

is almost as well instructed as we," or, "He begins to be an Inuit." Crimes are seldom committed; if one man injures another they all approach and scorn him. There is no government among them, for they do not need any, and there is a total absence of public authority.

In summer the people live in tents,—in winter, in houses or huts, about five or six feet high, twelve feet broad, and often a hundred feet long, with several families under one roof. The walls are lined with skins, a broad bench runs along the side and a kettle hangs over a large oil lamp which answers for a stove. The hut is kept so close, hot and filthy, that Europeans cannot live there. The people live chiefly on fish, seals, and sea-birds. The seal is about as important to the Greenlander as the reindeer to the Laplander. Their flesh is eaten, their skins used for clothing and the coverings of boats and houses, and their fat furnishes light and fuel. The cleaning of cooking utensils belongs to the women: these call in the dogs, by whom every dish is licked smooth and clean. Women have to do a great deal of hard work that with us belongs to men.

The language of the Greenlanders is scanty and learned with difficulty. They never count beyond twenty; more than that is "much, very much, not to be counted." Before the arrival of missionaries they had no idea of writing. They have no religion, but believe in a Good Spirit, an Evil Spirit, and in witches. They never pray, but their magicians pretend to foretell changes of weather and other future events. It is said that they were not at all satisfied with the promises of the Bible concerning heaven, because there will be no seals there.

It was to such a cold and desolate country that, almost a hundred and fifty years ago, Mr. Egede, a minister in Denmark, went to preach the gospel; and a few years after, two of the people called the United Brethren or Moravians,—some of the most devoted Christians in the world. These missionaries had to suffer great hardships, but what troubled them most was that the people would not hear them. But they and those sent to aid them labored on, and at last one and another, by God's blessing, were converted. The mission is still carried on, and the number of converts is now nearly two thousand. They are fond of music, and their congregations sing their hymns with great beauty. The whole Bible is not printed in their language, but they have the New Testament. At the last day, Jesus said many will come from the east and from the west, and from the north and from the south, to sit down with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. Among those who come from the north will be many Greenlanders, saved from such depths of ignorance, but how many, better taught from their childhood, will be cast out forever!

CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

We noticed the receipt of Rev. C. Tupper's letter last week, and withheld it in the expectation of publishing the article to which it alludes this week; but as the article does not yet appear, we publish the letter, that brother Tupper's many friends may be informed of his condition. We hope brother Tupper will soon be able to resume his useful labours. We have no doubt of being pleased with the article from his pen. We have felt deeply upon the subject of the Bible Union, for fear a root of bitterness would be cast by it among our Churches. We know how much information is requisite to form a correct conclusion upon such a question, and how extensive its bearings may be upon the peace of Zion and the success of Missions.

A few plausible suggestions are sometimes taken up and men of ultra minds run riot with them doing a damage to the cause of religion which it is very difficult to repair.—We are exceedingly happy that as yet no symptoms of disunion or disaffection have ever shewn themselves towards the American and Foreign Bible Society in this Province, and may the day be far distant when such a calamity shall befall us.

A principal object with the abettors of the new organization which discovers itself in every number of its organ, the Weekly Chronicle, of New-York, is to cripple the efficiency and throw suspicion upon the character of the American and Foreign Bible Society which is so zealously and faithfully devoting itself to

the giving of the pure word of God to every heathen nation, because it will not fall in with their notion of a new English version.

If a new English version is the only object aimed at, as is professed by the agents, why not go about that work, and that alone, and draw to it the sympathy and aid of all who would confide in them to manage such an enterprise? Why embarrass the work by mixing it up with the Foreign work of Bible translating which is being done so thoroughly by the other Society? We are glad to record in this day's paper the fact of Mr. Remington's secession, and have no doubt this will be followed by many more. The whole past course of the American and Foreign Bible Society, as well as the character of its officers and members, are a warrant that whenever there is a better English Bible than the present, the defects in the translation of which they are free to acknowledge, they will either circulate it with their funds, or confine themselves to the foreign field, and leave the ground at home to those who can better cover it.

So far as our denominational success depends upon a new version we sincerely disavow any desire to see one. We believe we can compete with any denomination in Christendom who are willing to make the present English Bible the standard of Christian doctrine and duty. We do however believe that in common with other denominations we should find force and beauty given to many portions of the Sacred Oracles if they could be more correctly translated. The question we do not regard a denominational one; indeed, any denomination that makes it so not only lays itself under a suspicion, but must necessarily involve the whole work in suspicion; and whilst impairing the confidence of many in the Scriptures which they now read, are throwing up a barrier to the admission of a better one.

Though we have never heard a word from brother Tupper on the subject, nor have ever seen any expression of his sentiments, we have all confidence in his sagacity and in his knowledge of the subject, and in his habit of careful investigation, to believe that he will present this view of the subject.

The excellent letter to Wesleyan Christians, on the fourth page of this paper, made a much stronger impression upon our minds from its coming to us the same day with a paper in which was a letter from one of the Wesleyan Ministers of this City, in which, after alluding to the Meetings in connection with which two hundred and fifty-three new members were added, he adds—

"You'll be pleased to hear that I have, during the progress of these meetings, baptized six adults. The sacrament was administered by sprinkling and pouring; and the persons thus received into 'The Visible Church,' are endeavouring by faith to walk worthy of HIM who has called them unto HIS KINGDOM AND GLORY."

We should infer that Peter's advice was not given to the multitude—"Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins,"—or when two hundred and fifty-three believed the things concerning the Kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ, they would have been "baptized both men and women," as at Jerusalem, Samaria, Philippi, and all other places where the Apostles went preaching the Word, and baptizing them that believed.

"See, here is water;" says the happy convert, to whom the whole truth had been delivered, "what doth hinder me to be baptized?" "If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest."—Phillip.

"Can any man forbid water that these should not be baptized which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?"—Peter.

"And he took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway. And when he had brought them into his house, he set meat before them, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house."

On the last Lord's Day, 9 were baptized for Brussels Street Church; and 3 for Portland. Baptism at Portland next Lord's day at 9 o'clock, A. M., above the Falls.

The religious interest continues, and the prospect is as encouraging as at any time past, and we hope that a multitude more will gladly receive the word, and be baptized.

We were gratified to learn from Rev. R. W. Cunningham who was in this city a

few days since that the prospects are encouraging at Digby, to which place he has removed his family, supplying the Chapel in the Village and also at the Joggins where the congregation is increasing. We learned from him that in the recent extensive revival at Brier Island and at Long Island, an extraordinary proportion of the whole population had been converted. 119 we learn have been baptized.

The Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union will take place this year at Boston, commencing Thursday, May 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when the annual sermon will be preached at Bowdoin Square by Rev. Dr. Hague of Newark, or by his alternate Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss of New York.

Dr. Lang is leading a strong opposition in Australia to the purpose of the Government to continue transporting criminals thither from England. If such an alternative is forced upon him, he says, he would not hesitate one moment between no convicts and an Australian Republic. The leading daily papers in London approve of the spirit manifested by him, and severely censure the Ministry who several years since gave colonists assurance that no more convicts should be sent to Van Dieman's Land.

POSTAL CONVENIENCES.—We were favoured this week in common with many others, with a notice from the Post Master at Robinson, that a letter to our address was laying there for want of 6d. Postage, which we were requested to forward. On this notice we paid 7d., and we must pay 7d. more on the letter conveying the 6d., and then 7d. more on the emancipated letter. If the Government think to suppress Letter Expresses, when business men and all others having correspondence are subject to such annoyances they will certainly be mistaken. Canada is no longer subject to such inconvenience, why should New-Brunswick be?

The fugitive Sims, whose arrest and trial was creating so great an excitement in Boston last week, has been delivered to be returned to Georgia, and was accordingly shipped on board a vessel for Savannah. He was taken under care of a strong body of police, some of whom accompany him to Georgia.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. J. Newcomb, with remittance; Rev. S. Elder, do.; Mr. T. B. Smith, do.; Rev. John Francis, Rev. E. Webb, Mr. B. Williams, Mr. J. L. Drake, Mr. R. E. Steves, Mr. W. F. Cutten, W. H. Wyckoff, Esq.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

QUARTERLY MEETING AT KESWICK.

The last Quarterly Meeting in the first District, was held at Keswick, commencing on Saturday the 15th, and ending on Tuesday the 18th of March. The Ministers present were, the Rev. T. W. Saunders, of Prince William; Rev. G. Rigby, of Kingsclear; Rev. T. Todd, of Woodstock; Rev. G. F. Miles, of Grand Lake; Rev. J. Magee, of Nashwaak; Rev. J. H. Tupper, of Keswick; and Rev. S. Elder, of Fredericton; and brethren R. H. Emerson and J. H. Hughes, Licentiates.

The services commenced with a Prayer Meeting, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. In the evening brother Hughes preached on the subject of Redemption. A prayer meeting was held on Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, brother Todd delivered a discourse on the Lord's Supper. Brother Miles preached at 2 o'clock, on the salvation of God, as revealed and brought nigh to men. Brother Emerson preached in the evening, on not being ashamed of the Gospel.

The Ministers' Conference was held on Monday evening, commencing at 9 o'clock. It was more than usually interesting, and several important subjects were discussed. A general Church Conference took place in the afternoon, which was numerously attended, and accompanied with highly beneficial effects to the Church. In the evening a discourse was delivered by brother Saunders, on the ability of Christ as a Saviour. On Tuesday the Church again met for the purpose of promoting a greater degree of union and religious co-operation among the members. This object was obtained in a considerable measure, a spirit of Christian love and harmony manifesting itself among many of the brethren, and

removing obstacles which have too long divided and paralyzed the strength of the Church. The effects of the Quarterly Meetings have been of the most pleasing character, evidenced not only by the revival of a religious spirit in the Church and the reanimation of its dormant powers, but also in an addition to its membership by baptism. On the first Sabbath succeeding the meetings one candidate, a son of brother Tupper, the Pastor, was baptized; on the next Sabbath five more were baptized; and four others on last Lord's day. The awakening is extending, and very encouraging appearances present themselves of a general and decided work of grace in that community. It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that we announce this revival of a Church, whose influence has to too great an extent and for years, been lost to the cause of God. Containing as it does many intelligent and excellent members, much good may be expected to arise from their cordial union and combined efforts in the best of causes. May God continue to pour upon them the influences of his Spirit, and add daily to their number such as shall be saved.

The next Quarterly Meeting of this District is appointed to be held at Manguerville, commencing on the 4th Saturday of June.

S. ELDER,

Clerk of Quarterly Meeting.
Fredericton, April 7th, 1851.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

The FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the NEW CUMBERLAND BIBLE SOCIETY was held in the Baptist Meeting House in Amherst on Thursday, April 10th, 1851.—E. B. CUTTEN, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

After singing, Rev. JOHN FRANCIS read the 72d Psalm, and engaged in prayer.

The Chairman made a few introductory remarks, when the following Report was read, and, on motion of A. W. Marsters, Esq., seconded by John Bent, Esquire, unanimously adopted:

REPORT.

Your Committee, in presenting their Annual Report, would take occasion to remark, that any blessing which is profusely bestowed and constantly enjoyed is very liable to be undervalued. Those who are invariably blessed with health and soundness of body are not usually aware of the favour conferred upon them. The same remark is true with reference to spiritual privileges. Persons born in a land of Bibles, and having free access to the Sacred Oracles from their infancy, are not ordinarily conscious of the greatness of the boon thus granted to them, nor are they accustomed to entertain a proper sense of the calamitous condition in which they would be placed if they were deprived of this blessing; hence they do not in general duly prize the Holy Scriptures, neither are they sufficiently earnest in their efforts to impart them to such as are destitute of this inestimable treasure.

Let it be supposed, then, for illustration, that every copy of the Inspired Volume, with every ray of moral light diffused from it, were at once withdrawn from America, would not the whole land be plunged in moral gloom and desolation, similar to that which must result in a moral point of view from the withdrawing of the Sun, with all his rays of light and heat, from our Western hemisphere? The thought is intolerable. What then must be the moral condition of those nations that are dwelling in "the dark places of the earth," which "are full of the habitations of cruelty," never yet penetrated by a single ray of the light of Divine Revelation? Ought we not gratefully to acknowledge our strong obligations to God, who has placed us in circumstances so exceedingly different! Is it not obviously incumbent on us to exert ourselves to the utmost, from principles of both gratitude and compassion, to aid in disseminating the Oracles of Truth to the remotest bounds of the habitable globe?

Compassing with the magnitude of the object and its urgent need of immediate and extensive means for its accomplishment, your Committee must confess that little has been done by this Auxiliary; they rejoice, however, that among the various objects demanding pecuniary aid, this, which is obviously of paramount importance, continues to receive countenance in this place.

The voluntary contributions in the past year have amounted to £9 0s. 7½d., and received for Books, £5 8s., making a total of £14 8s. 7½d. The former sum has been forwarded to the Parent Institution, (as per receipt,) to be devoted to the circulation of the Scriptures