations are doubtless subjects of deep interest to a very large number of our readers. There was probably never a season of greater numerical additions to the churches of Christ, taking the province as a whole, than during the past year. Whether it has been real progress, remains to be seen by the future advancement of those who have put on Christ, and by their thus becoming real additions of strength to the churches with which they have united. Their names being placed among those of the servants of Christ is no certain guarantee of a larger amount of moral power and influence being gathered together. In some cases new material brought into a church is only so much dead weight which interferes with its healthy and vigorous working. Let those who have put on Christ be fully consecrated to his service, and we may indulge in the largest expectations of a multiplied power, which, with the Divine blessing, shall operate on the world around, and continue to bring in a harvest of precious souls, until the promise given in Ezekiel xxxvi. 37, 38, is fully realized.

"Thus saith the Lord God; I will yet for this be enquired of by the house of Israel, to do it for them; I will increase them with men like a flock.

"As the holy flock; as the flock of Jerusalem in her solemn feasts; so shall the waste cities be filled with flocks of men; and they shall know that I am the Lord."

WE have sometimes heard a School-boy exercising his lungs, pleased with the discovery of some place where his own voice might be heard rebounding and forming an echo. He might amuse himself with the fancy of there being some one listening to him, and replying to his hallooing, or might delight himself with the illusion of his wonderful ability to awaken the distant rocks to life and intercourse with his own solitary self. This harmless fancy is so perfectly in harmony with the juvenile mind that no one would chide him for his innocent amusement. Now if the rock itself could really become vocal, how much less should we blame it or the hillside for claiming for itself any amount of intelligence for producing the reverberations and taking credit for them as if it were giving forth something original, instead of being, as it is, the unconscious instrument of carrying in another direction some faint resemblance of the sound made at a distance.

WE have been led into this train of thought by observing a communication in the *Provincial Wesleyan* signed "G. O. Huestis," in which that gentleman makes an effort to glorify the Protestantism of himself and friends at our expense, by repeating a stale slander recently invented by some parties he seems desirous of emulating. We do not charge the Rev. Mr. Huestis, with being the originator of the slander he thus repeats. No, he is not the naughty boy who has been pleasing himself by first making the silly noise he thus repeats; he is only part of the rock against which the sound has struck, and now gives in feeble imitation what his bolder political leader first invented. Of course the inventor will hear the echo which has come from Guysboro, and will probably call attention to it, as if what he had first shouted were more certainly true now than when he first repeated it.

Certain violent partizans endeavour to magnify their importance by high sounding words against Popery, and amuse themselves with the idea that every one who imitates them is a faithful Protestant and all who do not are proper subjects of attack, upon whom they may pour their venomous shafts.

WE object to the whole ground occupied by both Papist and Protestant when they link together religion and politics, or Church and State if you please, for either a political or religious object. We also denounce the great Roman Catholic error of making the traditions of the Church of any authority against the Word of God. Baptists have been persecuted, for holding these sentiments, from the earliest ages. If we would confine our Protestantism within the same limits as some of our neighbours, on these two points, we might probably be spared their detractions.

Those whose Protestantism extends not only to opposing the deadly errors of Romanism, but to every tradition and every mere worldly object not in accordance with the oracles of Divine Truth, may, by courtesy, be allowed the name of Protestants, but woe betide them if they are unwilling to call fire down from heaven on those who follow not with them.

The worthy correspondent of the *Wesleyan* ought to learn, if he does not know already, that there are other Popes besides the Pope of Rome.

Bible Revision.

THE BIBLE UNION REPORTER FOR MAY contains the conclusion of the preliminary revision of the Gospel according to Mark. The friends of the Bible Union will not need to be informed that the words relating to baptism are translated 'immerse.' This has been done by many former translators, and is still done in many of the Versions of the British and Foreign Bible Society, notwithstanding their refusal of aid to the East India Baptist Missionaries' translation.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the British and Foreign Bible Society circulate Bibles with the word baptize rendered into several different terms.

In fifty-one of their versions, in various different languages, out of the one hundred and seventy-nine, there are

Table with 2 columns: '12 Versions with baptize translated by a word meaning' and 'cross, immerse, dip, bathe, dip?, immerse?, pour, wash, ablution, cleanse, cross?'

\* The seven versions marked above are doubtful as to the exact correspondence of the meaning of the words by which the word baptize is translated, in the languages of those versions.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JUNE has one of the prettiest domestic pictures we have seen for many a day—"the first step." We have not yet been able to examine its contents, but from the glance we have taken it appears filled with matters which interest ladies, facts and fancies—fashion-plates and flower patterns, receipts for cooking, and remedies for the sick room.—E. G. Fuller, Halifax.

Canada Baptist Convention. (East.)

WE are glad to learn by a *Pilot Extra* that the Baptist Denomination in Eastern Canada have formed a Society with the above designation.

A meeting was held on the 28th of April, in the St. Helen's Street Chapel, Montreal, for the purpose of forming this body. With the report of this meeting we have a copy of its Constitution and an Address to the Pastors and Members of the Churches.

The object of the Convention as given in the Constitution is "the promotion of the Gospel in Central and Eastern Canada, by employing Evangelists, aiding feeble churches, circulating religious publications, and by other suitable means."

Annual Subscribers of one dollar are members. Churches contributing ten dollars may send one Delegate.

The Address from the Secretary, the Rev. J. N. Williams, is brief, but to the purpose. From it we learn:

"The field contemplated is one of importance and promise. It includes the Eastern Townships, with their backwoods settlements and countless villages springing up under the magic touch of industry, on the lines of railroads, and in the vicinity of water privileges, places desitute and yet accessible to the Colporteur and the Evangelist. West of Montreal lies, with its large Protestant population, the region enriched and beautified by the flow of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and destined to become one of the finest portions of Central Canada.

"The principles which the Society is designed to promote are those held as scriptural by the great majority of Baptists throughout North America, as well as by nearly all the churches included in the field of labor contemplated.

"A laborer of considerable experience and success, as Evangelist and Colporteur, has been engaged, and by the 1st of September will commence his labors."

It appears that the Society is intended to occupy a similar position in Canada, "East of Kingston," to our own N. S. Baptist Home Missionary Society. We would extend to our brethren in that rapidly progressive province our cordial congratulations and sympathy in their work of faith and labour of love.

WE hear complaints from all quarters of the backwardness of the season: even in Cornwallis and Annapolis vegetation is said to be much later than usual. Eastward of Halifax it is even more backward still than towards the west. Snow was abundant in Cape Breton Island on Saturday last, and no signs of vegetation starting into life were observable.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—It is refreshing to visit this locality in the early morning. Although there has been much to retard the progress of early vegetation, yet we find here indications of the returning summer and all its beauties. The potatoe leaves and other vegetation which had begun to appear above the surface, were not improved by the frost of the past week. We learn that the Directors are purposing

to introduce an interesting new feature, by appropriating a portion of their establishment for specimens of all our Native Trees.

With the Hall and fences painted, and the internal improvements which are continually being made by the obliging manager, Mr. Hutton, it will doubtless present more than ordinary attractions. Persons confined to the city, who fail to make an occasional visit to these gardens lose the benefits of one of the principal ornaments of the city.

Bibles in various languages.

IT is right that the liberality of the British and Foreign Bible Society to the Colleges of Nova Scotia should not be forgotten. We find by the *Journal* that "copies of the Holy Scriptures in thirty languages, have recently been generously presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society, to the Library of King's College, Windsor, where they are now deposited."

The Editor adds, "It is questioned whether any other Institution in the Colonies possesses a similar collection."

We are happy to inform the *Journal* that several years ago that Society presented a larger number of copies to Acadia College, and that the Library of that Institution contains copies of the Scriptures or portions of them in ninety-one different languages.

Besides this a private library in Wolfville contains the Scriptures in twenty-one languages.

A week has seldom passed with less foreign news than the one just past. The only thing which has formed an exception is the sensation that has occurred in the U. S. relative to the boarding and search of an American trading vessel near Cuba, by a British man-of-war Steamer, the *Styx*, under suspicion of her being a Slaver. Our sensitive neighbours are highly indignant at the occurrence, and the Congress which is sitting have had the matter under debate. We do not know how far the right of detention and search in such a case is provided for by any treaty between the two nations. No doubt if the English steamer has transgressed the law, ample redress will be given by our Government to the offended national honour of our neighbours.

We give below a series of resolutions which were passed at a meeting in New York in relation to this question. It will be an object sought by southerners, especially those actually engaged in the slave trade, to vent their indignation upon Britain for interfering with their inhuman occupation.

At the said meeting the following were agreed to and passed. Resolved, That the late measures of insolent search of American merchantmen instituted by British naval officers in the West Indies is an outrage upon our rights, injurious to our commerce, and insulting in the extreme to our national honor.

Resolved, That the navigators of this meeting assert that their experience in foreign waters has proved that the American navy has ever afforded to American sailors but little or no protection.

Resolved, That Congress should assist the administration to enforce retribution for every high handed wrong, so as to render the American name a terror throughout the world.

Resolved, That "our flag covers the cargo," whether that cargo consists of niggers or nothing; and that "freedom from search" is an American's inalienable right at sea, as much so as freedom from the intrusion of foreign policemen in our domicile on shore.

The British Commanders claim the right to search American vessels on the ground that they "are only looking out for pirates."

The United States laws class as pirates all vessels bringing slaves on her coasts. Even Americans themselves say:—

"Pirates belong to no nation. All nations are interested to destroy them, and the flag of no nation can protect them. Hence it is the right, as it is the duty, of the cruisers of all nations, to ascertain whether a vessel on the high seas is a pirate or not."

Without some change in their own laws, then, on the subject, surely they have no reason to complain.

We are looking for our own Steamer hourly and hope before we go to press to be furnished with further details of Indian matters. It would seem by last accounts that there was some probability that amid conflicting opinions the Indian Bill to transfer the Government of that vast Empire to the shoulders of the responsible ministry, would not pass in Parliament the present Session. Both Lord Palmerston's and Lord Ellenborough's Bills, for the purpose, have many objectionable clauses in them. We learn by Telegraph from New York that the latter nobleman had retired from the head of the (India) Board of Control. Whether his retirement will affect the permanence of