

possess a copy, yet after all this zeal, and array of noble and praiseworthy efforts, is there not still a deficiency? Is not the Master yet saying to us, these things ought ye to do, and not leave the other undone?

We maintain that such a deficiency exists; that duties are neglected which are second to none. To these duties the Master is now summoning his people, saying, Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say.

In order to define our plan, we call attention to a few passages of Scripture. Deut. 6th chapter, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th verses. "These words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up, and thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes, and thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates," &c.

It is written that man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. Hence we may understand the force of that command of Christ, "Search the Scriptures."

We have special reference to the great duty of studying the Bible, a duty which every man owes to God, to himself, to the church, and to the world. It is only by the operation of the Holy Spirit, through the medium of the truth, that lost man can be sanctified and saved. Hence the infinite value of a thorough knowledge of all which God has revealed. Although no duty is more clearly taught, or abundantly enforced in the Bible, yet none is more neglected. Notwithstanding the attention recently given to the study of the Scriptures, it is painful to see how much the book of God is neglected, perverted, and abused by many of its professed friends. The enemy has come in like a flood, with every kind of light religious reading, as well as with that which is decidedly bad. The people have been artfully seduced from the faithful study of the holy Scriptures. The fashionable preaching of the day omits too much of the Word of the Lord. There are parts of the sacred volume which are seldom or never made the themes of religious discourses. Our social meetings are too often conducted entirely without the reading of the Scriptures. Time would fail us to speak of the same neglect in families, and schools, &c. Suffice it to say, that the sins of negligence and unbelief are the great sins of the church. In no other way are they so manifest as in the neglect of the Word of God. We verily believe, that this, more than any other, is the cause of the straits, and consequent leanness of the church. Do we not hear a still small voice saying to us, that in as much as we have neglected and departed from the Word of God, we have done it unto him. The result has been, to bring on ourselves all the evils of a famine, not a famine of bread and water, but of hearing the Word of the Lord. Thus the ways of Zion, mourn, and few come to her solemn feasts, while the broad river of death is daily bearing millions to the abyss of woe. In view of these melancholy facts, we feel that some action is demanded! We have no time to lose. We must now do with our might all that our hands find to do. We are resolved, in our individual capacity, to make an effort, and leave the effort to Him, who is able to thresh mountains by the feeblest instrumentality.

As it is by means of the press that the enemy of the truth has waged war on the Bible, so, by employing the same engine in the cause of truth, we shall do what we can to repel the powers of darkness. This we propose to do by the publication of a semi-monthly periodical, to be called *The Bible Student*, at \$1.00 per volume of twenty-six numbers, and issued in double numbers to save postage. In conducting this work, it will be our object under God, to employ our best efforts to induce our readers to become thorough Bible students, as the most effectual means of promoting true piety in the world. Taking the Bible for our guide, we design, by the blessing of heaven, to send out a work which shall be adapted to the exigencies of the case, as well for cheapness, as for richness of thought and style of execution—embellished not by man's art, but with Bible truth. To this end we respectfully solicit the prayers and co-operation of the friends of truth."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

LETTER XXII.

SUBJECT IN DISCUSSION: The GENERAL SCOPE and BEARING, on the Question, of the Epistle to the Romans.—No. 11.—Analysis.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

To the terms "*their fulness*," we have, in our last letter, certainly attached the lowest possible degree of signification, when we regarded it as expressing a state of high moral and religious attainment, at which by the grace of God the Jewish nation shall arrive. Anything less than that could not be inferred from the tone and manner of the apostle in reference to it. For he appears to be almost in an ecstasy when contemplating their beneficent influence on the spiritual interests of "*the world*!"—his words are, "*how much more their fulness!*"

And yet, since "*godliness is profitable unto all things*," it is not difficult to suppose that the restoration of the Jews to God, may be attended with a great amelioration and improvement in the circumstances of their external and political condition. Then may be fulfilled the ancient prophecies of increase of population, augmentation of wealth, and extensiveness of influence over the other nations of mankind, which were given to Abraham and his seed, but the accomplishment of which was prevented by their own flagrant violations of "*the covenant of promise*."

Such views are favoured by the prophetic writings. To instance Jeremiah v. 25, addressed to the Jewish people: "*Your iniquities have turned away these things, and your sins have withholden good things from you.*" But if we turn to Isaiah lx., which surely refers to the days of the Gospel, we are there presented with a remarkable combination of blessings, temporal and spiritual, in reserve for recovered Zion, so long "*forsaken and hated*;" verse xv. 21, 22. "*Thy people also shall be all righteous; they shall inherit the land for ever, the branch of my planting, the work of my hands, that I may be glorified. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. I the Lord will hasten it in his time.*"

When Israel, now and long "*diminished*," shall have realised these blessed and felicitous changes, that will indeed be the period of "*their fulness*." Nor will it be possible for them to have an existence under such circumstances without their becoming most signally a blessing to the world and the church.

Before we advance any farther, we wish to remind the reader, that, in reasoning on the wondrous effects to be expected from the future conversion of the Jewish nation, St. Paul must be regarded as assuming such conversion as AN ADMITTED FACT that he was inspired to foresee! "*What need we any further argument?*"

But it would be impossible, within the limits we must prescribe to ourselves, to do justice to the sublime topic. We briefly repeat the concise recapitulation of our inspired apostle. Such a recovery of the Jewish nation to God "*through Christ*," will:—

1. VASTLY ENRICH, with "*the true riches*," THE EXISTING CHURCH OF CHRIST AMONG THE GENTILES. They will bring with them into the church an unprecedented augmentation of grace and gifts—of instrumentality and influence; ver. 12, and truly prove "*the riches of the Gentiles*."

2. Still more extensively MAKE MEN IN LOVE WITH THE GOSPEL METHOD OF SALVATION. It will afford men such means of conviction, such a flood of evidence, and such lovely models of imitation, as shall win their hearts to the Redeemer, and SIGNALLY become "*the reconciling of the world*;" verse 15. Wesley's words are, "*their fulness*;"—"that is, their full conversion"—"So many prophecies refer to this grand event that it is surprising any Christian can doubt it; and these are greatly confirmed, by the wonderful preservation of the Jews as a distinct people to this day. When it is accomplished, it will be so strong a demonstration, both of the Old and New Testament dispensations, as will doubtless convince many thousand deists, in countries nominally Christian; of whom there will be of course increasing multitudes among merely nominal Christians. And this will be a means of swiftly propagating the Gospel among Mahome-

tans and pagans, who would probably have received it long ago had they conversed only with real Christians."

3. AMAZINGLY QUICKEN, AND VIVIFY, AND REJOICE THE CHURCH OF GOD, and re-invigorate the cause of religion in the earth. Such shall be the encouragement then experienced by the servants of Christ—such their animating recompense of former labours and sufferings—such their multiplying openings of usefulness—and such their ardent zeal, and enterprise, and heavenly-mindedness—that the Church itself shall become marvellously renewed, and shall be overflowing with life to a spiritually dead world: verse 15, "*Wait ye! the receiving of them be but life from the dead*."

We must not, however, suppose that this joyful event will be the only powerfully-influential occurrences which will distinguish the age in which it will take place. It should be viewed as but one of many of the felicitous circumstances connected with the maturity and completeness of the Church of the Redeemer. And the state of men's minds, in consequence, will be more accessible to the benign influences of the Spirit of God, and of that class of facts which bring "*Glorify to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will towards men.*"

Reserving the continuation of the mode by which this change shall be brought about,

I remain,

Dear Sir, yours,

AN HUMBLE BELIEVER IN A MILLENNIUM YET TO BE PRODUCED BY THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST.
Near Lake Champlain,
April 23, 1844.

FIFTEEN DAY'S LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE Steamer Unicorn arrived at Quebec on Monday afternoon, bringing the mail which arrived at Halifax by the Britannia.

There is hardly any news of importance; the principal item being the recall of Lord ELLENBOROUGH from the Governor-Generalship of India, by the Board of Directors. No reason is given for this extraordinary step, and it appears to have been done in opposition to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

We have been favoured with the sight of a Liverpool letter, dated the 3rd instant, which states that "*Canadian Flour is fully 1s. a barrel lower than on that day fortnight, and American in bond nearly 2s. per barrel lower.*" The same letter quotes Ashes dull, at 25s. 9d. to 26s. for Pots, and 26s. 6d. for Pearls.

Mr. O'Connell and his "co-conspirators" are still at large and unsentenced. The following extract from the Dublin correspondence of the London Times, will inform the reader as to the state of matters when the Britannia sailed:—

Meanwhile the rumours, whether false or true, respecting the alleged intention of government to suspend final judgment, pending the issue of writ of error before the House of Lords, coupled with the willing concessions by the Court of every fresh demand for delay, first on the part of the traversers and now by the Crown itself, have naturally excited a feeling of distrust, if not of positive contempt, among such as were not inclined to regard the whole proceeding as a monster farde, from beginning to end, if to an end it is ever to be brought.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The unexpected announcement was made on the 26th April in both Houses of Parliament that the Directors of the East India Company had recalled Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General of India. It is impossible at this moment to offer any remarks upon this most unexpected event; but it appears, from the feeling of that portion of the press which has had the opportunity of expressing an opinion, that this proceeding, coming as it does after the late brilliant successes in the East, is, to say the least, most ungracious. The proceeding is, it seems, actually the act of the Directors, who are justified by the legal power vested in them but Lord Ripon not merely announced the recall, as Sir Robert Peel did—he added, that it had not received the sanction or approbation of her Majesty's Government.—*Atlas*, 27th April.