

been attributed to this early training. No one, who has not himself been subjected to the wiles of the sceptic, can appreciate the pernicious influence of such passages embodied in the word of God.

But scholars inform us that all the difficulties of such a passage vanish before a faithful translation; that the Israelites were directed to ask that which was their due, and but a small portion of the recompense for generations of unpaid labor which had enriched the Egyptians, and that the latter cheerfully yielded it.

In Numbers xiv., 34, God is represented as saying to his people:

"Ye shall know my breach of promise."

Cramer's Bible says:

"Ye shall know my displeasure."

Matthews and others correctly translate it.

In Jer. xx., 7, the prophet is made to appeal thus to God:

"Oh Lord, thou hast deceived me and I was deceived."

Other versions, such as Taverner's, translate the passage without throwing any imputation upon the character of Jehovah.

Bishop Colenso's most ingenious and apparently unanswerable attack upon the inspiration of the Pentateuch, is founded on the age of Joseph, when Judah and his brethren came down to Egypt.

He takes Joseph when released from prison and made governor of Egypt at the age of thirty; adds seven years for the years of plenty, and two years for the season of famine, and thus makes him thirty-nine years old.

Judah was three years older, and therefore forty-two. But Judah had had three sons who all arrived at maturity, and after that two others were born, who also reached maturity, and one of the latter had two children who accompanied Judah when he was only forty-two years old!!

These inconsistencies and improbabilities constitute the burden of Colenso's reasoning. They all depend upon the question whether the years of plenty immediately succeeded Joseph's elevation. The Common Version says, of the prediction of Joseph and the explanation of Pharaoh's dream:

Gen. xii., 32: "God will shortly bring it to pass," and this has been supposed to mean that it immediately followed. But the revision by the Bible Union has it:

"God hastens to do it."

This form of expression may leave a number of years between the prophecy and its fulfillment, implying simply that God is making arrangements in his providence for the early development and execution of his settled purpose.

The word glass is used in the Common Version, both in the Old and the New Testament, in relations in which it is now understood that glass at those periods was not employed. Thus in 1 Cor. xiii., 12, that version says: "For now we see through a glass darkly."

Coke and other commentators remark on this, that "the use of dioptric glasses in telescopes did not prevail till many ages after the date of this Epistle."

The true rendering is that of the Revised Testament of the Bible Union: "For we see now in a mirror, obscurely." Mirrors in those days were made of polished metal.

It proves the inherent weakness of infidelity, that it should have recourse to such errors of translation to sustain and propagate its views; and it proves the ignorance of men, that they are caught and led astray by such fallacies. But the facts exist, and the number of dupes is almost incredibly large, and unhappily increasing. Even in the times of Voltaire and of Paine, the number of avowed and secret sceptics among those who use the English language, was not so great as in the present generation.

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Religious Intelligence.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Last Sabbath was a precious day for the Baptist church in North Sydney. Two recent converts, in the presence of a large concourse of people were buried with Christ in baptism. Others are anxious. The signs of the times are propitious, and we are hoping for still better things.

March 15th, 1869.

G. W. D.

LAKEVILLE CORNWALLIS.—Bro. M. Kinsman writes: "We have been having meetings here every evening during the past week, we hope that God is about to bless us with a revival of religion. Backsliders are confessing their wanderings, and sinners are asking the prayers God's of people."

A BAPTIST MINISTER AMONGST THE MORMONS.

We had a short time since a brief notice of the visit of the Rev. John Francis to the Mormons at Salt Lake. The following communication we find in the Visitor of last week. Many of our readers are well acquainted with Mr. Francis and will be interested in reading his letter:

Left Laramie in October 26th and arrived here the 29th, having had two days staying. We were overturned going down Yellow Creek Hill, the driver killed instantly, but the Lord Jesus preserved us. We passed through splendid scenery in Echo Canyon—the almost perpendicular sides of the mountain had the appearance of statuary—carved work and hieroglyphics. From Echo Canyon passing through Farley's Park, over the mountain, and a descent of 27 miles, we arrived in Salt Lake City.

Preached in the new tabernacle by invitation of President Brigham Young to 3,000 persons, and was allowed my own way in all the exercises. I was enabled to declare the whole counsel of God with as much freedom and unction as I ever experienced. The response of the multitude and all the officials around me, from the President down, indicated that the heart had been touched. I hope by the truth of God. The building will hold 10,000 now, and, when the galleries are completed, will accommodate 15,000.

SALT LAKE SOUNDINGS.

This city is well planned—wide streets and sidewalks with a fine flow of pure water, affording nourishment to fine healthy trees on each side. The city is 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, while two peaks of the surrounding mountains—named the Twins, tower up 11,175 above the Ocean. The mountain ranges to which the peaks belong, close to and in part surround the city, have Indian names "Wastach" and "Oquirra." In the distance is "Utah Lake" full of fine trout and other fish. In another direction lies the Great Salt Lake, enclosing three islands as large as moderate sized mountains—one Antelope Island, so named because antelopes being found there, helped to save the first settlers from starvation. Another is called Standing's Island and the third was named "Fremont," the general of that name having visited it at an early day, it has since been changed to "Millar's Island," one of the brethren having introduced sheep there, where they do well, and are safe from the wolves and other beasts of prey, who are prevented by the surrounding water from reaching the island. As regards the quality of the water the colored brother's testimony shall suffice, "Wonderful water to bathe in—Negro go in black and come out white man." But the water, that flows through the city, as well as that from springs and wells is excellent for drinking and other purposes. There are some good substantial private and public buildings, several good hotels, some fine stores, three daily papers, and one or two magazines.

President Young's private dwelling and public offices are enclosed with a neat substantial wall as some other of the public and private buildings, gardens and fruit orchards, which being well irrigated, look green, like spring, at this date, (Nov. 3rd). The buildings for religious purposes require particular notice. The old Tabernacle is 158 feet long 64 feet wide, is in form of an arch, the floor several feet below the surface of the ground. It has an organ, which was built in part in Australia, and presented by one of the brethren, the same person who is now constructing the mammoth organ in the New Tabernacle. The height of the arch in the centre of the building is 35 feet. It is a good place to speak in notwithstanding its great length. It is used now for public business meetings. The New Tabernacle erected near the old is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, the height of the arch about 80 feet. It is built on the plan of truss bridge work. It took 400,000 shingles to cover it. There is sitting room now for 10,000 persons and when the galleries are put up it will accommodate 15,000. All the doors open on the outside—a good arrangement. The organ in course of construction is 45 feet high and about 30 feet wide.—Some of the pipes are 50 inches square, the cylinder pipes 3 feet 6 inches in circumference and 32 feet long. It will require near a thousand feet of gilt for the front alone. There are levers for two or more persons to work the bellows. Although unfinished, it discourses sweet music each Sunday.

The Temple has been commenced near the Tabernacle. Its foundations are laid in solid granite. I noticed a number of inverted arches to insure strength. The main tower will be 225 feet high. The building will be 198 by 126 feet in the clear. I will not attempt any description of the interior arrangements, except the baptismal font, which will be similar to the brazen Sea in Solomon's temple, supported by twelve oxen. It will be in the centre of the building, convenient to ante-rooms, for the candidate to retire for change of dress.

The Theatre (owned and managed by the brethren) is equal to some of the largest in the Union having sitting room for 1800 persons. The city which is full of business activity by day is very quiet at night.

We received great kindness from the officers. The President the day following our arrival, kindly sent us an invitation to occupy the new Tabernacle, leaving us entirely free to conduct the service in our own way, which was said to be after the good old Baptist fashion. I have had interviews with several since the Sabbath service, who seemed to be favorably impressed. One gentleman was present, who had heard us preach seven or eight years ago, during our first trip across the continent.

Nothing less than the hand of God our Saviour in answer to prayer, could have preserved us while exposed to danger and death in the rapids of the Columbia river, when swept away by the impetuous waters of the "Sun river," the noble team (four splendid animals) being drowned, and the overturning of the stage coach last week when descending Yellow Creek Hill, eighty miles east of this City, resulting in the death of the driver. We cannot but attribute our preservation to the mercy of the Lord Jesus in answer to prayer. The Lord bless and preserve all his people on the Pacific coast. JOHN FRANCIS.

AFRICA.—An extensive revival of religion has recently been enjoyed in Western Africa. Not only emigrants to Liberia from this country, but also many natives have shared in the work. The native chiefs feel the influence of the work. Two messengers were sent the other day from an old man over a hundred years old, to inquire of the missionaries if they could send a "God-man," as they called him, to his town, to preach and to teach. This man is a heathen, speaks no language but the Bassa, and has never seen a civilized town. He is the principal chief of this section of the country. His son is a church member; before his conversion he was a sorcerer. The old chief is anxious that his posterity should be better educated, and the natives are solicitous for the culture of their young men. A number of young men, once connected with mission schools, have strayed back into the country, carrying their religious impressions with them, and some of them now, as leading men, are opening the way for the gospel to run and be glorified. Missionary stations exist at intervals for 2,000 miles along the Western coast, and tens of thousands bear witness to the benign influence of the gospel. The Christian churches number 15,000 members, and Arabic bibles have reached the heart of the continent. A good work has been lately commenced in Upper Egypt.

South Africa, for 1,000 miles northwardly from the Cape, has been traversed by missionaries, and more than 20,000 communicants are the fruits of the gospel. The people are also receiving the customs of civilized life. In one small tribe of Zulul there are sixty American plows, and in another eighty. Three years since, six young heathen men, from a point 700 miles north of the Cape, came down to the missionary settlement, and they have just returned, devoted Christians, carrying with them bibles and Christian books, and announcing their intention of enduring persecution for their Christian efforts; but they say, "all these things we are willing to bear for Christ's sake."

TURKEY.—At a station in Eastern Turkey, the native members maintain a daily sunrise prayer-meeting, besides a similar evening meeting two or three times a week. Their native pastor is quiet and prayerful, and supremely devoted to his work. Twelve young men recently on a Sabbath evening, for the first time, openly avowed their intention to serve Christ, come what might, and asked for prayers. On the occasion of the arrival of a number of missionaries from America, hundreds flocked out to meet and to welcome them. Some ran on foot for the purpose, full ten miles. An hour out of the city they spread a feast for them on the banks of a stream. The children arranged themselves by the roadside and sang hymns, a blind convert with his stringed instrument led in singing several hymns, and the native pastor consecrated the occasion by prayer. Ten years ago, at this place, the first missionaries were assailed by stones and curses, and for a long time scarcely a soul dared to approach them.

St. JOHN, N. B.—Rev. W. S. McKenzie baptized one candidate last Sabbath. Special services are continued in Leinster street this week, with encouraging prospects.

Rev. I. E. Bill baptized one candidate also last Sabbath in Carleton. Indications in the church hopeful.—Visitor.

We understand that Rev. T. W. Crawley has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Reading. Bro. Crawley is an able, earnest preacher, and we commend him to any good church which may be destitute of a pastor. His address is Reading, Mass.—Watchman & Reflector.

In Arkansas, Elder Knapp, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a wiry, sharp-eyed old chap into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful-looking chap, with an eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle and quietly looking on, remarked: "Elder, I don't want to interfere in this yer business any; but I want to say that is an old sinner you have got ahold of, and I know that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him, you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

The London Record states that both the curates of St. Mary's Soho, London, have been received into the bosom of the Church of Rome. The junior curate was ordained only on last Trinity Sunday.

A practical and economical chaplain at Madras proposes to cut up the surplices of his choir to make shirts for the school children, and Ritualism is aghast.

An Episcopal Clergyman in England has claimed the discovery that Mr. Gladstone is the veritable beast of the Apocalypse. In Revelation xiii. 18, it is said:—"Let him that hath understanding count the

number of the beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is six hundred three score and six."

By counting the following Greek letters the result is obtained:—

Table with Greek letters and their numerical values: G (alpha) 3, L (lambda) 30, A (alpha) 1, D (delta) 4, S (sigma) 200, T (tau) 300, O (omicron) 70, N (epsilon) 50, E (eta) 8. Total: 666.

Dominion and Foreign News.

MONTREAL, March 15.—Smyth and Edmarston, Boot and Shoe manufacturers, have failed, their liabilities are \$125,000. C. Dorwin & Co., have also suspended business, one of the partners having absconded with a considerable amount of money.

W. H. Taylor, the prominent produce merchant, known as the "Barley King," has absconded from Toronto—his liabilities are heavy.

The citizens of Montreal are apprehensive of immense damage when the snow melts and the ice breaks up. The city authorities, and citizens are using precautionary measures. It is also thought that through the region between St. John's and Montreal, the destruction will be great, and that a freshet will occur in the Richelieu and St. John Rivers, flooding the entire level country.

It has been calculated that the average fall of snow in Quebec, since February set in, has been not less than three feet in depth. In some places drifts of forty feet have been encountered.

On Thursday morning, the medical firm of Rutley & Andrus, who profess to cure "by the laying on of hands," were brought before the magistrates at Peterborough, and fined \$30 each and costs, for practicing as physicians.

A brigade of 160 sleighs and 400 men is now supplying Montreal with water.

The coroners' jury in the Whittaker tragedy returned the following verdict:—"That Frederick Charles Whittaker came to his death on the 10th of March instant, from a pistol shot 'wound on the left temple, from the hands of 'John Henry Chaloner.' The Jury was then discharged, and Chaloner committed to stand his trial at the Queen's Bench in October.

The following troops will shortly return to England from British America:—1st Battalion 22nd, from New Brunswick; 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, from New Brunswick; 30th Regiment, from Nova Scotia; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Canada; and 1st Battalion 16th, from Nova Scotia. The force of English infantry maintained in British America on the departure of the before-mentioned troops will be the 29th and 53rd Regiments, the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, the 69th, and the 78th Highlanders.—The Times.

Mr. W. Wier has shipped off three hundred thousand dollars worth of silver.

The American Presbyterian church at Montreal has given a call to Henry Ward Beecher, offering him a salary equal to that which he receives in Brooklyn.

The imported Sparrows at Quebec, are good colonists. In spite of the tremendous snow storms down there they still manage to keep up undiminished numbers. There are now about twenty birds, which may be seen daily in and about the Artillery Barracks; their utility is more particularly observable at this season of the year: the hot sun vivifies insect life for several hours of the day, when from their semi-torpid state they become an easy prey to birds; the eggs, too, of the caterpillar tribes are approaching maturity. A little bird, therefore, such as the sparrow or the black-capped titmouse, can commit a great havoc amongst what will become insects at a later period.

New Brunswick.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The House of Assembly at Fredericton has been discussing a motion expressing want of confidence ever since the opening.

The principal charges of the various members of the opposition may be summed up as follows:—

The absence of an Education measure; Needless delay in filling vacancies in Council. Mismanagement of Lunatic Asylum; delay in calling the House together; General extravagance in public expenditure and want of ability to conduct the business of the country.

These were regarded by the supporters of the government as trivial.

The vote was taken on Friday as follows:—

Yeas—White, Dow, Babbitt, Hibbard, Stevenson, Coram, Cudlip, Quinton, Peck, Bliss, Moore, Landry, McQueen, Sutton, Montgomery, Gough—16.

Nays—Therault, Hammond, Lindsay, Beckwith, Thompson, Needham, Perley, Covert, Butler, W. P. Flewelling, J. Flewelling, McLeod, Keans, Wetmore, King, McAdam, Frye, Caio, Johnson, Kerr, Kelly, Taylor, Meehan, DesBrisay—24.

Mr. Cudlip one of the opposition members, gave notice of a resolution in favor of Annexation to the United States.

The Attorney General moved that such resolution being treasonable should not be allowed to be placed on record, which was adopted by the House.