

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Christian Review, for July, has able articles on The Straussian Theory, Macaulay's History of England, The Elements of greatness in the pulpit orator, Lewis's Life of Goethe, Religion of the ancient Greeks, and Tertullian and his works, besides other smaller Notices of recent publications. 115 Nassau street, New York.

The English Bible. History of the Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue. With Specimens of the Old English Versions. By Mrs. H. C. Conant. 1856. 12 mo, pp. 466.

This is a volume of more than ordinary interest, evincing much patient thought, and a range of research far beyond what its title would seem to indicate. Our most sanguine anticipations have been more than realized in perusing the work. And such, we are quite sure, will be the verdict borne to its favor by all who shall give it a careful reading.

We could have desired that Mrs. Conant had been more full in her account of translations subsequent to the commonly-received version. It ought to be known that a master in Israel—a man of vast and varied learning, and withal, a Baptist, translated the English Scriptures. Mr. Lewis, in his history of translations, informs us that "The learned Mr. Henry Jessey, one well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek tongues, is said to have drawn up an Essay towards an amendment of this last (King James') version," p. 355. Mr. Jessey was a Baptist minister of great learning. He commanded almost universal respect, both for his piety and ripeness of erudition. Nevertheless, he was called to suffer much in common with his brethren in those troublesome times.

The judicious reader will do well to observe with what preparation and carefulness Mr. Jessey ventured upon the translation of the Bible. He deemed it a labor for life, and that, too, when calling to his aid the most renowned scholars, both at home and abroad. Such caution in dealing with the Word of God is worthy of all commendation.—*Christian Review*.

The Baptist Denomination; its History, Doctrines, and Ordinances, its Polity, &c., &c. By D. C. Haynes; with an Introduction, by John Dowling, D. D. 12mo, pp. 356.

The present volume is popular, yet it contains much valuable information and instruction which will make it useful to all classes. It meets a want which has long been felt. It is chiefly a compilation, and is very well done. With the matter of this book every Baptist ought to be acquainted, and, in fact, every Christian. It contains many volumes in one. Its study will go far to establish our own people; and as far as it shall gain an entrance among others it will tend to produce a more correct and elevated view of our history, doctrines, and practice, than has hitherto obtained. We hope for it a wide circulation.—*Id.*

The Christian Life; SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL. By Peter Bayne, M. A., 12mo, cloth, 7s

The demand for this extraordinary work, commencing before its publication, is still eager and constant. There is but one voice respecting it; men of all denominations agree in pronouncing it one of the most admirable works of the age.

CONTENTS.—Part I.—Statement. Chapter 1 The Individual Life. 2. The Social Life.—Part II.—Exposition and Illustration. Book I.—Christianity the Basis of Social Life. Chapter 1—First Principles. 2—Howard; and the rise of Philanthropy. 3—Wilberforce; and the development of Philanthropy. 4—Budget; the Christian Freeman. 5—The social problem of the age, and one or two hints towards its solution. Book II.—Christianity the Basis of Individual Character. Chapter 1—Introductory; a few words on Modern Doubt. 2—John Foster. 3—Thomas Arnold. 4—Thomas Chalmers. Part III.—Outlook. Chapter 1—The Positive Philosophy. 2—Pantheistic Spiritualism. 3—General Conclusion.

God Revealed in the Process of Creation, and by THE MANIFESTATION OF JESUS CHRIST, including an Examination of the Development Theory contained in the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation." By James B. Walker, author of "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation." 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.

Some years ago, the author of this work published anonymously a remarkable book entitled "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation." It proved to be emphatically "a book for the times," and edition after edition was called for, until twenty had been issued. The present publication is the author's second work, and is the result of several years of incessant labor.

For the advanced sheets of this work, after careful examination of the whole, the author has received ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS from one of the leading publishing houses in London.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, JULY 18.

THE GUARDS AT HOME!

MR. EDITOR,

Since my last, one event has especially absorbed metropolitan, perhaps national interest—the return of the guards. From battle-field, trench, rampart, and bastion; from wounds and death and famine—these weary warriors tread once more their native land, proudly, victorious, and welcomed in the smiles, tears, and exulting shouts of millions of sympathizers.

The brigade numbered 3,200 men, Fusiliers, Grenadiers, and Coldstreams. They bore the chief brunt of the campaign. The Coldstreams went out originally nearly 1000 strong: not a fourth returned!

As line after line passed—that, "thin red line which never yields"—every one could distinguish the veterans from later recruits: the long flowing beard, almost olive skin, and eyes that seemed as if "for a twelvemonth they had tried to keep the wind out," marked the former, as also a prouder bearing and more set soldierly look: the latter looked well, and they had done well; but one could not help looking at the mixture with a sigh. Cats, goats, and dogs, pets of the regiments, and all figurers in some parts of the war, came too—the shot-rent colours that had waved over so many fields, braved so many storms, and floated at last over Sebastopol itself, streamed high, every torn shred of more value than gold: but who shall speak of the joyously-tearful, clinging women, glowing men, and frantic boys, that bounded the red and living tide and swept on with it, side by side with some long-lost one returned. Mr. Editor: your correspondent's eyes became enveloped in a haze, and something rose in his throat: nor was he alone in that influenza.

The route lay from Vauxhall Station through Pall Mall, St. James's, up Constitution Hill, to Hyde Park. The streets were lined as on high festivals; windows all occupied; flags, devices, and evergreens thick and varied; even flowers were showered on the heroes as they passed.

The Queen, with a noble company, awaited in the balcony of the palace the Guards who there had taken leave in 1845. They entered at one gate and left at another, cheering with ready loyalty, while their bands played "Home sweet home," and, curiously enough for royalty's presence, "Here's a health to all good lasses!" Thence they entered Hyde Park, where the four other battalions of Guards had assembled to receive them with all military honours.

Prince Albert then left the head of his regiment and went to escort Her Majesty hither. Some evolutions were performed, and then Royalty retired, followed by the brilliant staff that waited upon her; the people, *en masse*, accompanying "Their Guards" as far as the respective barracks, where good old English cheer in plenty awaited old England's defenders.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Lord Hardinge has resigned, and takes repose after half a century's service. As the Head of the Horse Guards, and its system whose miserable inefficiency cost us so dear but recently, and whose abuses have become so flagrant, his Lordship became unpopular, with others. But we must not forget his prior valuable services, nor the difficulties that surrounded him on his accession to office, when so long a peace had unfitted us for war. He was part of a system; and in his resignation we must chiefly look to its effect on that system.

The Duke of Cambridge succeeds him. At 18 His Royal Highness was Colonel of Fusiliers; even now Wellington had a good opinion of his military abilities; and the Duke is not only a brave soldier, but also well acquainted with military systems, proverbially "the soldier's friend," and ardently devoted to his profession.

It remains to be seen whether His Royal Highness's birth and position will be a hindrance or aid to reform. Hitherto the court has dispensed patronage, which has spoiled the army;

but may be, the Duke will neither court nor fear to offend that influence, from his close relation to it. On the other hand, the same relation may bind more closely the army to the court, and reject the introduction of popular measures. A noble path lies open to the Duke, if he dare, and will, tread it: one that shall redeem past errors, and inaugurate a new era in military matters.

His Royal Highness is but 38 years old; so that at all events, there is a departure from the former custom of choosing those who are, from infirmity, unable to perform the duties of office.

ROYALTY AND THE ARMY.

Much is said of Prince Albert's position in, and interference with the army, especially in its costume. But, if passive, an outcry would be raised on his "foreign" indifference to our interests. When did ever man succeed for long in pleasing his fellows?

Not even Queen Bees herself, however, can compare with Victoria, in care for and inspection of her soldiers. The wounded are inquired after, visited, rewarded, and generally petted. Presents manufactured by the Royal children's own hands are possessed by private soldiers, who in turn send their tribute—one poor fellow made a quilt, most ingeniously, which he dedicated to the Princess Royal. At Aldershot, Woolwich, Hyde Park, anywhere—the Queen is ever and anon riding among her troops like an Amazon, but with no Amazon's heart. Gladsome it is to see such devotion to a worthy Sovereign, such royal sympathy in return. May the relation of the two never be antagonistic to each other, to the public weal, or be turned against any but our country's foes!

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Lord John Russell, on Monday, brought on his motion "for copies of extracts of any recent communications between Her Majesty's government and the governments of Austria, Rome, and the two Sicilies, relating to the affairs of Italy." Lord Lyndhurst also took the same subject in the Lords. Much was said, but the animus in a few words may be thus represented:—"We will do all we can by negotiation, forcible moral influence, and political action, to induce a better state of things. The case is not hopeless. Resolutions are out of the question: Austria only awaits them to crush them; and France, a despotism itself, would not allow them. If Austria would really attempt to crush Sardinia, it would be another matter: wait till she does. Naples is certainly in a bad state, and the King has resented any interference. However, don't spoil what is being done by diplomatists already, which you would if we said what it was." There were also some biting parallels made between evils we interfere to destroy, and those we have at home.

The House listened to all this. It would not then entertain the many disagreeable subjects and delicate considerations connected with the subject. Lord John Russell withdrew his motion; and the sighing captives and despairing hearts of Italy must gleam what comfort they may from the debate. This vexata questio; this Gordian knot: how shall it be solved? Who, and where, is the Alexander that shall sever its entanglements?

The question of Poland may be summed up in the same way. "England's representatives at the Paris Congress," say they "did not moot the subject, trusting to hints that the Czar was taking the matter in hand." Now the amnesty so boasted of, turns out a sham. Poland is told by the Czar that "she must not dream any more!" the war is over, and our new relations must not be disturbed. So die the aspirations which our war with Russia excited in the mind of enslaved Poland.

Mr. James Sadlier, M. P., has been found implicated in the swindlings of his brother, the suicide. The Tipperary Bank's affairs came before the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, who exposed the fraud, and counselled the Attorney-General for Ireland to prosecute. Some delay ensued, and meanwhile, Sadlier escaped. The Attorney-General was then charged with laxity, and even connivance, as regarded that escape; but in a reply, he showed that the case had been fully considered, and sufficient legal grounds for prosecution did not exist. Mr. Roebuck has given notice, that unless James Sadlier surrender in a week, he will move that he be expelled from the House.

A somewhat important Bill was quietly read

a second time on Tuesday. Its object is to increase the navy by 10,000 men, to secure a better defence of the coast, and bring the coast guard service under the control of the admiralty.

Wednesday was an "off" day in the House. Her Majesty reviewed 14,000 troops at Aldershot; so the Prime Minister announced a holiday for the members, who would have trains, dinner, &c., provided them, in order to go. So went off without failure like the naval review.

[To be concluded next week.]

For the Christian Messenger.

"One of the Old School."

[We have received a communication from the writer of the article in a former number, signed "One of the Old School," but as it does not give facts to substantiate the statements contained in that letter, but merely a reiteration of remarks having a similar tendency, we consider it would serve no good purpose to publish the whole, and have thought best to give only the two first paragraphs.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR,

I find that my communication of May 31st, has produced in the denomination some consternation and no little indignation against the anonymous writer, but what I most regret is that our worthy Editor should be blamed for the publication of the article and be obliged to write a defence of his conduct in so doing.

Although I am called up by Dr. Cramp to make a more explicit statement of the "changes" referred to in the communication, yet I do not feel it my duty at present to accede to his request, no one, therefore, need infer from this that I have not the ability to answer.

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ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS. ELIZABETH BOARDEN.

DIED at Cornwallis on the 23rd of May, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Boarden, Senr., in the sixty-sixth year of her age. The deceased was a member of the First Baptist Church, Cornwallis, about fifteen years. She, however, professed to have experienced a saving knowledge of Christ in very early life, and though living without a public profession of her hope, enjoyed, nevertheless, union and communion with God's people. But when brought to see her duty, and yielding to the Saviour's command, experienced a peace and comfort, felt and known only by those who do what their Lord commands.

The Christian life of our departed sister exemplified most beautifully the christian character. The influence she exerted was always purely christian; this was especially felt in her family, and she had the happiness of seeing several of her children brought, we trust, to a saving knowledge of Christ. She was deservedly esteemed both in the Church and in the community where she resided, and possessed to a large extent the affection and respect of those who enjoyed her society.

Her disease was tedious and painful, but through her entire suffering, the grace of God afforded unfailing support. As heart and strength failed and the spirit world drew near, her spiritual vision brightened and strengthened, her hope was an anchor, cast within the veil. This departure from life, though gain to our sister, makes a painful blank in the bereaved family. It will long be felt, and the dying scene will be long remembered. Who can forget a dying mother's christian admonition and prayer? May its sanctified influence be seen in time and eternity. A husband and seven children mourn their loss. May they all meet in a better and happier world.—*Communicated for the C. M., June 1st., 1856.*

MRS. ELIZABETH C. CHUTE.

DIED, in Granville, near Bridgetown, June 19th, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chute, relict of the late James Chute, in the 77th year of her age. She was brought when young under the preaching of the Rev. Jas. Manning, to realise what she was by nature, and what she must be by grace, or perish forever.

She lived to a good old age, saw nearly all the companions of her youth retire from the scene before her, and she has now in her turn passed away. The journey, with all its fatigues is over, and the race of immortals begun. "The righteous hath hope in his death."