

there is the same value to that that there is in living; and if your oxen and carts and food and clothes, and all that you call necessary things, have no value except to keep in life, and life has no value except enjoyment, then this statuette is a short cut to the great thing for which your farm and everything else is designed. You do not enjoy your cart for what it is, but because of its use to get food and clothes—and food and clothes we value for the enjoyment they give. But a statuette or a picture, or any beautiful thing, gives enjoyment *at once*. We enjoy it the moment we see it—for itself, and not for any use we mean to make of it. So that strikes the great end of life quicker than anything else, don't it? Hey, father—haven't I got my case?"

"I believe the pigs are getting into the garden," said the Deacon, rushing out of the front door.

But to his wife he said before going to bed "Isn't it amazing the way Jethro can talk? I couldn't do it myself, but I had it in me though, if I'd had his advantages. Jethro is a chip of the old block."—*Independent.*

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

Our next volume will complete a quarter of a century of our existence, and never we believe, have warmer expressions of approval of the *Christian Messenger* been given than during the past year.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS GENERALLY.

Payments, *in advance*, for newspapers is now become pretty general, and the universal testimony concerning it, is that the practice affords both Subscribers and Proprietors most entire satisfaction.

No exhortation on money matters, we are aware, is needed by many of our good friends. Those who always pay *in advance*, know as much about the advantages of prepayment as we do.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID FOR THEIR PAPER.

We would say: we want money, and money we must have. We want what has been fairly and honestly earned, and the worth of which has been sent you from week to week. We want this to pay for the paper and labor we have employed for your benefit. To supply you with valuable reading we have incurred responsibilities, and have to pay, both principal and interest, which, by a prompt remittance of what is justly due by you, we should be able to liquidate.

TO OUR AGENTS.

Dear Friends—We are under great obligations to you for the labours you so freely give on behalf of the *Messenger*. We thank you for past favors, and hope the paper may still have the benefit of your advocacy. It is by your activity in commending the *Christian Messenger*, that we hope to make progress, and maintain before the world the principles you cherish. A word from you to your neighbours and friends would probably induce them to become subscribers. Will you not endeavour, before the end of the year, to make an addition to the number on our list in your locality? Your co-operation in this work will be not merely a favor to your denominational organ, but will probably confer greater good on the families receiving the weekly visits of the paper, than any other effort you could make for them.

Any New Subscriber sending the two dollars before the end of the year, shall have the paper sent FREE FOR ONE MONTH from the date of subscribing.

One dollar will pay for half a year.

By way of affording you facilities for securing new subscribers, we propose also to send the paper

FREE FOR ONE MONTH

to any and all such persons as you may think desirable and likely to become subscribers, and whose names and address you will forward to us before the end of the year. If, after sending the paper for a month, we hear nothing further from you, we will stop sending them until we do hear. Will not our friends make an addition of

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED

to our list to begin the year with? We are persuaded that it only requires a general effort and it would be done.

If you do not meet with success at the first application

DO NOT GIVE THEM UP,

you will doubtless succeed if you persevere and

"Try, Try, TRY again."

As we shall have to strike off the names of some delinquents, and take steps for the collection of amounts due by them, we shall be glad if our respected Agents will remit, as early as convenient, such sums as are paid into their hands on our behalf.

"FATHER CHINIQUY'S FLOCK," seems a favourite expression with one of our contemporaries. The "Flock," however, do not appear to follow quite as submissively as when under papal control. The *Boston Watchman & Reflector* of last week says:

"Father Chiniquy's converted Catholics in Illinois do not all adhere to the Presbyterian fold, into which he led them. About a hundred of them have lately transferred their allegiance to the Episcopal church, which seems more home-like to them, and have applied to Bishop Whitehouse for Episcopal supervision."

The question of baptism appears to be agitating "these poor people." These converts, newly emerged from papal darkness, want to know what the Scriptures teach on the subject, and after the decision to receive them as a Presbyterian Church without Baptism, we are not surprised that they should become Episcopalians or Baptists. They have only just renounced their connection with what they believe an anti-Christian church, and yet the rite which made them members of that church, they are taught is Christian baptism! Is it any wonder that they become restive under such teaching? It may have seemed politic to connive at the errors of Romanism in this particular, but we doubt if eventually it will be found the best policy. They are, it appears, or at least some of them, sufficiently enlightened to read the Scriptures, and perceive what best agrees with the Divine record of the baptism of believers.

The editor of the *Witness* in some sage remarks on "Father Chiniquy's Flock," last Saturday, says:—

"Surely there are such things as 'non-essentials' in religion; and we would like the editor of the *Messenger* to tell us if in fact immersion is regarded by him as essential to salvation."

It may suit the convenience of some people to divide religion into "essentials" and "non-essentials," but we do not find any such distinction in God's Word. On the contrary

we read in James ii. 10, "Whoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point is guilty of all." And the same truth is taught in Matthew v. 19. We believe that Jesus gave no command to his disciples but those he intended to have obeyed, especially concerning the ordinances of his church. Perhaps the editor of the *Witness* will favor his readers with a list of what he considers "non-essentials" in religion, as he says, "there are such things."

He adds:—"So far as we know, Presbyterians never interfere with Baptist missions. We wish we could say the same of our friends the Baptists." If we were disposed to enlighten our neighbour *ad libitum* on what he asserts in the former sentence. The interference about a year ago with the engagement between Father Chiniquy and Mr. Auger, is a case directly in point.

The *Witness* of the 15th severely denounces the running of the Railway trains at half-price on the 6th, the day appointed for Thanksgiving. The advertisement of half-fares appeared on the 3rd. The editor was rather late in his denunciations, but probably thought it would be better late, than never. The Chairman will probably next time remember this lecture, and that the editor says, "as a public servant it is his duty to consult as far as possible the wishes of his masters."

We were glad to receive a letter a few days since from a highly respected friend in Boston. Extracts are given on our fifth page. The promise he sends of a continuation of such occasional correspondence, will be gratifying to our readers. We hope to receive letters from him regularly and frequent.

It affords us pleasure to learn that the Rev. Dr. Tupper will, at the beginning of the year commence a series of "Letters to a Young Preacher." We have received the first one. It is very brief, but we believe it will be highly acceptable as introductory to the series. They will, we doubt not, be interesting and useful to others besides those to whom they are specially addressed.

An interesting letter from Rev. Dr. Hobbs, will also be found on our fifth page.

The last mail, also brought a letter from Rev. A. B. R. Crawley, in Burmah. We have been obliged to defer its insertion till next week. It is gratifying to hear from our good brother, and of the labors in which he is engaged. The graphic account of his congregation in this letter, will awaken in the hearts of many a deeper interest in the great work of missions to the heathen.

A BROAD HINT.—The *Canadian Baptist* threatens his delinquent subscribers, (one year and a half behind) that unless they pay up before the first day of February, their names and place of residence will be published in a *black list*, so that the denomination may know who are breaking down the organ of the denomination.

Notices of Books.

THE GOSPEL BY MATTHEW.—The Common English Version and the Received Greek Text, with A REVISED VERSION, and Critical and Philological Notes, prepared for the American Bible Union by T. J. Conant, D. D. Also, by the same, AN APPENDIX ON THE MEANING AND USE OF BAPTIZING, Philologically and Historically Investigated.

The high reputation Dr. Conant has secured induced many christian scholars to look for this volume with peculiar interest. We venture to affirm that they have not been disappointed. The opinions expressed by some of the first men of various denominations will command for it the respect and confidence of a large portion of the Christian public.

The Committee say of it in their Report:

"The object which Dr. Conant's plan proposes is the right one. It proposes no 'New Translation' of the Scriptures—no strange and modern Bible to supplant in our hearts and replace on our tables, the 'good old' Bible beloved by our fathers, and hallowed by the sacred associations of our own religious history; but a cautious and conscientious revision of the common version."

"It is, in deed, a crowning excellence—that which gives it its chief value and authority—the spirit of a true scholar who concerns himself not at all with questions of importance or unimportance, with moral, or doctrinal, or ecclesiastical bearings, but simply and solely, with the questions of accuracy—who keeps steadily in view the two only questions pertinent to his work:

1. What is the true Greek to be Englished?
2. What is the true English for that Greek?

Dr. Conant follows the testimony of the most ancient witnesses, i. e., of the oldest manuscripts and versions now extant, and the citations of Scripture found in the earliest Christian writings that have come down to us.

The people want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. They demand the assurance that their interpreters aim at absolute accuracy."

The *New York Home Mission Record* speaks of the Appendix as

A work of immense labor, and of great value. It settles definitely, conclusively, and forever, the true meaning of the word *baptizein*. Henceforth, there is an end of controversy on that subject. The Bible Union have in this matter done a good work.

The Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., of Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"The admirable Appendix to the Gospel of Matthew contains an amount of learning and information, not within the reach of the common mind anywhere else. It settles, without a word, certain philological questions, as we think, for all time."

The Report of the Committee upon the Appendix to Matthew, with Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., Chairman, states with regard to it that:—"The ancient witnesses are made to speak directly to the reader in their own simple and unambiguous way, without any outwaded comments from the writer to give a coloring to their meaning. The lucid order in which the more results embodied are arranged throughout, is, in the opinion of your Committee, worthy of the highest praise."

"The argument, as conducted, can in no proper sense be regarded as sectarian or controversial. There is not a word or sentence uttered adapted to give offence to any candid mind, of whatever denomination."

"The original evidence and testimonies are given in all their completeness, and with a learned exactness which can not be impugned. The reader is left to make his own inferences, but they are obvious and inevitable."

"The committee unhesitatingly give it as their opinion, that the argument of the Appendix is a most unanswerable and triumphant justification, on purely philological grounds, of the only ground on which the argument can be properly settled, for the rendering of the word *Baptizein*."

HINTS ON THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS OPINIONS, addressed especially to young Men and Women of Christian Education, by Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D. pp 324. Sheldon & Co., Boston. Hall & Beamish, Halifax.

This volume of fifteen discourses is admirably adapted to answer the many doubts and different questions which arise in the minds of thoughtful persons regarding Christian truth. The arguments calculated to meet and destroy scepticism are brought forward and set forth in a style suited to cultivated minds, although not in an abstruse and difficult light. If such works were more studied by young men and women, they would be greatly benefitted by them.

THE FLORENCE STORIES BY JACOB ABBOTT, pp. 252. New York: Sheldon & Company. Halifax: Hall & Beamish.

Here is another charming book for youth. A journey from New York *via* Halifax to England, and through Scotland to the Orkney Islands may be taken while sitting by the fireside. All the points of interest are blended with lessons of instruction. Quiet enjoyment for winter evenings is afforded by these beautiful story-books.

News Summary.

Our English Mail, which arrived on Thursday-morning, brought London dates to the 1st inst.

The Allied British and French Armies, after the capture of the Taku Forts, near the mouth of the Peiho, marched, almost unopposed, on Peking, the Capital of the Chinese Empire, and the residence of the Emperor. They were within 6 or 8 miles of it, and negotiations were going on, which will, in all probability, terminate in a Treaty of Peace, by which the Allied Powers will obtain all they ask for. The next question will be, what pledges can they receive that any treaty with so treacherous and ignorant a Government, will be fulfilled in good faith. An immediate indemnity for the expenses of the war will no doubt be enforced.

The affairs of Italy still claim the chief attention of Europe. Garibaldi has retired to his little Island, to cultivate his potatoes and milk his cows, a noble but a rare example to the great men of the earth.

There are three problems which require solution, before the future of Italy can be satisfactorily predicted. The first is by far the easiest, and is perhaps already solved. It is the departure of the late King of Naples, Francis the Second, from the little seaport of Gaeta, where he is beleaguered by the troops and ships of Victor Emanuel, without hope of relief, and without sympathy from any Power that has the means to help him. The next is the more difficult question of how the Pope is to be disposed of, before his few remaining square miles of territory shall be taken from him, and he shall be reduced to his merely spiritual authority, and Rome shall become the centre of the new kingdom of Italy. Twenty thousand French bayonets now in Rome and its vicinity maintain for the moment, his expiring temporal rule. The moment they are withdrawn, his own subjects will one and all deprive him of all civil power, and unite themselves under the banners of Victor Emanuel. The wily Emperor of the French seems at present playing with the poor old man, as a cat would play with a mouse.

But the point most difficult of solution in the affairs of regenerated Italy, is undoubtedly that of Venetia. While Austria holds this rich and populous Province of the Peninsula, no hope can be entertained of any permanent quiet. Rumours are afloat, that negotiations are likely to be opened for its purchase from Austria—This however seems at present to be more than doubtful. Garibaldi on returning to his Island, bespeaks the services of one million of his countrymen in arms, in February or March next, to deliver their brethren in Venetia from the German yoke, and unless the matter shall be settled in the mean time by diplomacy, another deadly struggle for the mastery would appear inevitable.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—The *Bohemian* passed Cape Race at 4 p. m. on Sunday. A Deputation are about to invite Garibaldi to visit England. The siege of Gaeta still continues. The Empress Eugene paid a visit to Queen Victoria on the 4th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

The Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia meets for the "dispatch of business," on Thursday, 31st January next.

THE ELECTIONS.—The nominations for Cumberland and Victoria Counties are to take place on the 20th, and the elections to come off on the 27th inst.

The Tri-Centenary of the Reformation in Scotland is to be celebrated in Temperance Hall, to-morrow evening. Addresses will be given by several ministers on the occasion.

The case between the City of Halifax and Col. Nelson, respecting the Common, has been withdrawn. The rights of each party are defined in the agreement.

The City Council seem to be in earnest in making some improvements in the City. A storm occasionally arises in the Council Chamber.

A 3 year old moose was captured alive at River Philip, lately. It is 17 hands high, and can stretch up and eat off a beam 11 feet from the floor.

An old Frenchman named Julo, was found drowned near Steele's Pond, last Tuesday.

Pictou harbor was free from ice on the 11th inst.

A girl named Brant, 14 years of age, was drowned near McIntosh's bridge, on the 30th ult.

Great distress is prevailing among the fishermen at Newfoundland.

John Hoyt, Esq., has succeeded in capturing three men, supposed to be the parties who cut the Telegraph wires, at Arichat.