# WSPAPER: DEVOTED TO RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

REV. I. E. BILL,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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## Selected Articles.

#### An Estimate of Mr. Spurgron's Oratory.

We copy the following notice of this exraordinary preacher from the " Southern Baptist Review."

The popularity of Mr. Spurgeon is a fact and, however explained, there is no denying it. Whatever the source whence it springs, whatever the instrumentality by which it is realized, there it is, dispute it who can! No living man has the same hold of the masses of this great city. How is this? Has it much or little, everything or nothing to do with manner? It it has, it behoves Mr. Spurgeon to think twice before he cuts his locks to suit his critics. It must have to do with manner, for the doctrine that Mr. Spurgeon preaches is the doctrine of the common salvation. It may not, indeed, be everywhere the doctrine which is preached now; but assuredly it was the doctrine that was preached by our fathers. He owes nothing to the pomp and circumstance of priesthood. There the youthful preacher stands, in all the simplicity of his unsophisticated character. He owes nothing to relation, or rank, or the accidents of life, which have sometimes contributed to great temporary popularity,

What then is the source of this unprecedented attraction? It lies partly, but not merely, in the externals of his eloquence; it s primarily in the soul of the man-a soul, large, liberal, and loving—a soul stamped by the characteristics of a little child, while putting forth the powers of one of David's "Mighties." He is one of a favored blassfew in numbers, but great in importance. He belongs to the noble fellowship of the Berridges, the Grimsh.ws, the Whitefields, the Hills, and the Wilkses. Mr. Spurgeon has much in common with all these men, and sustains to the public of his time substantially the same relation as they did. In the name of justice, then, let Mr. Spurgeon have the benefit of their history. If despised, ridiculed and calumniated by their contemporaries, men unworthy to live in the same age with them-they have had ample justice done them by succeeding generations, who have acknowledged their greatness, revered their virtues, and have acknowledged slowly, yet frankly, the signal, the unparalleled services they were honored to render in their day and

Let it be remembered that none of the worthies above named had at the same age, and during the first two years of their ministry, aught to show in the way of evangelical trophies, to be compared with even the ascertained results of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry. Nay, it would be no violation of truth if it be affirmed that all of them united could not have presented, in the shape of ascertained conversions, so much fruit.

Again: There is a further and a kindred fact which deserves notice. Be Mr. Spurgeon's doctrine high or low, be he grave or light, dull or dramatic, refined or vulgar, it is an unquestionable fact, that his large edifice, capable of containing some fourteen hundred people, is, from week to week, full—often crowded, even at a prayer-meeting, where very little passes from the lips of the fascinating orator. Is this fact to go for nothing? Is it not, of its kind, a phenome nothing? Is it not, or its kind, a phenome-non not less mervellous than the popularity of his preaching? How many ordinary week-ly prayer-meetings in this metropolis would require to be united to constitute such an as-sembly? Shall we venture another suggestion? Having, by a process of addition, formed an aggregate of fourteen hundred selected from the various churches of the city, how many would remain? It is not meant that there would be no remainder; tar from it: but it is meant, that this aggregate alone would go a great way to absorb no small portion of the total of the present attendants at meetings for prayer.

Now we do submit to every reflecting Christian man, that the production and sus-tentation of such a spirit of devotion is the strongest evidence in behalf of the character of Mr. Spurgeon's preaching. Should not all such men bid God-speed to the preacher whose labors, in a season so dead, and a day so carnal, are productive of such results? The multiplication of such preachers and

such fruits throughout our entire nation

would surely be entitled to rank with the best blessings that Heaven could confer! Since the days of Whitefield, no man has as Mr. Spurgeon; and the result, as in a former age, has been great diversity of sentiment. In the daily press, the Morning Advertiser was the first to give a just, or, perhaps, a generous account of this extraordinary young man. While with much discrimination it set forth his surpassing excellence in as Mr. Spurgeon; and the result, as in a former age, has been great diversity of senformer age, has been great diversity of senyound question the most valuable voice for pulitin that Mr. Colgate attained an eminence of the
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part of Madison University of sentiment. In the daily press, the Morning Advertizer was the first to give a just, or, per
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young man. While with much discrimination it is critically a sensor telled to the standing of the course while it possesses marvellous compass, flexibill it, and power. It has to an ext. it is not the press. This rule he has religiously
about tendered such counsel as the coarse required in a spirit calculated to render it pelatable. Another daily paper has recently
favored the public with an estimate of Mr.
Spurgeon's capabilities, and a portraiture of
this performances, displaying more capacity
than charily, and a gift fitting rather for the
sport much at the was a liberal supporter of that
the Board of Madison University, and for its pelatiment. In the daily press, the Morning Advertizer was the first to give a just, or, per
large capacity and at all the out-stations: the
prospects are most encouraging. With very
there or four at the same time. One of the most
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as in the case of Whitefield, only to help him onward. When Foote, of unhappy memory, wrote "The Minor," bringing Whitefield on the stage in the character of "Dr. Squintum" field's hold on the better section of society, immense advantage.

excite public attention and confirm White-field's hold on the better section of society. Mr. Spurgeon has been the subject of discussion even in the American press, where he has been most shamefully caricatured. He has made several appearances in Scotland, where he has been well received, and where a portion of its comparatively pure and upright press has done him justice.

All such opposition and misrepresentation only tend to further the popularity it is sought to check. It operates his air on the farmace, which would languish and die but for the action of the atmosphere. Mr. Spurgeon's popularity is a mystery both in the Church and in the world. The enlightened but unreflecting onlookers in both are at an utter loss to account for it. They seem only attracted te his peculiarities, which, viewed through the medium of taste, are defects to be regretted, and by others to be shunned rather than imitated. The secret of his power with the masses consists, however, not in these, but in something hid from the mere vulgar eye. In his mighty effusions there is a substratum of Christian truth which he pours forth in an unbroken stream; or rather it may be likened to a cataract bearing down everything before it, and subduing the largest assemblies. Mr. Spurgeon is no negative theologian. Whitefield in this, as in other respects had much in common with Spurgeon. The former had vasily more acting, so called, than the latter—quite as much dry humour, by which the congregations are of tentimes excited to laughter; but there was this peculiarity which distinguished him from the mere will the mere approach to a cataract bearing down everything before it, and subduing the largest at the advanced age of seventy-four years. During this most esteemed citizens. He was born in the City of New. York, and one of its most esteemed citizens. He was born in the City of New. York was born in the City of New. York of Holling-bourn, County of Kent, about four the citizens. He was born in the City of New. York was an English Jance, which wo

Essences must not be confounded with accidents. The peculiarities which often distinguish great men have no necessary connection with the truth which they bold and propagate in common. A firm friend of Whitehas left it on record that whether he looked grave or gny, it was nature acting in His laugh was hearty-his weeping " loud and passionate;" and while his manner was natural, his language was simple-John Bunyan's English. It was, indeed, his boast that he used "market language;" and, as to the looseness of his harangues, his defence was, "You complain of my ramonag, you ramble more than I do, and I must ramble after you." Spurgeon, too, we repeat, is in its principal business manager.

At the age of 23, in the year 1806, Mr.Colgate commenced the soap and candle business for commenced the soap and candle business for little remarkable, and his illustrations are generally such as, without wounding the taste of of the multitudes, come home to their breas. He is in sympathy with his audience and with mankind. A master of dialogue, he is not less a master of powerful declamation; the two great things for which Whitefield himself was remarkable. What he spoke he felt. Every thing found its way to the heart of the assembly. Whitefield's defects, such as they were, were mainly confined to his earlier career; and if it be remembered that he commenced at the age of 21, much allowance is to be made for him. Why not then for Mr. Spurgeon, who had filled the land with his fame long before he had attained to his majority? We say then, let Mr. Spurgeon have justice. He is working a great work, and let no man hinder him! No other living preacher can command the ear of the millions as he commands it; and we submit introduced, and his brother-in law, Mr. John Gilbert was associated with the firm in this department of their business. For many years it was the leading starch establishment in America. Mr. Colgate has acquired a large fortune, which, with the example of a life of great benevolence, is left as a legacy to his family, and an example of goodness to the world.

Until he was confined to his house, near the close of January, Mr. Colgate was as devoted to business pursuits as he had always been. Although his own pecuniary interests had been transferred to his sons nearly a year since, still were, were mainly confined to his earlier

censure, but in both a great deal to praise and to admire. There are, as may well be supposed, in the case of a richly endowed mind, allied to a fervent temperament in a youthful bosom, things uttered occasionally which may somewhat grate upon the ear; but we have not heard them, and there are the would adorn any counting-room, and convert the tedious routine and the annoyances of business into real pleasures. It was one of the rules of his life, "That business hours should be devoted to business purposes." When business was over, the general news of the day, his family, his church, the cause of his Redeemer, in all its departments, had for him a zest in which he never

The foregoing observations are intentionally multifarious and cursury, and therefore not to be viewed as an attempt at analyzing the rhetorical powers of Mr. Spurgeon, which would be an interesting exercise, but at present we cannot afford the necessary space. One ting, however we may not pass by—his matchless voice. To this instrumentality he owes more than to any thing also extract. matchless voice. To this instrumentality he owes more than to any thing else external, or than to all other things put together. It is beyond question the most valuable voice for pulpit purposes to which we ever listened. It is neither deep nor shrill, but something between, while it possesses marvellous compass, flexibility, and power. It has to an extent I never met before, a property which may be termed lashing. Throughout the average of his

### Doath of Deacon Colgate of New le strict ....................York.

The following Obituary notice of this distin-—for the great orator was marked by that guished servant of God we copy from the Trivisual peculiarity—he did much further to bune. It contains valuable suggestions which excite public attention and confirm White- may be pondered upon by old and young with

this peculiarity which distinguished him from Spurgeon—that they were as frequently melted into tears.

in the morning, and, addressing the proprietor, he asked for a situation. There was no vacancy in the establishment, but Mr. Slidell, struck with the open, honest face of the applicant, offered to William respectfully thanked him in for his kind proposal, but declined accepting it, saying, "I desire, Sir, to learn the business. I wish to work—to earn a living for myself. Any one can assist a clerk; but I desire to know how to work.' Mr. Slidell was so much pleased with his frank-ness that he finally called the foreman of the factory, and said to him, "Give this young man work. Show him everything about the business. He will be of great service to you." The salary proposed was small. But it was not the salary, it was the business that he wished; and in a very short time he accomplished his purpose. He was soon transferred from the manufacturing to

himself in Dutch street, on the site of his present extensive warehouse. It is a little remarkable, that in this city of changes, he has for fifty-one years continued a most prosperous business, in the same street, and on the same ground.

At the age of 35, William Colgate considered himself worth about \$5,000. His subsequent career was one of uninterrupted prospecty. In the time of the war of 1812-1815, his establish-ment had the almost undisputed control of the market, and the rise in the value of stock on his hands, materially advanced his pecuniary interests.

About this period the manufacture of starch was introduced, and his brother-in law, Mr. John Gil-

millions as he commands it; and we submit transferred to his sons nearly a year since, still it is only fair to bid him GoJ-speed. Time he was always in the effice during business and circumstances will do much to perfect hours, consulting and advising with the firm. Business was a pleasure to him. Under its severest pressure his temper was always even. We have seen him a thousand times, but do not Having now heard Mr. Spurgeon a number of times, we are in circumstances to speak with decision both as to his matter and and his manner; and it is but simple justice to say, that we see very little in either to

but we have not heard them, and they are we presume only as dust in the balance. Time will rectify all such matters; and in the meantime they are wholly innocuous.

grew weary.

One of the earliest noble deeds of Mr. Colgate's life, after he commenced business, was the purchase of a farm, from some of his first earnings, for the family of his father in Deleware County,

the wife of such a man. She had acquired an excellent education, and possessed rare accomplishments for a young lady at that time. Her paintings ever enlisted the admiration of artists, and still adorn the residence of deceased. She was pious, generous and affectionate. To visit and console the widow and the fatherless in their afflictions at a protection at a property of the New Testament as a creed was a theme on which he often dwelt with irresistable eloquence.

The disease which terminated his life manifested its avenue and attentions of the New Testament as a creed was adopted, the simplest form of covenant being agreed upon, referring all questions of doctrine or duty directly of the New Testament as a creed was a theme on which he often dwelt with irresistable eloquence.

him to a severance of his early religious associations, and to a union with the Baptists, Mr. Colagate became satisfied of the necessity of a thorough revision of the English Bible, for the benefit of the masses, and of its wide dissemination among the people. He took part in the formation of the first Bible Society ever organized in the City of New York. In 1816, he assisted in A good man has passed away from among us the formation of the American Bible Society, was a member of its Board of Managers, and one of its most liberal patrons for twenty years. When, in 1836, that body made the English version of the Bible the standard of translation in foreign languages, he united with the late Doc-tor Cone, Doctor Maclay and others, in a protest against the rule; and when the Society's appropriations were withheld from versions made by the Missionaries in India, in which words relating to baptism were translated by words equivalent to immerse, he aided in the formation of the American and Foreign Bible Society. He was chosen its Treasurer, and was annually reelected to this office, which he continued to fill for more

than thirteen years. A few days previous to his death, Mr. Colgate onversing with Dr. Armitage on the subject of the Bible Union, made use of the following exs evidently placed us. All our measures are well calculated to accomplish the work. Guard against debt and let the work be well done. Move slowly. Don't be in haste. It is a geat work. Get the best scholars, and let them have time to do it well. Those who are not familiar with the difficulties may be impatient at the delay. But God always takes time for the accomplishment of a great work, and this is His cause. Take time. Be patient, and success will reward you. Do not follow the lights of expediency. Expediency will never satisfy the churches. It would be acknowledging that King Jesus made a mistake in enjoining rigid ence to his commands in matters of no importance. There is an expediency in the world popularly called 'Charity,' but it never amounts to anything. Experience has taught me that when I have leased to such expediency things have come out wrong in the end. But when I have followed a "Thus saith the Lord,' all has whelm me when I think of my sins (Gen. xli come out right. I wanted to say this to you, for my work is done. It is not likely that I shall for my Creditor in His great kindness has meet with you again. I am ready to go. May paid my debt, and torn up the account that God bless you. You may be sure that He will reward you; and the world. one day, will thank

In the Temperance reform, Mr. Colgate was blessings of the past year, which far outnumber its trials. The precious promises have been the first to introduce the subject in a pubbeen literally fulfilled. The Lord buildeth lic body composed of members of his own deno-mination. The Hudson River Association was holding its annual session at Sing Sing. The friends there were entertaining the delegates from the churches, according to the ancient custom, with wine and other then fashionable beverages. It was at this meeting that Mr. Colgate proposed a resolution discouraging the use of all such beverages by Christians. The resolution was not even seconded, and some of the clergy, on returning from the Association, were quite that the Lord has been very gracious to us free in expressing their regret at the introduction of such an agitating subject. Mrs. Colgate had a share in the honor of this effort of her husband. Her woman's heart had prompted it; she had already commenced the reform at her own table, a single member, but one who had been exsetting fashion at defiance, and leading the way cluded has been received again, and has walkat home in the Temperance reform.

Christian missions found in William Colgate a staunch friend and liberal supporter. He assisted in the formation, in this city, in his own denomination, of some of the first Societies for Home and Foreign Missions. He acted for many years Oncken and others, were his constant correspondents; and, when in this country, they were all his guests. His hospitality was proverbid, and his dwelling had very early gained a reputation as The Baptist Home. The "latch string" known as any Baptist meeting-house in the city. It was a rare thing, at any season of the year, not to find one or more ministers or missionaries from abroad, freely sharing in his hospitality. His house was their home, and they were always

Maria were baptized by the Rev. Wm. Parkinson, and anited with the First Baptist Church in New York, then worshiping in Gold street. How firm a friend he has been to the religious faith he then avowed, the records of his denomination will attest. There is not a movement in all its history for the last fifty years, in which he did not take a deep personal interest, or share in the responsibility.

In his church connections, Mr. Colgate was always happy. He removed his membership from the First Church in 1811, and subsequently joined the Oliver-street Church. In 1838 he united with the Tabernacle, aiding in its formation, and continuing in its communion until the tume of his death. He was always singularly averse to the adoption of creeds. He has often said that he believed they had done more to divide them to unite Christians and if they were In the year 1811, Mr. Colgate was married to wide than to unite Christians, and if they were Miss Mary Gilbert, a young lady of English des-Miss Gilbert was eminently calculated to be views prevailed. No creed was adopted, the

afflictions—to entertain strangers—to relieve the worthy poor, and to encourage her husband in every noble charity of his life, was a work in which she never wearied.

In the examination of the Scriptures which led

to the possession of those joys that were so bright in prospect before him. A life so full of goodness in all its business and social relations, so generous in its impulses for the elevation of men, and so zealous in its religious exercises, should secure a fuller and more permanent record than we could here give among the memoirs of the

#### Baptists in Germany.

The following letter extracted from the London Freeman will be read with interest.

MY DEAR BROTHER.-I enclose you two and also how much they are doing to help themselves. British Christians will feel that pressions with regard to that Association: themselves. British Christians will feel that "After weighing the whole matter in my own mind, it is impossible for me to suggest any improvement in view of the position in which God letter shows to what annoyances and persecutions some of our brethren are still subjected, even in Prussia. May it call forth the earnest prayers and active sympathy of your readers! Yours in the best of bonds. J. G. ONCKEN.

### Cossey Cottage, Hampstead, March, 12, 1857

"Reetz, 31st December, 1856. "My dear Brother,-Pence! 'Peace be with you and all the Israel of God.' As the children of Israel once stood on the banks of Jordan, so we now stand on the threshold of the new year, and look back on the experience of the past, and forward, by faith and by the aid of the promises, unto the future. If I pause to look into the past of my own history, feelings of sadness and sorrow over-Jerusalem.' Yes, the Lord, and only the Lord; not man; therefore the building goe: • prosperously. The number of our members, which at the close of last year was sixty-eight, and on the 15th of June, when we were formthat the Lord has been very gracions to us within the walls of Zion, and preserved us from temptation; so that we have not found it necessary to exercise church discipline on to the honour of God and the joy of the church:

abour for the distribution of God's Word, I have sold 448 copies of the Scriptures, and as Treasurer, often advancing many thousands of we have also distributed 16,511 tracts. I the earnest request that they will continue at dollars from his own resources to sustain the have held 272 meetings, at twenty-six differcause. Julson, Rice and Kincaid, Bennett and ent places, and made 770 visits from house "unworthy fellow labourer," to house. If we look forward to the future. we see that there is much land still to take possession of, and, if we think of our own miserable feeble instrumentality, and the of welcome was always out; and for many years the old family residence in John street, nearly opposite the old Methodist church, was as well whose 'name is called Wonderful' (Is. ix. 6), and by him we have run through a troop; by our God we have leaped over a wall; and we rejoice that it is written, 'Truly the Lord had delivered into our hands all the land, for even all the inhabitants of the coun-The claims of an educated ministry were an ways regarded by Mr. Colgate with favor. He was an intimate friend of the late Drs. Kendrick land. Glorious prespects open before us for the coming year. Fourteen or fifteen saved the coming year.

"With the assistance of other brethren, who

seven converts and held crowded meetings. The people manifest much anxiety for the salvation of their souls. Some are seeking the Redeemer with tears, and others already rejoice in his mercy.

"Three other brethren, Lobinski, Fischer, and Liebig, also preach the gospel; the for-mer at Reetz, during my absence, and the others at Bernstein, Berlinchen, and Hohen-

" Here in Reetz we have lately commenced a new missionary effort. We assemble in the family circle of our members for the study of the Word of God, singing, prayer, and re-ligious conversation. The neighbours and friends are invited, and thus a double end is answered: many hear the gospel in these assemblies who would not attend our regular assemblies. We greatly enjoy the meetings, and intend with the Lord's assistance to carry them on through the winter.

"Our Sunday school, conducted by two teachers, goes on steadly increasing and pros-

" As the kingdom of God is thus spreading

on all sides, we are compelled by necessity to take steps for obtaining a larger place to meet in because brother Lebinski's room is far too small. How we are to hold the lovefeast which we propose to hold at Easter for all the members and friends, I really do not know. May the Lord gnide our steps! We have determined to begin to collect funds for building a chapel, and have provided twelve boxes for the purpose which have been taken by different members of our church. We have also taken the liberty of sending one to brother Zitzki, thinking he will be willing to make an effort to help his fellow countrymen at Reetz. We also intend to make a collection every Lord's day after the breaking of bread, and after a time we must see what can be done. After we had discussed and decided on these things at our church-meeting, a dear aged brother, who served in the campaigns of 1813-15, said ' We are talking of building a meeting-house, and we have not a single penny to begin with. Even Francke at Halle, when about to build the Orphan House at Halle, had nine-pence in hand. Let some one give at least a few pence to begin with.' With these thoughts and sighs he left the meeting. The next morning he found a silver groschen (1d.) in his own room; he did not know where it came from, for money is very scearce and percious in his house. In his heart he instantly determined that it should be the first money given for the chapel, and that he might not alter his mind (for they suffer much from poverty) he went at once without telling his wife, lest she should discourage him, and gave the money to brother Leibig. It was the commencement of our fund, and our aged brother went away rejoicing in the hope that the work will find favour with the Lord, and will prosper, 'for the earth is his and the fullness thereof;' and, 'the heart is in the hand of the Lord as the rivers paid my debt, and torn up the account that stood against me (Is. i. 18). My heart is greatly rejoiced when I reflect on the rich meeting, a poor sister was moved also to give to the fund a silver groschen which she had found during the week. Several more pieces which had been found have been brought to us so that we have now six and a-half of them. and our whole fund amounts to 2 dols. 25 s. g. 1 pf. (8s. 6d.) The beginning seems very despicable, but it is made in the name of the Lord, and I am firmly convinced that the end will be glorious. When you, dear brother, spoke to me some time since about a chapel here, my unbelieving heart would not think of it, but necessity has now driven me to it. " I hope brother Oncken will have compassion on us and help us if he can. Greet him very heartily from me and all of us here. May the Lord hear our prayer, and strengthen him in his very arduous work. Perhaps also the heart of some dear brethren in England may beat for us; so that in love and sympathy they may open their purses and re-joice us with a gift. Pray greet them very heartily from us, and also the dear brethren at Hamburgh, and with the greetings unite

F. WIEHLER.

Sound SLEEP .- Any man who can bound out of bed as soon as he wakes of a mid-winter's morning, is worth something; no fear of his not making his way through the world creditably, because he has the elements of a promptitude, decision and energy, which guarantee success. To invalids we make a comfortable suggestion warth knowing. If you have force of will enough to keep you from taking a second nap—and it is the "se-cond nap" which makes its baneful influence felt on multitudes-it is better for you to lie awhile and think about it, until that feeling of weariness passes out of the limbs which you so commonly feel. But to sleep soundly, and to feel rested and refreshed when you wake up of a morning, four things are essen-

1. Go to bed with feet thoroughly dry and

2. Take nothing for supper but some cold bread and butter, and a single cup of weak, warm tea, of any kind.

3. Avoid over fatigue of body

mained who were unable to gain admission inside.

4. For the hour preceding bed-time, dismission miss every engrossing subject from the mind, and let it be employed about something soothing and enlivening in cheerfulness.—Ib