

(Hear, hear.) With such facts before us we cannot but take courage, and, thanking God heartily for what has been done, pledge ourselves, with His help, to go forward and do more. (Cheers.) In speaking to the Doctor I was much pleased to find that, though he is not of our persuasion, he had faithfully and literally translated the Scriptures in every part, and that he has invariably felt bound to render the words as we, who desire the truth, and the truth only, wish them to be rendered, that is, literally, according to the words in the original. (Hear, hear.) He mentioned this to show that, in these translations, the object of this society had been followed, viz., to give the Scriptures without any sectarian bias or denominational feeling, or with a view to prejudice the minds of any who might read them; but that they should be, faithfully and literally, the transcript of the Word of God as we ourselves have received it." (Hear, hear.)

CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1850.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

The Legislative Session having terminated, the press, by and large, through the Province seems to feel authorised to take up the subject suggested by our caption, and to discuss it with a great deal of freedom, and with very little scruple at least of language. We are aware that our province as a journalist is not political, and we would not now take it upon ourselves to make a party with or against the men or the measures pertaining to the late Parliament; but we have lamented to see so little account made of the impossibility of meeting the wishes of all and the expectations of many in a season of depression, like that which prevails at present in this Province, and from causes which lay almost entirely beyond reach. We regret to see so general a disposition to scold and call hard names, and in many cases to indulge in low and vulgar personal abuse, instead of resorting to argument and a calm investigation of the subjects affecting the prosperity of the Province. The result of such a course can only be to impair or to destroy that respect for the office and services of those in authority which would lay us open to lawlessness and riot. We consider that a vast responsibility rests upon the conductors of the press in any country, its influence is so all-pervading. If it is true, that "to govern well, a person should be able to govern himself," it is certainly true that to give a right direction to public opinion one should be able to bridle his passions, to hold in check his prejudices, and to test his own opinions by cool investigation. To use such an engine to throw off upon the community, when in a condition which exposes them to unhealthful excitement, our ebullitions, of passion is to show our incompetency for so high a trust. Men elected or measures adopted under such stimulants could not reasonably be expected to be wise or useful. Like other men however, who are supposed to feel much better when they have dismissed all their bad feelings in a storm of angry words, our respected contemporaries may soon feel greatly relieved; at all events, they may conclude that they have given conclusively this one uncontrovertible evidence of uncorrupted patriotism, and resort afterwards to the safer but more difficult duty of establishing by sound reason and argument a practicable theory of political economy suited to the singular connections, dependencies, and circumstances of this Province.

We are happy to see some exceptions to the course we have adverted to, and though they may come in for a share of the compliments passed upon those whom they refuse to abuse, yet we believe they can abide it, and in the end will come off both with more self respect and with more of the public confidence. Above all others religious men should be reasonable men; open to reasoning from others, and relying upon reasoning as a means of extending their opinions. To be drawn into such political strifes and heats as may prevail in the Province for some time to come will be sure to dissipate religious feeling, and to impair or destroy beyond recovery religious influence. We hope our friends will be on their guard in this particular, and especially against such appeals as are made to their passions rather than to their judgments, and assaults made upon men, rather than upon measures.

Not long since, we met with a man who had had a cancer extracted by the application of powerful caustics; and as we supposed at the time that we should be conferring a boon

upon those similarly afflicted by calling attention to it, we did so. We have since seen sufficiently the dangers and risk of such applications to make us regret what we then wrote, for fear we might raise expectations which could never be realised. We have met this week, a man who made this experiment two or three years since, and as he supposed at the time, was cured; but in a very little while the affection showed itself again, and in such a form as to evince that the previous application of the caustic had only aggravated the disorder, and stimulated its growth. It was soon beyond the reach of any operation, and now, after destroying the whole lower front of the jaw, is evidently near its fatal termination.— Learning soon after our previous notice that we had probably given advice in haste, we have since sought information which leads us to conclude that the knife of a skilful operator gives the best ground of hope to those afflicted in this way, and if taken in season the operation is comparatively a slight one. We could direct to a medical gentleman in the city who has had a great many cases to treat, which he has done with success; and, who, though acquainted with the caustic preparation which was employed in the case we formerly alluded to, yet feels bound in justice to both his patients and himself to prefer cutting as the easiest, the least painful, and the only safe way of treating it.

We admire to see good strong sense exercised in religious things, and a proper regard for our denomination tempered with christian liberality towards those of other communions. In an order for a parcel of the Lectures recently delivered in this city on the Evidences of Christianity, a brother, who is willing to perform a labor of love in their sale and circulation, remarks:—"I would not have you infer that I apprehend that any material discrepancy can possibly exist in the principles of the Lectures with regard to Baptist or Pædobaptist views, but I find that the more Baptists are known, the more they are appreciated; and such tracts might find their way here to the hearths of some, who, though intelligent otherwise, allow their prejudices to prevent them from hearing a Baptist sermon."

We have received orders now from several places for these Lectures. Our Ministers will do a good work to read them, and assist in giving them circulation.

Rev. Mr. Robinson's Lecture is not yet in print but will be soon.

Rev. Mr. Casewell's, on the Evidence of Prophecy, and

Rev. Mr. Very's, on the Evidence of Miracles are for sale, 2d. each.

We hope the above at least will find their way into the hands of our friends in the country, not that they are better than others, but for the reason given by our friend in his note.

All the Lectures delivered have been favorably received, and have given satisfaction to those who listened to them. They are all for sale at the Colporteur Depository. We have never discovered anything in either of them to prove anyway's offensive or objectionable to those of different religious persuasions from the authors so but that any one may earnestly engage in circulating any or all of them; and whenever read, we believe it will be with profit.

We have received two letters upon the College question, each of which gives a very decided expression of opinion and feeling, and both coincide fully with the view we gave last week. The authors, at the time of writing, had neither of them read our article. We presume they will each feel that there is not since then a necessity for publishing their communications; they are well written, and we were glad to receive them, and shall reserve them to use if there should appear a necessity for strengthening that side of the question.

We regret to learn that brother Burpe upon reaching Halifax, was quite worn down by his fatiguing voyages; it was evident that the steamer's accommodations and speed were the only ones suited to his condition. He was expecting to reach Wolfville this week.— Friends in both Provinces must restrain their impatience to see and hear him. We hope that rest and the kind attention of his friends will prove so beneficial that bye and bye our desires may be gratified.

We have received this week the two Agricultural Journals for May, to which we have recently called attention; "The Cultivator," published in Albany; and "The Work-

ing Farmer," published in New York city.— They are both very ably conducted, and would give every satisfaction to our Farmers, if they could be prevailed upon to take them and read them. Mr. Wm. L. Avery, Bookseller, in Prince William Street, is the Agent for this city for the former; and those who like can get it of him at the Publisher's price. The latter has no agent here; we have forwarded some names and subscriptions for it, and would be happy to forward others to either or both.— The price of each is 5s. in advance, to which must be added the American Postage, 1s. 6d. per annum. Our readers are well aware that we are frequently indebted to them for valuable items of agricultural information; those who read these with so much interest can judge how very valuable must be from 24 to 32 large 8 vo. pages double or treble columns of such matter monthly, carefully adapted to the particular season when published, so as to be at once made available.

We are obliged to abridge somewhat the Report of the Ladies Total Abstinence Society, but not from any want of regard for their work. The Report is well drawn up, and shows that the officers of the society have exerted themselves nobly and generously in behalf of the object of their organisation. It is very evident that ladies can ascertain in such visits as are detailed in this Report, better than the other sex, what necessities may exist in the families of the intemperate and of the poor generally, and when informed and their sympathies excited no exertion will be wanting to give relief. We conceive that their aid, to give completeness to the exertion of the friends of Temperance, is indispensable; and we hope their earnest and affectionate appeal will not be made in vain. A little aid extended to the destitute through such an agency may be of priceless value to the afflicted.

Agents will please bear in mind that in any part of this Province, or in Nova-Scotia, where the currency differs from that at Saint John, it is this latter currency that satisfies our Terms. We can make no deduction from that, which is exceedingly low.

We cannot account for it that one parcel of No. 11, should not have reached subscribers at Sackville. We regret it the more as we have not a single copy of that paper left. The greatest care is taken here in mailing the papers.

Mr. Bennison's Concert in behalf of the Ladies' Total Abstinence Society, we learn was postponed on account of the weather and will if it is fine take place this evening.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. D. Crandal, with remittance; Rev. James Trimble; Alexander Brown, with remittance; J. Gates; Rev. J. W. Lawton; Dr. Walker, with remittance; John Ford, do.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Brunswick, Me., April 29th, 1850.

DEAR BROTHER VERY—Having in the good Providence of God been safely returned from a far journey, to my family and old field of labor in Maine and the Provinces, I feel desirous to know as much as possible about what is going on in my field amongst the Churches and by their ministers. Will you therefore, send me regularly the "Christian Visitor," I long to have a sight once again of your paper. I will try to get time to write something about the country which I have recently visited, for your paper. My journey was long and laborious, but upon the whole very gratifying to myself, and I trust promotive of the blessed object which I am called to advocate. I have now within the last two years traversed this great country, "down east" to Prince Edward's Island, through large portions of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and as "far west" as Missouri, up its great river as far as St. Joseph, Independence, Fort Leavenworth in the Indian Territory, a distance east and west of upwards of three thousand miles. I have seen many of the villages, towns, and cities, and many of the churches, and much of the country in the intervening distances. But after all, I have seen only a small part of the American Union! I have often exclaimed to myself, what a great country! what a great nation God designs to raise in this vast country! Yes, I am more than ever convinced that God designs to make North America the

most powerful, the most influential and efficient nation, or nations, upon earth, for evangelizing and civilizing all the Pagan nations of the world, in Asia and in Africa especially—Ah! and in South America too.

Still there are millions in North America who are not Christians in the proper sense of the term. But blessed be God, there are millions who are Christians. Let the former work away in their own way; they may devise one scheme after another for the extension of human freedom, and for the extension of territory, till they are tired—God will overrule all their schemes whether for or against his spiritual kingdom, for the furtherance of it. But, O! let the latter, the children of Zion, be busy in their Master's work. These must work by rule, the law of their Redeemer and glorious King Jesus. Those have no rule except their own shallow reason, or their most prevailing lusts. Our's, dear brother, is to evangelize, evangelize! by the preaching of the glorious gospel of the blessed God, by the circulation of the Word of God faithfully translated in every language, to every people, by Sunday Schools, by Tracts, and by every Church, every Christian family, and every Christian man and woman, walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless. Thus, "in the fulness of time," the kingdom of Emmanuel will cover the whole of this vast continent, and every other country of the earth. Yours affectionately,

JAMES FARQUHARSON.

Report of the Saint John Ladies' Total Abstinence Society for 1848 and '49.

A year having gone by since, through an annual meeting, the operations of the Society were laid before you, and as a Report was not then submitted, they would call the attention of the public generally, in order to show a brief account of its proceedings, during the two years last past. As the duties and obligations of this Society are of a private as well as a benevolent character, its success and usefulness must be looked for, not in outward display and ostentation, but on its course as it winds its way slowly but surely through lonely alleys and lanes, distributing the necessaries of life, and endeavoring to save from despair and want, many whose situation was truly distressing. During the year preceding the one that has just closed, many things occurred to interrupt the labors of the Tract Distributors, among others, the prevalence of the Small Pox. The visitors could not, without risk of health, perhaps life, visit indiscriminately; but notwithstanding, they continued faithful to their duties. Some, in particular, braved every danger, entering the abodes of disease and want, administering sympathy and pecuniary aid. Several children were rescued from ignorance and want, clothed by the society and led to the Sabbath School, and there are many who are at the present time within the districts of the Society's operations who, if clothing could be provided, would most gladly avail themselves of similar advantages.

The Society have done all they could, but feel discouraged, being aware how much yet remains to be done, and the inadequacy of their slender means to meet the calls made upon them daily. During that year every effort was tried which ingenuity could devise and perseverance accomplish, to raise sufficient to enable them to carry out the duties and operations of the society. They held an Annual Meeting, hoping that the sympathies of the public would have been awakened in their behalf, but were doomed to disappointment, as the proceeds were very small. As the spring opened, the calls upon their funds decreased, and the succeeding summer was spent in visiting, and distributing Temperance and Religious Tracts throughout the obscure parts of the community. At the approach of winter they again felt themselves called upon to make renewed efforts in order to give relief during that season of distress and want. The net proceeds of a tea meeting, held in November, '48, amounting to the sum of £18 12s. 9d., furnished by the office-bearers themselves, (with the exception of a few ladies, who kindly came forward to assist them, and to whom they would return their warmest thanks) enabled them to meet the wants of many during the succeeding winter. During the last year your Committee have done but little in the way of distributing tracts, not having any on hand, or being in funds to purchase them.—As the spring found them penniless, all having been expended during the preceding summer in food and fuel for the poor, for the Committee not feeling justified in closing their