

heavenly messenger, with a body, could be a man, who had lived and acted in this life, though his explanation of himself to the Apostle John, can express no other meaning.

In view of this objection it was that I referred to 1 Cor. xv. 44. where the Apostle teaches us, that, "there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body"—the natural body of "flesh and blood," "corruptible," which "cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven," being suited to man in this life, and the "spiritual body" to his highest spiritual state of existence. And here I would ask C. Mosher, where, as he suggests, the Apostle teaches that man when he dies does not possess a body? He shews more faith in speculation than I have, when he can be so easily satisfied, and can so readily adopt a mere conjectural opinion of yours, Mr. Editor, for the true meaning of a passage which "Should-like-to-know," wishes to have scripturally explained. For my part I prefer, in this as in other truths, to deduce the doctrine I believe to be true, from the plain and obvious meaning of scripture.

And I find, on searching the Scriptures, that where these heavenly visitants have been permitted to visit man, they are recorded to have been seen as men, and are called men; and at our Savior's sepulchre are expressly called "young men,"—that our Savior teaches of good men that die, that they are "as the angels," "equal to the angels."

Taking this in connexion with the account already quoted, which the angel gives to John of himself, I find it not "at variance" with, or from a "new bible," but in accordance with plain and express teaching and representation of the old bible, that in this instance at least it is recorded that he had been a "fellow servant of them that fear God," and was now "as the angels," a heavenly messenger to the Apostle.

I always consider one test of true doctrine to be, that it is practical, in agreement with scripture declaration, that "all scripture is given for instruction in righteousness." If the scriptures indicate that as we live and die here, we may be either angels of light or angels of darkness, then have we another motive superadded to the many other scriptural inducements to "strive" that we may overcome and "enter in at the straight gate."

And if the wise and good who have departed this life, be among those angelic beings, who can so well feel and sympathise with frail humanity, rejoicing over "one sinner that repenteth," what an encouraging thought, that they may be our guardian angels, "ministering spirits" sent to minister to them "who shall be (as they were) heirs of salvation."

I cannot, Mr. Editor, permit myself to encroach further on your time and space, and must leave to another opportunity, if permitted and it seems called for, my scriptural answer to C. Mosher's interrogation, if I consider "the resurrection past."

As regards his reference to fallen angels, I candidly confess that I have not thought much on the subject, but that as far as I do see, I think here is more authority from Milton than from the old bible, for the dogma that all the angels spoken of in scripture were prior to and a distinct creation from humanity, and that some of them were expelled from heaven. Nor do I feel that it is of any practical consequence, my weakness of faith on this difficult and much contested subject.

I am glad to be able to say that I make these remarks in the spirit of kindness and fairness to C. Mosher, and conclude with the desire that we may all, more and more, realise in our experience and lives the blessing asked in the petition,—“Sanctify us through thy truth: thy word is truth.”

DISCIPULUS.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Normal School Question.

MR. EDITOR,—

I have no doubt that "L" wishes to stop free discussion, and I am not surprised that he resorted to his favorite argumentum ad hominem, and attempted to persuade you that the discussion was not palatable to your subscribers. If "L" does not see any cause for the use of argument on this subject, I do not see why he should write two columns to prove to your readers that it is impossible for him to be witty.

I said that more than half of 30 or 40 thousand dollars of the public money had been expended in seven years for the support and propagation of Presbyterianism. "L" avoids issue on that by making a show of figures which represent only the salaries and annual expences of the Normal School, as if this touched the disputed question: that I consider worse than the argumentum ad hominem.

As for Mr. Bars, I have no objection to his publishing what he has suffered by stage travelling or otherwise in furtherance of the system which I deprecate, or to his publishing, how freely he wishes to father all the proceedings connected with it, or to his publishing his theories of the science of teaching. I do not object to these harmless practices; but I do object, Sir, to his setting up pins for the purpose of knocking them down. No person has complained that Dr. Forrester is a Presbyterian, and Mr. Bars, wastes his ink in demolishing a visionary charge. No person has complained of want of economy and Mr. Bars's essay on that theme is pointless. Besides when he assures us how little he cares whether the expenditure has been \$20,000 or £20,000 in the critical state of our finances he seems to contradict his theory of economy.

No person has complained that "more Presbyterian Scholars attend than any other," but that there now seems to have existed for seven years, since the birth of the School, organization and inducement for this result, and that there has been Presbyterian favoritism and patronage from a source where there ought to be no shadow for suspicion. How does Mr. Bars answer this? Why by sarcasm, to which I would raise no objection if it had not been founded in falacy. Some thousands of dollars have been expended by Dr. Forrester for books and printing. Mr. Bars intimates that the expenditure of this money is subject indiscriminately to the requirements of public education and the necessity resulting from the wear and tear of Dr. Forrester's Wellingtons and broad-cloth. It is to be hoped for the Doctor's sake this is not the case, and that Mr. Bars's Pegasus has carried him too far off the solid ground.

Yours &c.

CHURCH AND STATE.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MR. SAMUEL BLAIR.

Died, on the 14th October, 1862, Mr. Samuel Blair, a native of Onslow, aged 80 years. He left seven children, some 30 grand-children, a numerous circle of relatives and connections to mourn his departure. A few months before his death he became serious minded, took to the reading of the Scriptures and professed to have obtained hope in Christ. He was baptized a fortnight previous to the day of his burial. The Sabbath preceding his death he was received into the Baptist Church of Onslow together with 11 youthful converts and partook of the Lord's Supper. The funeral sermon was preached by the writer from Job. xiv. 10; and Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, aided in the service.—Com. by Elder B. Scott.

MR. ISAAC WHITMAN

was born Jan. 15th, 1834, at the age of eight years, he was accustomed to go with his parents to the house of God. On the occasion of a series of meetings held by the Rev. Messrs. Obed, Willard G., and James Parker, commonly called the Parker Revival, at the Shaffner Settlement, Rev. Obed Parker preached from Matthew xi. 28-30, when his mind was arrested, and from that time was led to look to Christ for rest. Being of reserved habits, he did not make known, publicly, the hope he had entertained until the spring of 1850 when he was baptized by the late Rev. James Park, and united with the Church at Nietaux. He was the first person baptized in this place, and lived consistently till called to, as we trust, join the church of the first-born in heaven. In February last our departed brother contracted a severe cold which terminated in consumption. Through all his lingering sickness, he was never heard to murmur, but maintained a firm and unshaken trust, in that God whom he had made his refuge. When visited by his pastor a few weeks before his death, the shepherd of the flock was rejoiced to find him in such a happy frame of mind. On the 16th inst. he fell asleep in Jesus, aged 28 years and 9 months, leaving a beloved wife and one son with a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss. But he unites with his cherub boy, James Manning, a promising child, who died of fever, on the 24th of June last, aged 5 months. A funeral sermon was preached on sabbath, the 19th, by the Pastor, the Rev. W. G. Parker, from Rev. xiv. 13.—Communicated. Inglesville, Oct. 22nd, 1862.

Religious Intelligence.

Week of Prayer—1863.

The following invitation to observe a Week of Special Prayer at the commencement of the ensuing year has been issued by the Committee of Council of the Evangelical Alliance:—

“PROPOSED WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER.

“January 4—11, 1863.

“Former invitations to observe a Week of Special and United Prayer at the beginning of the year have met with a very extensive and hearty response. From almost every country in every quarter of the globe did much prayer ascend to heaven during that hallowed week on behalf both of the Church and of the world.

“The manifest blessings by which these seasons have been marked render it imperative upon us to repeat them. Christians of every country and name are, therefore, affectionately recommended to set apart the eight days, January 4—11 (inclusive) of the ensuing year, for simultaneous and earnest supplication with thanksgiving to Him who has commanded—‘Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks: for this the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.’

“The following topics are suggested as suitable for a prominent place in our exhortations and intercessions on the successive days, the general adoption of which would give a character of agreement to our services highly acceptable to the Lord (for so He has taught us), and animating in the consciousness of it to our own hearts.

“Sunday, Jan. 4.—Sermons on the Dispensation of the Spirit.

“Monday, Jan. 5.—Humble Confession of our manifold Sins: as individuals, families, churches, and nations. Prayer for the Lord's blessing on the services of the week.

“Tuesday, Jan. 6.—The Conversion of the Ungodly: especially those of our own families and congregations—larger success to all the means employed for the evangelisation of different classes of the population, and for checking every form of vice and immorality.

“Wednesday, Jan. 7.—Increased Spirituality and Holiness in the Children of God: leading to their closer union and sympathy with each other, and their more marked separation from the world—a richer baptism of the Holy Spirit on all ministers and their follow-labourers in Christian lands to quicken their love and zeal, and make them ‘wise to win souls’—a blessing upon all seminaries of sound learning and religious education—a large increase of devotedness, self-denial, and liberality on the part of the people at large.

“Thursday, Jan. 8.—The Conversion of the Jews—the more extensive and successful preaching of the Gospel among the heathen—the revival of pure Christianity among the ancient churches of the East—the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error—the comforting and liberation of them who are in bonds for the Gospel's sake—the prevalence of peace among all nations—a blessing upon the souls of all brethren and sisters engaged in missionary labour among heathen and other unevangelised populations.

“Friday, Jan. 9.—The Word of God: the universal recognition of its Divine inspiration and authority—the power of the Holy Spirit to accompany its circulation and perusal. The Lord's Day: the acknowledgment of its sanctity and obligation—a blessing upon all efforts for promoting its better observance at home and on the continent.

“Saturday, Jan. 10.—Thanksgiving for our numerous temporal blessings and spiritual privileges—prayer for kings and all in authority—for all who are suffering from war, or scarcity, or any other affliction—for all sorts and conditions of men.

“Sunday, Jan. 11.—Sermons: the Church praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance.

“May the Spirit of grace and of supplication be abundantly poured out upon all who respond to this invitation! May their prayers come up with acceptance before God, the Father Almighty, through the priesthood of His blessed Son! The Lord will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry: when He shall hear it, He will answer thee.”

C. E. Eardley, Chairman.

John Henderson, } Vice-Chairmen.

A. Kinnaird, M.P., }

R. C. L. Bevan, } Treasurers.

John Finch, }

T. R. Birks, M.A., }

W. M. Bunting, } Hon. Secs.

E. Steane, D.D., }

David King, L.L.D., }

W. Cardall, M.A., } Secretaries.

James Davis, }

H. Schmettau, Foreign Sec.

“British Organisation of the Evangelical Alliance, 7, Adam-street, Strand, London August, 1862.”

COLLEGE, REGENT'S-PARK.—The annual meeting of the College, Regent's-park, was held on the 8th of October. Forty-six students, have attended the classes during the year—thirty-four ministerial, and twelve lay. The new session begins with forty-three.

Financially, the state of the College is satisfactory. The debt with which the year commenced has been paid, and the treasurer reports a small balance in hand.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

NOVEMBER 5.—There is great activity being exhibited across the Potomac River, among the newly arrived troops.

The Washington hospitals are being cleared as fast as possible of sick and wounded soldiers in order to be enabled to meet exigencies in the future.

Gen. Buell's (Federal) Generalship in Kentucky has led to an order for courtmarshalling that Officer.

The New York Elections took place yesterday in the city the Democratic majority exceeded thirty thousand.

New Jersey state has also voted the Democratic ticket.

The City of Boston has given a majority for the Peoples party; but the State of Massachusetts is largely Republican.

Democratic Governor elected for New Jersey by 10,000 majority, being a gain of 19,000 from last year.

New York Times attributes the defeat of the Republicans in New York to the inefficiency of the Administration in prosecuting the war.

NOVEMBER 7.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the New York Times says that the French Legation in that city has submitted despatches to the Federal Government which may in effect change the aspect of the whole Civil War.

An informal meeting of the Washington Cabinet was held forthwith, and it is believed that its decisions were of more importance than any that have yet occurred during the present War.

There are rumors prevailing of Military and Ministerial changes at Washington and in the army.

Yesterday 1500 Federal Cavalry had a spirited engagement with a like number of Confederates, and four pieces of Artillery, near Warrington, driving them towards their main army.

The town of Haymarket has been burned.

The Democrats have carried the State of Illinois by fifteen thousand majority, electing nine Congressmen out of fourteen. Wisconsin has elected three Republican and two Democratic Congressmen, and one doubtful.

The telegraph worked yesterday direct from New York to San Francisco, circuit four thousand five hundred miles, being the longest ever before worked.

Evening.—Heavy snow storm prevailing in New York to-day; also two inches deep in Washington snowing all day.

NOVEMBER 10.—McClellan has been relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac.—Burnside succeeds him, and Hooker succeeds Burnside. This change, which was unexpected by the army, caused much sensation at Washington.

Federal army advancing.

Believed that Lee's army eluded McClellan, and have mostly arrived at Gordonsville—Stuart's cavalry forming rearguard.

Confederates threatening Nashville. Polk and Breckenridge, with twenty-five thousand troops, on the South side.

Minister Cameron has returned per Scotia, and reports feeling increasing in Europe in favor of intervention but decisive victories will defeat intervention. It is generally understood in England that the Confederates contemplate a naval attack on the Northern Atlantic cities. Three immense iron-clad rams in course of construction in England for the purpose.

General Halleck, says McClellan disobeyed orders to advance, delaying three weeks without sufficient cause.

Harper's Ferry Commission reports that Col. Ford defended Maryland heights without ability and abandoned the position without sufficient cause; also declares that Col. Miles was incompetent for the command. They censure Wool for appointing them; also McClellan for not relieving Harper's Ferry.

The Herald's despatch says the Confederates on the Rappahannock have been reinforced by twenty thousand—that Gen. Lee designs drawing Burnside thither, while Jackson crosses from the Shenandoah and attacks in the rear.

Federals entered Culpepper on Friday.—The enemy retreated to Gordonsville, followed by the Federal advance.

The Federals are pushing on, and a general engagement cannot be long delayed.

Herald's despatch says the Confederates will fight at Gordonsville.

Reported that Gen. Hunter has been appointed to command an important military expedition.

ILLINOIS, President Lincoln's own State, has given a majority of 15,000 against his administration.

A hive of bees owned by Rev. John Atwood, of New Boston, N. H., came out a few days ago. They fastened upon a bush near by the old hive; but when the master went to hive them, they took "a bee line" for the steeple of the Baptist church, half a mile off, and there they found a home, and have gone to work.

A MILLION OF MEN.—When the forces now called out and in progress shall have been perfected, the United States will have on its pay roll—including those in the naval service—not less than one million fighting men.—Of these, it is thought, that full eight hundred thousand will be found effective.

Latest from Europe!

A telegraphic despatch dated New York, Nov. 8, 1862, received at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, in this City, late on Saturday evening, announces the arrival at that port same day at noon, of the R. M. S. Scotia from Liverpool, with Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, as passenger. Liverpool dates are to 25th ult.

A report brought by the steamship Gladiator, at Liverpool from Bermuda, of hostile demonstrations against that vessel by the celebrated Commodore Wilkes, has caused some excitement in England, and it is said that orders had been issued for the immediate reinforcement of the North America and West India Squadron.

King Otho of Greece has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother. A revolution had broken out in Western Greece.

Severe gales on the coast of Great Britain had caused many marine disasters.

Consols closed on Saturday, 25th, at 93½ and 93 5/8th for money. Breadsuffa quoted steady and firm. Flour 25s. and 28s. per barrel. Other markets generally unchanged.