

other word in the bible, should be translated into words that they know the meaning of, but for the Anglo Saxon race, the leading race of mankind, the teaching race, the bible reading race, the race whose language, from the character and institutions of the people speaking it, is destined to become the prevailing language of the world, the language in which, perhaps, more bible reading is done, even at the present day, than in all other languages combined; for us, an obscure bible will answer—a bible in which the truth, though not entirely hidden, shines dimly, "shorn of half its beams,"—because our learned men can, by study and effort, get a tolerably correct meaning, it is held that we had better not attempt to amend. But of all people on the face of the earth, those speaking the English language should have the most faultless version of the bible. I believe some learned men have said that the slight inaccuracies in the bible do not affect any doctrine taught therein. This assertion is very much doubted, or I might say is contradicted by other men equally learned, indeed we can see, where it has been revised, that the doctrines are affected by these inaccuracies, See Matt. xvi. 8, "Which when Jesus perceived," as revised, "And Jesus knowing it" &c., Matt. xxvi. 10, "When Jesus understood it," for "And Jesus knowing it" &c. with numerous other passages of this class, showing (according to our bible) that Jesus learned these things at the time, thus robbing him of half of his divinity, hence so many Unitarians in the world. See also Titus ii. 11, "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men"—revised—"For the grace of God that bringeth salvation for all men hath appeared." Which is the fact? Arminians will probably think King James version is right. We all believe the world was made in six days, but see Gen. ii. 2, "And on the seventh day God ended his work" &c., see Job. xix. 26, "Yet in my flesh shall I see God"—revised—"and without my flesh shall I see God" &c. Here are some (not very slight) differences, and perhaps hundreds of others equally striking might be noticed, but I must draw to a close. There is one fact which has conferred a value on our common version that perhaps does not belong to it. We read it with what knowledge we have acquired of the true meaning of the original, whether found in books, or heard from the pulpit—we read it in a very different state from those who have no such knowledge, and who must depend upon the natural meaning of the words they read. Learned people unconsciously attach the true meaning of the original to what they read, drawn from other sources, which they could not do from the words of the version alone, for instance, when reading Psalm lxxxiv. 10, "For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand." What meaning do the learned attach to this passage? not certainly what the words imply, viz., one day in thy courts is better than a thousand, it is not such a dreary place as that—but the supplement *elsewhere* is unconsciously added—a thousand elsewhere. Again, Matt. xi. 23—And thou Capernaum which art exalted unto heaven. How? why, as it is generally quoted to heaven in point of privileges.—supplemented thus, to make anything like sense of it. This will explain in some small degree how the Bible is read, although it is wrong. The Bible Union make this an interrogatory, thus,—"And thou Capernaum! shalt be exalted to heaven? Thou shalt go down to the under world." We blend the two in our minds, and give the version credit for more clearness than it really deserves. We should remember that this supplementing and correcting our version cannot be done by thousands and tens of thousands, who must be guided solely by the ordinary meaning of the language as commonly used. We want a corrected version for the thousands—they build and support colleges, and they have a right to expect from the hands of the learned, the Divine Word in their own tongue wherein they were born.

A REVISIONIST.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

Mrs. ELIZA CHRISTOPHER, The beloved wife of George P. Christopher Esq., died at Brookfield Queens Co., Aug. 22nd 1863. She experienced the renewing grace of God and was baptized when twenty years of age. Amiable and retiring in disposition, she remained to the close of life a decided Baptist. In her death a devoted husband is bereft of a faithful wife, children of a true and careful mother, and the district of an highly esteemed and obliging neighbor.

"Oh think that while you're weeping here,  
Her hand a golden harp is stringing,  
And with a voice serene and clear,  
Her ransomed soul without a tear,  
Her Saviour's praise is singing!

And think that all her pains are fled,  
Her toils and sorrows closed for ever!  
While He, whose blood for man was shed,  
Has placed upon his servant's head  
A crown that fadeth never!

And think that in that awful day,  
(When darkness sun and moon is shading)  
The form that 'midst its kindred clay,  
Your trembling hands prepare to lay,  
Shall rise to life unfading!

Then weep no more for her, who's gone  
Where sin and suffering ne'er shall enter;  
But on that great High Priest alone,  
Who can for guilt like ours atone,  
Your own affections centre!

Mrs. LAVINIA HAMILTON,

Wife of the late Oliver Hamilton, of Habitant, Cornwallis, died at Calais, Me., Aug 25th, 1863, aged 81 years, 3 months. Mrs Hamilton felt that she experienced a change of heart, when yet a child, but did not gain strength to come forward as a disciple of Christ, until during the fifty-second year of her age. She was then baptized with her oldest son, by the Rev. Edward Manning. Some eight years afterwards, she moved from Habitant to Calais and resided with one of her sons.

During this period, including some twenty-one years, she was almost wholly confined to the house, and thus deprived of the usual means of grace, but she ever manifested a deep interest in religion and showed that she rested fully upon Christ for salvation.

Her conversations upon the subject of religion were frequent and satisfactory; and a christian minister remarked that it was ever pleasing to hear her speak of christian experience, especially of her recollections of former pastors, as the Mannings, Hardings, and Randals. During the last few years of her life, she suffered much, and her mind became enclouded by age. She would connect the past with the present, without any idea of intervening time, and often longed "to go home," feeling that her children needed her care.

But through all this forgetfulness of passing events, she never forgot Christ; ever being ready to say, that He was the one altogether lovely, and more than once expressed the same idea, that he seemed to her "kind, affectionate, lovely." Then she would say, "O how encouraging this is!" When asked how she felt towards Him, she would say, she felt she had a claim upon Him. Thus passed away the aged christian. She leaves three sons, and three daughters to mourn their loss, yet they mourn not without hope, for truly they must say, that death to her was gain.

"When trembling limbs refuse their weight,  
And limbs, slow gathering, obscure the sight,  
And clouds obscure the mental light,  
'Tis Nature's precious boon to die."

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

The English Admiralty, after repeated severe tests, found that iron-plate made from iron ore obtained at Woodstock, New Brunswick, is superior to any iron found in the British Empire for resisting heavy shot.

A small boy, son of Francis Gallagher, fell from Sidney Wharf on the morning of the 11th inst., and was drowned.—*St. John News.*

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.—A Mr. W. Floyard, a Missionary in New Brunswick, recently appealed to the St. John City Council for exemption, on the following grounds:

"The humble claim of exemption is, exhausted funds and a humble profession. The Canon Law on which our English Law is so gloriously founded, you will find in the Book of Ezra the Scribe and Prophet, 7th chap. 24th v., which readeth thus:—

"We certify you that as touching the Ministers of God, it shall not be lawful to impose toll, tribute or custom upon them."

A pig nearly devoured a young child who had strayed to a field near Sheffield, N. B., and fallen asleep there. The child died from the wounds.

The Exhibition of the Giant N. S. Babies in St. John, attracted crowds of both sexes.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—The steamer "Sunbury," which has been plying between Fredericton and St. John, was sunk off Oak Point landing, on Friday, the 13th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, by which accident eleven persons were drowned. By some means the steam-engine exploded, and it is supposed that a part of it went through the bottom, for she sank in about 3 minutes after. The following is a list of the names of those lost:—Miss Wilson and Miss Atherton, who were in the ladies' cabin, the former aged 12 years and the latter aged 13; Lockwood Burpee, G. E. McLaughlin and G. Summers, passengers. The two Livingstones, who were the stewards; Mr. Tibbotts, the engineer; Estey; Jam's Garvey, a fireman, and Albert French, a deck hand, of the boat. Mr. Charles Burpee, with the assistance of Mr. Rainsford, succeeded in dragging his wife out of one of the cabin windows just before the boat went down.

The shock was felt on shore much like that of an earthquake, making the buildings tremble as if by a severe clap of thunder. Had it not been for a schooner which was along side, many more must have been lost.

Mr. Atherton was on board the steamer at the time of the accident, having but a few minutes before prepared a sleeping place for his own daughter and Miss Wilson on a sofa in the ladies' cabin.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

Nov. 18th.—Heavy rains have caused a great rise in the Rapidan, and rendered the fords and roads quite impassable, thereby greatly deranging the contemplated movements. The *World's* despatch says that the enemy has evidently been industriously adding fresh defensive works at various fords on the Rapidan.

It is expected Meade and Lee will have a battle in a few days. Meade has advanced to the Rapidan, and will cross.

Nov. 19.—A steamer from Fortress Monroe, with provisions for prisoners at Richmond, has returned with them—Col. Living being refused the privilege of distributing them.

Three hundred and fifty paroled men arrived yesterday at Annapolis from Richmond in a wretched condition; six died on the way.

Evening.—A despatch from Washington to the *New York Times* says that Lee is falling back to Hanover Junction, with half of his army, as a protection to Richmond. The other half has gone to Lynchburg to support the forces sent against Burnside.

A despatch to the *New York World* reports Confederate fortifications on the Rapidan are formidable.

Nov. 20.—A special despatch from Knoxville to the *New York Herald* says, that Longstreet crossed the Tennessee River, on the 14th inst. Burnside attacked him, driving him back to the river. Next day Longstreet advanced in larger force, when Burnside fell back, repulsing his charges, and giving severe checks, to enable his trains to get beyond danger, when he retreated to Knoxville, where a great battle is expected. Burnside's loss about 450; Longstreet suffered over a thousand.

Advices from New Orleans report a disaster at Caron Crow, where five thousand of the Confederates caught about two thousand Federals of the rear guard napping. The latter fought bravely, but lost in killed and wounded and prisoners, about seven hundred.

Gen. Price (Confederate) was reported at Alexandria, with 15,000 men, which occasioned the Federals to retreat.

Nov. 21.—New Orleans dates to the 14th, report that Banks' Expedition to Texas has proved a great success. Bragos Island, Points Isabel and Brownsville have been captured and occupied. The enemy threw away their guns, and flew to San Antonio.

Advices to the War Department yesterday from Burnside state that his position was impregnable, and that he had no fears of Longstreet.

Nov. 23rd.—Previous to the Federals taking possession of Brownsville, a free fight occurred between Confederate sympathizers and Unionist. The Union refugees in Matamoros crossed over and assisted their friends. The Confederate sympathizers threw guns of Fort Brown into the river and burned the greater portion of the town. At last advices seven Federal regiments had reached Brownsville, and heavy reinforcements were to leave New Orleans for that place.

A despatch to the *New York Times* says that Federal cavalry took possession of Madison Court House.

The Confederate pickets on the Rapidan are doubled, indicating that main army has fallen back, Lee, however, maintains a show of strength along the whole line of the Rapidan.

The *New York World* states that the French War steamer Milan will take from New York to Mexico \$4,000,000 of Gold purchased for French Government by Agnatus Belmont, & Co.

Evening.—Knoxville letter mentions a fight on Broad River, between Union and Confederate North Carolinians, the latter being whipped, and many going over to the Union side.

Post's despatch says the Army of Potomac still moving. Federal cavalry reported already in Confederate rear. Another despatch says the army is not advancing in consequence of bad roads.

Lee's force estimated at from 35,000 to 150,000.

Latest from Europe!

PRUSSIA.

The "preliminary elections" in Berlin, that is the election of electors who shall finally elect the deputies, have resulted in giving an accession of strength to the old Liberal majority. Advices from Berlin state that in the provinces, as in the capital, the victory obtained by the Liberal party far exceeds what had been expected. The check given to the Ministerialists does not surprise any one. What, however, is considered still more significant is that in the Rhenish provinces the influence, hitherto predominant, of the clerical party, is completely done away with. In the towns of Trèves and Aix-la-Chapelle, almost all the candidates belong to the Progressist party. At Cologne even the Ultramontanes have frankly joined the Opposition by voting for the Liberal candidates.

A Berlin letter states that Herr von Bismarck has just received the following extraordinary letter. It is written in French and bears the postmark of Barcelona:—

"The undersigned, the committee of the revolutionary propagandists, have summoned you before its tribunal. You have been condemned to death unanimously, and the execution is fixed to take place during the first few days of next month. It is useless to attempt to escape your doom. An avenging hand would reach you were you in the spot the most sacred. (Signed)

The Chief of the Committee. Death to all traitors!"

It can scarcely be doubted that this pretended death warrant is nothing but a hoax.

RUSSIA AND POLAND

It will be remembered that rumours have been received from Vienna, asserting that the relations between Russia and Turkey are now of a critical character. The official journal of St. Petersburg contradicts this information, though in a very mild way. "Neither the attitude of the Pole," it says, "nor the present relations of Russia and Turkey, justify such a report."

Telegrams from Breslau and Leuberg show that the Polish insurgents are extremely active at present, and that fresh bands of them enter the frontier at all sides. In one case a "decided victory" over the Russians is reported, in another a severe defeat. Not less active, however, are the Russian authorities in Warsaw. They have lately arrested forty members of the municipality, and General Berg has directed that no more foreign passports shall be issued on any pretext.

Prince Wittgenstein, who commands a district in Poland, is scandalised that the women should weep when their brothers or husbands are shot, and he has issued an edict to put down that rebellion of tears. If, in the future, the female inhabitants of Wloclawick "continue to give vent to their grief" during the execution of insurgents, and fail to exhibit that decent expression of satisfaction and joy which the massacre of male relations ought to excite in the well regulated female mind, the pallant Prince will exact a fresh contribution of 5,000 roubles from the town. Weeping is thus made penal; but perhaps the noble Russian means to establish a new source of revenue by the issue of licenses to cry! So long as he is at the head of affairs there is certain to be a good demand for the privilege.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

The tenth annual meetings of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic were held on Friday the 23rd ult., in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester. At half-past eight o'clock the Council and the Executive breakfasted together, and the usual conference was held at ten, in the Assembly Room of the hall. Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., the president, took the chair. The usual business of the year was transacted, and the honorary officers were chosen. The draft of a Permissive Bill was agreed to, and Mr. Wilfred Lawson, M.P., by the same resolution, was requested to introduce to the House of Commons a measure embodying the principles of the Alliance. Other resolutions were passed, pledging the society to renewed energies in the augmentation of its funds, and in the advancement of its principles. The report of the past year's proceedings was very favourable. The accompanying extract will show the position and prospects of the society:—"Notwithstanding the cotton distress, and the limitation thereby of the means of many of their supporters, the income of the Alliance for the past year has been 7,396l. 10s. 3d., or about 35% less than for the previous year. The balance sheet shows a balance in hand at the close of the financial year of 355l. 18s. 2d. Ten years of persistent and strenuous agitation cannot but have tended to advance the movement in the public mind. A deep and wide impression has evidently been made, which must, however, be deepened and extended. A good solid foundation of earnest conviction and purpose has been laid; and the future exertions of the Alliance must be directed to the building thereon of a noble edifice of legal enactment. The success so far achieved renders further and grander achievements not only possible, but certain."

Among the gentlemen who took part in the council business were the principal supporters of the movement in Manchester as well as representatives from various parts of the country. Subscriptions were entered into in the room, and sums were put down to the amount of about 3,000l.

The evening meeting was held in the large hall, which was extremely crowded. The Mayor of Manchester (Mr. A. Heywood) occupied the chair, and about 300 gentlemen were on the platform.

Mr. J. H. COTTBRELL, of Bath, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting repudiates the policy of licensing the liquor traffic, deploring its disastrous results in the augmentation of pauperism, insanity, crime, and taxation; and, viewing it as a system opposed to the growing intelligence, and the religious aspirations of the community, calls upon statesmen and all good citizens to combine in removing so great and alarming a public nuisance and national evil."

Which was supported by eloquent speeches and carried.

Mr. S. Pope moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the efforts of the United Kingdom Alliance to bring the entire question of the liquor traffic distinctly before the Legislature, and earnestly pledges itself to give a persistent and strenuous support by petitions, votes, and every other legitimate mode of social and political influence in favour of a permissive prohibitory law, enabling the owners and occupiers of property in each district to prevent the common sale of all intoxicating liquors where a large preponderating public opinion shall so determine." The Rev. Canon Jenkins seconded the resolution.

The Rev. H. Gate supported the motion, which was then put and carried unanimously.

Professor Newman proposed, and Mr. W. Lawson, M.P., seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment. The meeting then separated.