

Paine, who did his best to write his name in letters of damnation, and one would think he might have been remembered. But who cares for him now?

And then in a few solemn words the preacher wrote the epitaph of the wicked, THIS ALSO IS VANITY, showing the folly and madness of the course which led to this miserable end.

As soon as the sermon was closed, Mr. Spurgeon immediately pronounced the benediction, and the vast audience slowly dispersed.

I have given you this full description of the sermon as the best means of conveying an idea of Mr. Spurgeon's preaching. Every one is surprised by his readiness and fluency, a gift so rare especially among Englishmen. During the whole of this long discourse, he had not a note or a line before him. It was purely extemporaneous. It was taken down in short-hand, as are all his Sunday morning sermons, and printed in a tract form, from which I have quoted those passages which most impressed me in the delivery.

But what I admired yet, more than the fluency of speech, was the simplicity of the language. There was not a word which could not be understood by everybody. He used plain, homely phrases, and thus the truth was brought directly into contact with the minds of his audience.

The same evening we heard him again in his own chapel in New Park Street, and after the service we saw him in his vestry and had a very pleasant interview. I had a natural apprehension that he must be breaking down from excessive labour. But he assured me that he was in robust health. He said that his constant speaking was the best exercise for him, and that he should die if he did not preach ten or twelve times a week. I asked him when he found time to study, to which he replied that he could give but little preparation to his sermons, often entering the pulpit with not more than fifteen minutes previous thought of his subject.

Such are my impressions of Mr. Spurgeon. I rank him very highly among the living men of this country. Sometimes I hear a fling at him that he is a coarse, vulgar man, and that he is puffed up with conceit. Perhaps he is vain of his popularity. I can only say that I did not discover it in his public preaching, or in his private conversation. As to his low breeding, certainly he has not an aristocratic air. As he has sprung out of the ground, he shows plain marks of his origin. He is of the earth, earthy. But that very fact may give him half his power.

His thoughts and language are racy of the soil, and thus he is fitted to be what he is—not a fashionable preacher, but a real tribune of the people, swaying the hearts of thousands of men. I think he would have been injured rather than benefited if he had been educated at one of the universities, and spent the years in studying Latin and Greek, which he has turned to much better account in studying Bunyan and the people of England. Let critics carp at him if they will. I shall still love, and honour, and admire Mr. Spurgeon—as a man of rare eloquence, and what is better still, of a great and noble Christian heart—a heart that loves his fellow men, and seeks their good, and I believe that God has raised him up to be a great blessing to England.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 13, 1858.

We publish in our present number two interesting documents.

The first is a stirring appeal written by the Rev. George Armstrong of Bridgetown, on the subject of our Foreign Missions, in accordance with a resolution passed at the late meeting of the Convention at St. John, N. B. The other is a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Union at Boston, inviting the Churches of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to contribute an amount sufficient to erect a House for Brother Arthur Crawley at Henthada in Burmah. As both these communications have but just been received, it would almost seem a Providential coincidence intended to direct the minds of the brethren to the great importance of this mission, and to point out the means by which they may at this moment afford it the most desirable and efficient succour. Brother Crawley and his devoted partner have now been several years in the mission field, and have proved themselves well adapted to the great work committed to them, both in zeal and

ability, and we think we may fairly state that few missionaries to the heathen enjoy a better prospect, should their lives be spared, of accomplishing a great and holy work. Not a few converts have been the fruits of their labours, and better still, native preachers are rising up under their care and tuition, to enter on the wide field of Gospel effort that surrounds them on every side. Towards the accomplishment of what has already been done, our Provincial Churches may unquestionably claim a share. Our contributions, and still more, we would humbly trust, our prayers at a throne of grace, have not been unavailing in the good work. There is now offered, however, a special means whereby we may shew our good-will towards the mission, and our readiness to uphold and strengthen Brother Crawley in his prosperous career of Gospel labours. Henthada is a large and populous city, and the centre of a most important missionary field, and it must greatly tend to the stability and effect of his position to supply him with a residence where the health and comfort of himself and family, and accommodation for the reception of the numerous visitors that are daily crowding the houses of the missionaries, shall be equally provided for. These considerations we are sure will have due weight with our churches and brethren, and induce them to open their hearts and their purses in answer to the earnest appeal of the American Board. It should also be remembered that our brethren there have considered the object so pressing and so important, that they have, although beyond their means, at once responded to Brother Crawley's request, throwing themselves upon our liberality to reimburse them. We feel assured that their confidence is not misplaced, but that ample funds will shortly be forthcoming to testify our deep interest in a cause so closely connected with the successful progress of one of the most important of Christian Missions.

Who are Anabaptists?

Some of the more bigotted and less informed of the Pedobaptist bodies have at various times incorrectly applied this name to Baptists. Men entitled to any respect for their intelligence, however, know well that it is altogether a misnomer; Baptists do not re-baptize, on admission to church fellowship, those who have before received that ordinance.

During the late revivals of religion in the United States, there have been many persons awakened to a sense of their lost and sinful state, who had in their infancy received the rite of baptism as practised by Pedobaptists, but who, after seeking direction from the Bible, have learned that baptism there means immersion, and accordingly applied to their minister for the proper administration of that ordinance, on profession of their faith. In some of these cases the minister, without denouncing the validity of their former baptism, or renouncing his own views on the subject, has received the candidates to church fellowship, on their being baptized (immersed) by him. However strange this may appear in the view of honest Baptists, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that the study of the Scriptures has produced results contrary to the teaching of the pulpit. Similar results have been occasionally seen in our own province. It will be plainly perceived then that such practices entitle our Pedobaptist brethren to the appellation of Anabaptists.

The Boston Watchman and Reflector refers to this circumstance by saying:

"Conscientious parents, being questioned by Baptists on the ground of their faith, have searched the Scriptures with patient assiduity, and finding no command, no example, and no intimation that Infant baptism was known in the apostolic age, have declined to receive the traditions of men as authority for an ordinance of Christ.

"But a new phase of progress towards Baptist principles has been developed in the recent revival. Converted men in Pedobaptist congregations have gone to the Scriptures to learn their personal duty. They have asked to be baptized, but were told they had already been baptized in infancy. This did not satisfy the requirements of the New Testament, and they have asked to be baptized again on their own faith. The request was granted, and Pedobaptist churches and pastors have had no scruple in becoming Anabaptists.

"Infant baptism, as a divine ordinance, is receiving a finishing stroke. If converts are allowed to deny its validity in public, and to renounce the seal of the covenant received in infancy, it must be regarded as solemn mockery to administer a dishonoured rite before the same congregation. A pastor could not venture to enforce it from the pulpit, after saying in practice that he considered it of no authority.

"We congratulate our brethren on their steady and rapid approach to the Baptist platform. The practical confession that baptism belongs only to believers will bring our denomination more closely

together, and a more unprejudiced study of the Scripture will soon convince them of the proper mode no less than of the proper subjects of the ordinance."

THE Rev. C. SPURDEN, Principal of the Fredericton Seminary, has written an able letter to the Christian Visitor, denying a statement made at the late Association at Gagetown, that the New Brunswick Baptists have a want of sympathy for, and interest in, Acadia College. Mr. S. sustains his statement by shewing first that N. B. Delegates have attended the Convention when held in Nova Scotia quite as readily as those from this Province, when it has been held there; and secondly, that the Fredericton Seminary has given way to the College in the efforts made to raise funds in that Province.

THE Chinese Treaty had reached England previous to the leaving of our last English Mail, on the 25th Sept., but had not been published. The particulars were, however, known, and are the same as we have already mentioned. Free intercourse to trade with China; other ports open for that purpose in addition to those already open; permission for British subjects to travel in all parts of China, and the Christian religion to be freely admitted, are among the leading points of the treaty.—England is also to be indemnified for the expenses of the war. A large field is thus opened for Christian Missions, which, doubtless, will very shortly be seized on with avidity by almost every section of the Protestant Church. The Catholics have, it is said, upwards of 300 priests in China, who have hitherto been concealed under some other name. These, no doubt, will be greatly reinforced.

THE Act of Parliament, for transferring the Indian Government to the Queen, has already gone into operation.—The old East India Company no longer exists except as a mere trading Company. The new Secretary of State for India is Lord Stanley, the son of the Earl of Derby, the Premier. He is assisted by a Council for India of twelve persons.—They are mostly made up from the old India Board of Directors.

THE prospects of effecting the communication through the Atlantic Cable, we are sorry to say, are by no means encouraging, although faint but not intelligible signs are passed from Trinity Bay to Valentia. More than one defect is supposed to exist near the European end of the wires.

AN entire state of international peace appears at present to reign throughout Europe. The Turkish Empire seems, however, to be internally in a troubled condition. Great confusion prevails in its finances, and there is throughout its provinces a strong and growing hatred of the Christian name, whether native or foreign. It is hardly probable that any long time will elapse before the weak and disjointed members of this extensive Empire will break out into open and irremediable confusion.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—Some fresh movement has recently been made with regard to the question of the rights of the French to fish on the coasts of Newfoundland. Having failed in securing the concessions sought by the late Convention (1857) between the two countries, they are now desirous of a more strict fulfilment of existing Treaties. The French Commodore has addressed a communication to Governor Bannerman, explanatory of the views of his Imperial Government. He desires "nothing more, nothing less" than the fulfilment of those Treaties. The French set up a claim to more than half the coast—from Cape Race, westward and northward, to Cape John. Whether it can be maintained is yet matter of doubt.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

On Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, the two large plate glass panels of the doors of Messrs. McCreith and Cabot's new store were smashed both at the same time. The villain has not yet been discovered.

The Hon. Alexander Keith is now on a visit to his native land. He was one of the guests at Balmoral Castle on the occasion of a bill given by Her Majesty the Queen.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at Dartmouth on Thursday last, to consider the injustices done by the Railway damages assessment, and to determine on the steps necessary to be taken to have the obnoxious tax diminished. The rate being twice as much per cent in Dartmouth as in the City of Halifax without any corresponding benefit, was considered most unfair, and should be arrested and readjusted upon equitable principles.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR returned on Wednesday last, from a hunting expedition to the Eastward. We understand that, in the vicinity of Musquodoboit, His Excellency was fortunate enough to bring down four or five Moose, during his short stay there.—Recorder.

THE SAMBRO TELEGRAPH.—The adjourned meeting of the merchants and capitalists of Halifax with reference to this matter, was to have taken place yesterday; but didn't. We understand that "the Committee" are actually making an effort to resuscitate the old pole, and basket, and bunting arrangement on Citadel Hill! Wonders will never cease; but this movement is a novelty among wonders.—lb.

At Chignecto Bay, near Amherst, about a fortnight ago, two boats took over 1000 shad at one drift. They are said to be of a very superior quality, and very plentiful.

MARINE DISASTER.—LOSS OF LIFE.—Port Hood, Oct. 4.—Brig Caroline, of Arichat, Cap. Wolfe, from Pictou, for Boston, with coal, went ashore at Port Hood Island on Sunday morning. The vessel is a total wreck. The captain only was saved; the rest of the crew perished.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—The Am. schooner Bloomer, of Rochester, Mass., put into this port on Sunday, the 3rd instant, in distress, having encountered a severe thunder storm off Cape Sable on the previous Friday night, in which she was struck by lightning, shivering her foremast, instantly killing one of the hands, and stunning her whole crew. The deceased, Angus Morrison, of Mabou, C. B., a fine young man of 22 years of age, and 6 feet 2 inches in height was setting in the fore-castle smoking his pipe when the electric shaft deprived him of life. His remains were brought to this port, a Coroner's inquest held, and subsequently decently interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WINDSOR.—The extensive and flourishing manufactory belonging to the Messrs. Curry, just at the entrance of Windsor, was totally consumed by fire on Thursday night last. The origin of the fire is not known with certainty, but it is supposed to have been caused by some sparks from the engine, although a careful examination of the entire premises, as was always customary, was made at 8 o'clock in the evening. The loss of property is estimated at between three and four thousand pounds—eight hundred only of which was covered by insurance. The event may almost be regarded as a public calamity. The enterprising mechanics by whom it was owned, had brought into use machinery of the most improved construction for carrying on their extensive works,—they had commenced the manufacture of railway cars,—and were daily turning out manufactures of various kinds that were a credit to the Province.—Colonist.

Yarmouth.

A Young Men's Christian Association has been started in this town.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT has very properly of late secured some considerable amount of public attention.

Some miserable young scoundrels lately took a valuable horse from the stable of Amasa Durkee, Esq., in Yarmouth, and after driving in a most unmerciful manner, cut and backed the noble beast shockingly with a knife, and left him to make the best of his way home. The carriage and harness was found next day broken and cut.—Liverpool Transcript.

The Supreme Court opened at the Court House in Yarmouth, for the September Term, on Tuesday morning, the 28th ult., at 10 o'clock, Mr. Justice DesBarres presiding. The Grand Jury found seven bills of indictment against different individuals, for misdemeanors, assaults, felony, &c. Two convictions only took place—one for forgery, another for killing sheep; the former received sentence of a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Halifax, the latter received two years in the same place. On the civil side only one summary cause was tried before the Court, in which judgment was awarded to the defendant, and in another cause a note was proved in favor of the plaintiff. In two cases of appeal from the decision of the Justices below, on which fines were imposed for a violation of the License Law, the Court gave judgment in favour of the parties appealing; in one case for want of sufficient evidence, and in the other for irregularity in the service of the summons.—Yar. Herald.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—ANOTHER FIRE.—About half past six o'clock last evening, our town was startled by another of those alarming cries which disturb it about this season. A fire had broken out upon the premises of Mr. John Barter, Apple tree Well, and in a very short time extended itself throughout a wooden neighbourhood, rendered the more combustible by the recent exceeding drought. Had it not been for the energy displayed by a few of our citizens we fear the conflagration would have been far more extended. As it was, about 25 chimneys are left standing, which we suppose, upon an average, will give the amount of persons left homeless, say 250 men, women and children. We sincerely regret to add that the loss of one human life is a certainty; we fear that this is not the only one. With very much pain we publish that the loss alluded to was, as is believed, that of our old fellow-townsmen, Mr. Jonas Barter.—Ledger.

New Brunswick.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening, at about 12 o'clock, in a building near Hart's Tannery, between Union and Briggalls streets. The tannery and a few out-buildings were consumed.—St. John, N. B., Courier.