

The Religious Intelligencer.

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER, FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER,

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FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

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ship in which they reside, but the NAME of the

office where they wish to receive their pa-

pers, that we want.

THE SPIRITUAL VOYAGE.

PERFORMED IN THE SHIP CONVERT,

Under the Command of Captain Godly-Fear.

From the Port of Repentance-into Life, to the Haven

of Felicity, on the Continent of Glory.

AN ALLEGORY—IN NINE CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

The ship Convert launched—Godly-fear appointed

Captain, who receives his commission and reads

the orders—description of the officers and crew—

the vessel sets sail—the crew derided by other ves-

sels, but they regard it not.

The Ship Convert was launched from Conviction

Dock, at the Port of Repentance-into Life, where she

was properly equipped and fitted for her voyage to

the Port of Felicity, on the Continent of Glory.

At the time the Convert was launched, Prince

Immanuel, son of the Emperor of Glory, and

Lord High Admiral of the Empire, was there

with a large fleet. As soon as report was made

that the Convert was ready for sea, he gave the

command of her to Captain Godly-fear, and

sent on board, her full complement of men;

also military stores and provisions suitable for

the voyage. Just before the signal for weighing

anchor was made, the Captain received his com-

mission from the Admiral under the broad seal

of the Empire, together with his sailing and

fighting orders, which were to be communicated

to the whole crew, that none might plead igno-

rance.

As soon as we had cleared the harbour, the

Captain called all hands on the quarter-deck;

and after a speech suitable to the occasion, he

read the orders he had received from the Admi-

ral; which were to the following purport: That

all the officers and men were at all times to pay

strict obedience to the Captain's orders. That

they should endeavour to keep in company with

the fleet, and answer all the signals made by the

Admiral. That in case of separation, they were

to proceed on their voyage, as described in the

charts annexed to these orders; to touch at such

places, and such only, as were there mentioned;

and that every officer should make himself well

acquainted with the course, as there laid down;

keep the men to their duty, and be careful that

the sails, guns, &c., were kept in proper order.

That they should be careful what ship they spoke,

and give assistance to any vessel in distress, es-

pecially of this fleet. Also, upon no account to

leave their course, and to be very particular in

reckoning. That if they met with an ene-

my, to behave like men; to fight him to a dis-

advantage, and not suffer themselves to be board-

ed, if they could possibly avoid it; but if it should

of the Prince, and several of the Captains. At

such seasons the decks flowed with the best of

wine, and the whole crew were fed with royal

daunties; we were also entertained with royal

music, and the sailors would sing all day long;

you might see both officers and sailors half seas

o'er; it was not however with wine wherein was

excess, but with the wine of the Kingdom, even

the fullness of the Spirit.

Thus we spent our time in the most delightful

manner, the weather being so fine, and the wind

so fair, that we carried full sail. About this time

we met a large fleet, commanded by Admiral

World, Vice-Admiral Pleasure, and Rear-Admi-

ral Riches, Commodore Interest, and Captain

Wanton, Ridicule, Blind-to-good, Pride, Forma-

lity, &c. As we passed each other, they made in

their way, all manner of sport of us. As

Captain Blind-to-good passed, he said we were

a company of fools; old Captain Formality, said

we were enthusiasts. Captain Pride, called us a

company of poor, mean scoundrels. Admiral

Riches held out a purse of gold to us, and Admi-

ral Pleasure gave us pressing invitations to join

him, and told us, if we continued in the service

of the Prince, we should be always unhappy; and

so, as they passed, each one had something of

this kind to say; however we paid very little re-

spect to them, as we were lost sight of them, for

we were standing southwardly, and they north-

wardly.

CHAPTER II.

The Ship Convert is overtaken in a storm—the

island of Spiritual-pride, &c.—address of the Cap-

tain—a broadside poured by Captain Temptation,

who was at length defeated and sheered off—the

names of the slain—the Prince comes on board.

If I remember right, it was but a few days af-

ter we had seen this fleet, that we were overtaken

by a storm. In the morning we had a great deal

of company on board, and were as cheerful as

we had been on any day since we left port. I

well remember the song of 'The Lord is my

shepherd,' was sung in all parts of the Ship, in

the tune of 'We shall not want.' In the even-

ing, after our company had left us, the sky look-

ed lowering, and seemed to portend a storm; but

as most of us were young sailors, we did not give

much heed to it; but about midnight the wind

shifted and began to blow hard, which put us

into a terrible consternation, and as all our sails

were set, it was God's mercy we did not over-

board or carry away our masts; but though neither

of these happened, at this time, our sails, many of

them were torn to pieces. The sea ran high,

most of us were sea sick, and great confusion

took place; almost everything was washed off

the deck; now our songs were turned into moan-

ing; in short, all was disorder on board, nothing

was heard from stem to stern but lamentations

and complaints. About noon next day, land was

discovered. On consulting the maps and charts,

the land in sight proved to be the island of Spir-

itual-pride; near to which are some dangerous

rocks and quick-sands. There is the rock Self-

sufficiency, on which Captain Peter had nearly

been lost; there is also the rock High-mind, and

several others; among which we now found our-

selves very dangerously entangled. We now

perceived that in the storm we had deviated from

the right course. It was our mercy that the storm

now abated, or what the consequence might have

been no one can tell. This island is laid down

in the latitude of Off-guard; in the chart we

found this caution, 'Let him that thinketh he

standeth, take heed lest he fall'; and also this

ardly, and fled their quarters, though the greater

part stood it bravely, considering this was the first

engagement; however, by the morning (for we

fought all night) most of our officers and men

were wounded. But just as the sun began to

rise, our Captain gave a mighty shout, and cried

out in the full strength of his soul, 'Rejoice not

against me, O mine enemy! when I fall I shall

arise; and at the same instant he ran upon Cap-

tain Temptation with all his might, and wounded

him severely; and the other officers seeing this

spirited behaviour of the Captain, all at once

rushed upon the enemy, and soon drove all that

were not killed, on board their own Ship; and

now we handled our great guns in such a man-

ner, that we soon made the villains sheer off;

and at this instant, to our great joy, the Admiral

with part of the fleet, hove in sight; and Temptation

was soon not to be seen. It would have

made any one's heart bleed to see what a condi-

tion we were now in.—Great numbers lay dead

on the decks, and there was scarcely a man on

board but what was wounded.

It was a mercy that none of our officers were slain;

but some of them were so sorely wounded that

we almost despaired of their lives. Among the

slain were Will All-joy, Tom Comfortable-

frames, Bob Live-on-frances, Jack Rest-on-prayer,

and Harry Fair-speech. Well, we threw over-

board our slain, washed and scrubbed our decks,

and put the best face on the business we could.

By this time the fleet joined us, and we were in ex-

pectation of being severely censured by the

Prince for the losses we had sustained, and for

our bad management. The Prince came on

board, to whom we faithfully related all that had

happened; who, instead of reprimanding us, gave

us many tokens of good will, and supplied us

with fresh provisions, and made up our com-

plement of men; among whom Ned Take-heed, Sam

Live-by-faith, and John Not-by-sight; and now

we had fine times of it again: we sailed at a

great rate, and ran down longitude fast. Every

thing now went on regularly, every one attended

to his duty, and our wounded men were soon re-

covered, so that we once more had a healthy Ship.

The Admiral gave us further directions, and sup-

plied us with every necessary, and appointed us

to meet him at a certain island.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF PREACH-

ING.

(From Letters in The Christian Times on the State

of Religion in England.)

Evangelical.

The very name is a description in itself. It

signifies the style of which so many specimens

are given to us in the Acts; and those only may

lay claim to be the successors of the Apostles,

who, like them, preach the Gospel of the Son of

God. The burden of evangelical preaching is

'Christ crucified'; it makes men nothing, cer-

emonies nothing; it points the sinner to Him lift-

ed up on the cross, and says, 'Look unto Him

and be saved'; and declares to the sons of men

who are ever seeking for other ways of reaching

heaven than the one God has appointed, 'Ne-

ther is there salvation in any other.' It conceals

nothing, compromises nothing 'declares the whole

counsel of God,' exposes all the specious forms

of error, and 'contends earnestly for the faith

once delivered to the saints.' It holds up to the

light of gospel-day the filthy, threadbare robe of

man's righteousness, and proclaims the Saviour

complete. It declares the heart deceitful above

all things, and desperately wicked; and that

unless a man be born again by the regenerating

cover the exterior; sometimes the shapes and

ornaments of the altars that are found within;

sometimes the genealogy or the garments of the

officiating 'priests'; and sometimes the im-

provement of the modes and forms in which they

should perform their work. The Divine founda-

tion of Christ's Atonement is hid under a spec-

ious erection of the wood, bay, stubble of man's

performances, and the rites of Baptism and the

Communion takes the place of the Cross. Men

are taught to trust in outward observances, in

sacramental rites, in the observance of saint's

days, and holidays, to give title of saint, anise,

and cummin, while they neglect the 'weightier

matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith.'

The great doctrines of the Gospel are set aside

in this ceremonial preaching. We hear little of

true regeneration, of the imputed righteousness

of Christ, of justification by faith; but we hear

a great deal about baptismal regeneration, of the

efficacy of the sacraments of church ritual, of

the merit of works of action and self-denial. It

is dead and trifling, but it is also destructive.

It has never yet saved a soul from death, but it

hushes into a yet deeper slumber the souls al-

ready dead. It is one of Satan's choicest de-

vices for blinding the eyes of them that believe not.

It rings from hundreds of our pulpits, deceiving

many precious souls with the cry, 'Peace! Peace!

Peace! when there is no peace'; it rejoices the

hearts of those who love the form of godliness,

but deny the power thereof; and it administers

a fatal anodyne to the scarcely aroused consci-

ences of the awakened. It is the mere playwork

of a time of religious peace and quiet. When

the spirit is moving, and the flames of religious

interest arise, its absurdities are exposed, and it

is consumed with a complete destruction. But

oh it were well if it were only playwork, if it

were only absurd! It might indeed, then be

passed lightly over; but it is lulling thousands

of precious souls into that sleep from which they

shall only be awake by the terrible cry, 'Depart

ye cursed, into everlasting fire.' This preaching

can never assist in producing a revival of religion

it can only harden the impenitent, disgust the

serious, and drive off from the body which toler-

ates it all who are awakened and inquiring.

Legal.

This kind of preaching sets up a Sinai with-

out an adjacent Calvary. It uses the law as a

school master, to lead us unto despair, rather

than unto Christ. It is occupied with declaring

the terrors of the Divine command, and exhort-

ing to duty and conviction of sin. It lays heavy