putation and his usefulness for life. The utmost So in Luke xvi. 4 .- "That when I am put out of the middle of summer and July the middle of ent. We think it very comfortable, not opprescircumspection should therefore be invariably the stewardship, they may receive me into their winter. But as I landed here in April I will sive; cool nights, breezes from the ocean blowexercised. Every thing like joking young houses." What is the antecedent to the pro-commence with that month, to give you some ling continually, thermometer 80° at noonthe cause of Christ, and to the souls of the debate. Surely these ought to be regarded as atmosphere perfectly clear and cloudless. Mornchildren of men.

Without enumerating other particulars, it may be remarked in general terms, that it is "unjust judge" concerned himself about exer- the winter. The winter months are June, July moral worth, manifested by the daily Christian cising forbearance toward the "adversary" of and August. During these months the morndeportment of a preacher, that gives weight to the widow. But it can not be otherwise than ings were cool and comfortable, but I have not his instructions. Without this, how talented, "obvious" to persons of discernment, that in seen any frost or snow since I came. The last I honored, and eloquent seever he may be, his reality, so long as he delayed to "avenge" the saw was in Nova Scotia. Twenty or thirty words will pass away like chaff. My venerable widow, just so long did he "bear," not miles from the coast there are both, I am told, Pastor, the late Rev. Edward Manning, was not with her, but with her "adversary." If, but it only lasts a few hours. The dews are very every-day Christian, whose constant godly be- long." haviour clearly evinced the uprightness of his

ately entreat you, my beloved young Brother, to "not aware that any one has alleged this mean- very abundant. They are brought to Market mend your ministerial labors!

Yours, as ever, CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, Feb. 26th, 1861. ,

ERRATA.-In Letter V., C. M., Feb. 20th paragraph 4th, for "completely supported," read competently supported, par 8th, for "send the message," read send the messenger. C. T.

Exegesis of Luke xviii. 7, 8.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The "conflict kind, which strikes out latent truth," between my esteemed brother Armstrong and myself, shews how difficult it is for disputants to understand each other. Surely neither of us intends to misrepresent the other's views and yet it seems that through some misapprehension, we both appear to each other to do so. A few concluding observations, therefore, adapted to remove this misapprehension, may be useful.

1. Bro. A. is "surprized" that I should represent him as "proposing two different meanings to the words Makrothumon ep' autois,' rendered "Though He bear long with them." How stands the case ? I had stated at the commencement, (C. M. Jan. 2, p. 5,) "that God ber; and therefore it can not be the antecedent does bear long with His people ; but it appears to (autois) "them." There is no rule of Gramincongruous to connect this idea with that of mar more unexceptionable than that which, in avenging them." If, then, bro. A. had no idea all languages, so far as I know, requires that prothat the words here denote " bearing long with," nouns agree with the nouns for which they stand in the ordinary sense, but agreed with me in in number. this, it is truly surprizing that he should "combat my exegesis" on this point, occupying about or adduce some instance in which the word half a column in C. M. (Jan. 23, p. 29), in op- (makrothumeo) has obviously the sense for which the year. Wheat averages from 20 to 30 posing this view of mine, and cite two texts to he contends, he will do well to desist from disprove it. I give him credit for candor in giv- " combating my exegesis." If a litigant can ing up one of these, (1 Tim. i. 16) but he continues produce only one witness, and the testimony of (C. M. Feb. 27, p. 69,) to urge the other, (2 that one be found, on examination, to be deci- farm, for there are few scientific farmers here, Pet. iii. 9, 15,) though God's long suffering- sively against him, his cause must surely be adapted to produce "salvation," "to usward desperate. [toward mankind] "that all should come to repentance," is manifestly spoken of as exercised toward us prior to repentance. (See Rom. ii. 3, 4, 5). He does not deny that he "presented" this sense as "allowable;" but it seems he " prefers" the other. I am persuaded that those who peruse his "Examination" with discerning and unprejudiced minds, will not be "surprized" at me for understanding him as proposing two different meanings to the expression in debate.

2. In reference to pronouns I remarked at the first, "Instances not unfrequently occur in which a pronoun relates, not to its immediate antecedent, but to one more remote, or to one understood or implied." Though bro. A. "disputes its application to this passage," yet he says, "I admit the principle." He also concedes that I have confirmed it by "many references." tained from the context and the nature of the praise. Having had some opportunity of judg- the beginning of Sept. the nights are cool, but important. case: 'As they [the prophets] called them [the | ing of the climate and capabilities of this country | the days clear; and at the close the weather people] so,' &c. But he requires "examples it may not be out of place to give you the bene- begins to moderate. Showers with thunder and from the Greek Testament." He shall have fit of my experience in reference first to the lightning; thermometer not above 60° at noon. "give unto your bosom." But bro. A. does not scarcely believe that whilst I am writing fanned whole, clear and pleasant. The days become

male, or one imprudent word, may mar his re- persons to whom you have given "good measure." here being the opposite of yours, January being here call hot, but our experience is very differsufficient and decisive.

3. I never intimated, nor imagined, that the | though we have not had occasion for any during an eloquent orator; but his discourses were al- then, the application accords with the parable, it heavy and the rain pours down copiously at ways weighty in my estimation; because I was must undeniably be, not with believers, but with times. But judging from the appearance of the satisfied that he was truly a man of God, an their adversaries, that God is here said to "bear gardens you would not believe it was winter for

4. Bro. A. does not, it seems, attempt to ad- in full bloom and the trees many of them loaded duce "an instance in which the word in ques- with fruit at all seasons of the year, especially In closing this brief epistle, I would effection- tion denotes delaying to afford relief." He is the orange which is the most productive and be constantly on your guard against every in- ing." And yet he himself defines the words at all seasons, and the trees are always loaded dicretion that may sully your reputation as a Koi makrothumon ep' autois. "Though He de- with them. The whole of this country is capable minister of the gospel, (Eccles. x. 1, Tit. ii. 8). lay to avenge them." If "delaying to avenge" of producing grain and vegetables useful to man, May your daily Christian demeanor ever com- be not "delaying to afford relief," I must con- with fruit in the greatest variety and highest perfess that I have yet to learn the meaning of fection from the current and goosberry of Nova plain English words in common use. But how Scotia to the bananna and the pine apple of does my dear brother attempt to support his own the tropics. In the immediate vicinity where I definition? Instead of giving "examples from am located there are some most delightful prosthe Greek Testament," he is obliged to repro- pects and gardens; to the left the view is almost duce from the Apocrypha (Ecclus. xxxii. or boundless stretching away over Botany and the xxxv. 18,) a solitary passage, which he seems to wide Pacific. A person not acquainted with regard as "Hebrew poetry." I did not state it tropical fruits and flowers cannot form the most as an argument, but for the information of ordi- distant conception of the enchantment of the nary readers that in this passage "a similar ex- gardens and villas of this part of the City, called pression, with a negative, is translated in the Newtown. Here reside those whose lines are Common Version," 'Neither will the mighty be fallen in pleasant places; wealthy merchants patient toward them." Bro. A. however, does and others who have made their pile and have renot attempt to controvert the fact shewn by me, tired to pass the remainder of life in Oriental ease (C. M., Feb. 6, p. 45), that in the Greek Testa- and luxury. Newtown is the seat of future pament in nine cases out of ten-the tenth being laces and paradises. But in the gardens and the one in debate—the word means to exercise fruit there is the greatest variety to be found patience, or be patient. Why, then, should it not anywhere. Apples, Peaches-some of the have the same meaning here? The decisive peaches will weigh from three to four pounds, argument, however, by which I shewed conclu- having a very singular appearance on the trees sively that the only passage on which he relies to strangers not accustomed to see them so large. for proof confirms my view and overturns his, he Then there are Plums, Strawberries, Cherries, has not attempted to look in the face. Every Raspberries, Figs, Grapes, Melons, Oranges, scholar that examines the subject, must perceive Lemons, Citrons, Loquids, Olives, Pomegranates, its force. According to bro. Armstrong's view, pronoun (autois) "them," in verse 18th, refers (tapeinou) "humble," is in the singular num-

Till, then, bro. A. can either meet this fairly,

Yours in gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER. Aylesford, March 5th, 1861

P. S.—To enable the reader to peruse the whole of this friendly discussion, and judge for both sides, in consecutive order. See C. M., Jan. 2, p. 5: 23, p. 29: Feb. 6, p. 45: 27, p. 69, and Mar. 20, above.

For the Christian Messenger.

C. T.

New South Wales Correspondence.

LETTER FROM REV. W. HOBBS.

DEAR BROTHER,-

them. In Luke vi. 38, we read-"Shall men climate, &c., of New South Wales. I can In Oct. we had occasional showers, but, on the need to be informed, that the Greek has no word by the breezes of the mild Pacific, surrounded warmer, and the sea and land breezes are beau-

women about marriage should be uniformly noun "they?" It is implied: the persons idea of the weather. Well in April we found ! Dec. is considered the hottest of the summer avoided. Not the slightest degree of freedom, whom 'the unjust steward' designed to favor. the sky beautifully clear, the Thermometer 70 to months, but is by no means oppressive, not so either in word or action, should ever be used. Here are two plain instances, taken from the 720 at noon, towards the evening declining to much to us as June and July in Nova Scotia: The want of due caution in reference to this language of our Lord, recorded by the same 660 with a bright clear sky and bracing breeze thermometer 800 at noon, nights quite cool. matter, has done an immense amount of harm to Evangelist that penned His words in the text in from the sea. May was truly delightful. The This is as far as our experience goes, but I am ings cool, parlour fires in some places required, althe trees are always green and the flowers are Guava, Banannas, Pine-apples with many others as distinctly stated by Dr. Geo. Campbell, the too numerous to mention, especially the passion fruit which completely covers some dwellings, so to the "humble," verse 17th. But the word that you cannot tell whether the house is wood or stone. Our verandahs are covered with them which keep the rooms very cool and serve for outside curtains which are very fashionable here, but these afford us plenty of fruit as well as shade. They will be ripe in April. Fruiterers are on the street continually, making the air ring crying out the different kinds of fruit for sale. Green peas are gathered in winter as well as summer, and the Potatoes produce two crops in bushels in the acre, weighing from 60 to 65lbs the bushel. But not unfrequently even under the notoriously improvident management on the 40 bushels and more have been obtained. The seed time is from March to June. The har sest is in November and December. It is the sa. for Oats and Barley, but these are not raised for man, but for cows and Horses, which are not fed on hay as ours in Nova Scotia, but sorgum and other sweet substances are cultivated for himself, I refer him to the communications on them. They are kept in great numbers. Maize the most luxuriant of grain crop is sown in October and November and ripens from March to June producing from 20 to 40 bushels net to the acre. So you see there are two seed times and two harvests each year at different times. The Vine, the Olive, and the Mulberry

I have just returned from a short tour in the country, by rail, to Smithueld, near Liverpool, where there is a small Baptist Church, to whom I had the pleasure of preaching. I have been More than 12 months have elapsed since we delighted with the orange orchards and vinefor men. It reads, "Shall they give," &c. The by fruits and flowers that you in Nova Scotia are tiful, thermometer from 60° to 65° in the

discretion in a preacher with reference to a fe- noun must be learned from the context: 'the in the midst of winter. But so it is the seasons morning, and at noon 80°. Nov'r. the people informed by those better acquainted, that during the months of Jan. and Feb. the heat is the same. If so, it will be very agreeable, for the sea breezes set in regularly about 9 o'clock in the morning, and blow with considerable force from the north-east till six in the evening, and then the land breezes set in for the night from the mountains. In very hot days the sea breeze often veers round to the north, blows a gale and it often succeeded by the land breeze. The hot winds blow from the North-west, and doubtless imbibe the heat from the eminence of the tract of the country over which they traverse.

They continue from 4 to 12 hours in the season, succeeded by a cool southerly gale, which cools the atmosphere and destroys the noxious vapours, but we have witnessed nothing of the kind as yet. The salubrity of the climate is evinced by the health of the inhabitants. They are liable to few diseases, and those that do occur might be represented as, in every three instances out of four, the result of moral causes,-excess in the use of animal food and ardent spirits. These are the great gate-ways opened for the entrance of disease and death. Perhaps also in other parts of the world where people live fast. Fulness of bread and idleness were the sins of Sodom, and hold good in regard to this colony also. The excessive use of spirituous liquors to which the masses are unfortunately addicted is a fearful source of evil and premature death. I am very sorry to say that the temperance advocates are few and far between,-like angel's visits. We need such men as Brethren Davis and Francis to preach Temperance amongst the masses. Did they know the great need there is here for their labour, they would be forthcoming. I have felt myself called upon to establish a temperance meeting every Monday night in connection with my people, who come up nobly to the work, and great good has already been effected. It is not an uncommon thing here to see 20 females locked up in the watch-house, in one night, for being drunk on the street. The number of drunken females is unaccountable in these colonies. And yet ministers are never seen at a Temperance Meeting, with one or two exceptions, and these are Episcopalians, and Baptists,-Independents, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians, stand aloof from the temperance movement. And yet they meet in a union prayer-meeting, to pray for a revival of religion. I am thinking that if we had a prayer-meeting to pray for them to be converted to the temperance cause, we should do no more than our duty. I am asked the question very frequently if there are no ministers to be obtained from Nova Scotia for this Colony, seeing that England has disregarded their claims for sympathy so long, and wickedly, their only hope is now from America. And shall these hopes be doomed to perish also? God forbid. I do hope that at your next annual meetings the subject may be taken up, and some, at least, of our young men may be found to say, "Here am I, send me!" If they are afraid to core out on their own responsibility-which right not to be if God has called them to the wo k, for the promise is sure, "I am with you." It would have been well for the cause here, had brother Wallace persevered and come to this Colony. He would have been received as an angel from heaven, and long before this would have had a splendid church, with God's blessing. Could not he or some other brother suitable, be induced to bid Nova Scotia adieu, for a time at least, to preach Christ to the destitute. The voyage across the ocean is a most pleasant one,-at least that was my experience. I never before saw so much fine weather and sunshine during any one period in my remembrance. After we cleared the coast of N. S., week after week and month after month of sunshine every day. So that I have no misgiving in reference to crossing it again, if my people would permit, I will give him another, and that not "in the parted at your hospitable dwelling. In answer yards, some of them containing 40,000 vines, in order to pay a visit to N. S. Perhaps in a Psalms." "As they called them, so they went to the many prayers offered up by our dear the produce of which comes by rail to Sydney, few years, if spared, I may do so, providing I from them," (Hos. xi. 2). Here two antece- friends in Nova Scotia, we had a safe and speedy and from which good wine is produced. The could get a supply. But "business before friends dents, evidently distinct, are both to be ascer- passage; to our Heavenly Father be all the Spring months are Sept., Oct., and Nov. In or pleasure," and the Lord's business is most

A young man who understands medicine can secure a free passage to these Colonies from New York or Boston, or perhaps from the Provinces which is quite an item, where a minister wishes to emigrate he may have the opportunity of prescribing for both soul and body, an idea worth entertaing by any Missionary who is desirous of