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Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men.

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Doctrines

Shortsightedness of Man.
A dew-drop, falling on the ocean wave, is exclaimed in fear, "I perish in the grave." But in a shell received, that drop of dew, under a peaceful sun, grows to a heavy rain. And happy now, the grain that grew, which thrives it forth, as it had feared to die.

Until again, "I perish in the grave," it is said, "I have been raised from the dead." O shortsighted man, who is the Chief, Jesus, in a monarch's diadem.

Never Put Off.
Whenever duty waits for thee, With sober judgment view it, And never idly wait it done; Begin at once and do it.

For both ways fatally, "By and by" is just as well to do it, But present strength is surest strength, Begin at once and do it.

And need not loiter in the way, Nor faint if there be wearying, But bravely try, and strength will come, For God will help thee do it.

THE MODEL CONTROVERSIALIST.

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT TEMPERANCE HALL, HALIFAX, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, DEC. 7, 1858. BY REV. S. T. RAND.

Ye Michael, the Archangel, when contending with the devil, he disputed about the body of Moses, dare not bring against him a railing accusation, unless the Lord rebuke thee.

The point of this passage of Scripture has been overlooked. Expositors have exhausted their powers of criticism and research upon the subject of debate between those two remarkable personages. They have endeavored to ascertain where Jude found the statement: what it was that Satan had to say about the body of Moses; whether it was his living, dead, or risen body, that formed the subject of contention; whether it were a dispute in words, or a physical contest, or both; and thus prying into things too deep for them, and things of which the Holy Spirit has said nothing, and of which, consequently, since nothing is taught nothing need to be learned; they have too often overlooked, or but slightly noticed, what is taught, and lost sight of the impressive moral lesson contained in the passage. It is that lesson which it is to form the subject of this Lecture.

Those were evil times in which the apostle Jude wrote his brief Epistles. Religious and political controversies ran high. The fires of contention and persecution fiercely raged. "The deeds and the motives of the best of men, were misrepresented and maligned. Apostates and hypocrites turned maliciously upon the church, and combined with her avowed enemies against the Lord and against his Messiah. "Un-godly men turning the grace of our God into lasciviousness, and denying the only Lord God, and our Lord Jesus Christ." The apostle therefore wished to put his brethren and his fellow Christians of all ages upon their guard with reference to such persons; to warn us against them, to warn us not to imitate them; because their destruction was at hand, and their doom would be terrible. God had punished the angels, that sinned, he argued, notwithstanding they were angels. Sodom and Gomorrah had perished, and so had the rebellious Israelites in the desert, notwithstanding all he had previously done for them. So would it be, that speedily, with those filthy dreamers, who despised dominion, who were not afraid to speak evil of dignities, and of things which they understood not. "Wo! unto them!" he says, and proceeds to point out their next terrible doom.

In the midst of his vivid delineations, comes the reference to Michael, the Archangel, and his contention with the devil. These men dare revile their equals, their superiors, even God himself. Whereas one of the most exalted of created intelligences, when disputing with the very lowest and worst beings, dare not rail at him. This is the point of the apostle's argument. It is not my design to preach a sermon this evening. I shall allow myself a range of argument and illustration somewhat wider than would be deemed appropriate to pulpit dignity or Sabbath services. I must, however, divide and classify somewhat after sermon fashion. I shall call your attention to three particulars:—

1. The disputants.
2. The subject of dispute.
3. The manner in which the discussion was conducted.

Let the disputants; who they were, and what they were.

We know but little of Michael the Archangel. The name is a compound of three Hebrew words, and signifies "Who like God." He has been supposed to be the Son of God himself. But this cannot be as all satisfactorily made out. Nothing can be proved by the signification of the name. It occurs several times as the name of different men. And we know that the name "El, God, and "Jeh," an abridgement of Jehovah;—sacred as this name was deemed it was constantly given by the Jews to their children, combined with other words; and that they did this for various reasons; but never for the purpose of ascribing to them divine honors. "Michael" may be mentioned as an instance. Who like Jehovah; of nearly the same import, "Michael" is the name of an angel, who lives times in the old Testament, and is mentioned in the New Testament, and is styled "Michael." So "Elijah," and many others. "Michael" is the name of an angel, who lives times in the old Testament, and is mentioned in the New Testament, and is styled "Michael." So "Elijah," and many others.

The Great Prince. The term "Archangel" occurs twice, once in 1 Thes. 4: 16. "The voice of the Archangel and the trumpet of God," and once in the passage under consideration.

The Jewish writers and others talk about seven Archangels, and give us their names. But there are no statements in the Bible to substantiate the doctrine. Michael is indeed styled in Daniel "one of the chief Princes," which seems to imply that there are other angels of the same rank. This we may suppose to be probable; but to limit their number and guess at their names, is not the part of wisdom. All we know with certainty, is, that there is one Archangel, and that his name is Michael.

By the term "Archangel," we can understand nothing else than that he is invested with some kind of authority among the heavenly host. Thus we read of "Thrones, Principalities, and Powers," of "Principalities and Powers in heavenly places," of "Michael and his angels."

Order, subordination, obedience to authority, characterize all the works of God. According to analogy we might look for a similar arrangement in Heaven to what we see below: rulers among the angels, as there are among men.

Angels are holy. They love God supremely, and they love their neighbors as themselves. They possess vast power; they are great in power and might. They can fly very swiftly. They obey the high commands of Heaven's King with alacrity and delight. They are deeply interested in the welfare of man, made in the image of God, and a little lower than they. They wait upon man. They "all do so. They protect him in the hour of trouble. They protect him in the time of danger. When his house is surrounded by an infuriated mob; when the city where he dwells in is surrounded by an armed mob to seize men; when he is alone in the desert; asleep under a juniper tree; depressed, discouraged and weary of life; when he is in prison, between two soldiers, bound with two chains and the keepers before the doors, keep the prison; when he is in a storm at sea, and the mariners are worn out, and despair has seized upon all on board; when he is poor, and cast out and hungry, and has no one to lay his head, and his body is covered with sores, when he dies; angels are there to minister unto him, to protect him, to comfort him, and to carry his ransomed spirit to Abraham's bosom in heaven, and they rejoice over him when he enters on the path that leads to heaven, when he sighs and weeps the sigh of penitence and the sigh of Godly sorrow. "O Daniel, greatly beloved," they said, "For thou art greatly beloved," again they said.

We should love the angels. We should long to be like them. We should imitate them. Our obedience should be like theirs, prompt and cheerful, and what we do we should do, as they do, with our might. And surely if there be any thing that an angel dare not do, surely "a Christian young man"—any Christian—redeemed by the precious blood of the Lamb, should tremble at the bare thought of doing it. And who let me ask—who would dare to do what a child of God—who an angel—what an archangel dare not do?

The points which it is most to our purpose to mention, are the high authority, the intimate union and communion with God—the intelligence, the wisdom, the power, and the goodness—goodness in all the expressions of that term—with which Michael the Archangel, one of the parties in this controversy, was endowed; and of whom it is said that he dare not bring a railing accusation against his opponent; and that the harshest expression he dare use was, "Lord rebuke thee."

And who was he, pray, toward whom the high Archangel deemed himself bound to be so kind and so courteous in argument? What high dignity and honorable titles did he possess; or what were the surroundings of the scene, which rendered it incumbent upon the Archangel so carefully to guard his expressions?

We all know, or imagine we know, a good deal about the devil. We feel pretty safe in affirming that most of our neighbors and he are upon terms of great intimacy. "I were well for us, however, if we knew more of him: if an apostle could say to us, 'Ye are not ignorant of his devices, we might then know better how to resist him, and avoid him.' I fear we all err in not making ourselves better acquainted with the devil, in order more effectually to renounce him and all his works.

It will not be aside from the purpose of this Lecture to remark, that the devil is a real being. He is every where wherein the Bible so represented in the plainest terms. There is no consistent middle ground upon which any man can stand between rank infidelity, a rejection of the doctrine of the divine inspiration of the Bible, and a belief in a real, literal, personal devil. Our Saviour was tempted by the devil. And we are directed to be sober, be vigilant, because our adversary, the devil, goeth about as a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. Were these the only allusions to him in the Bible, they would amply establish the doctrine. But they are not a trifle of what is said of him in terms just as plain and unequivocal.

But I observe that as we only read of one Archangel, so there is but one devil. It is everywhere "Flo Diabolo," the Devil, in the singular, and with the definite article that designates the Arch-angel, the accuser, the slanderer, the enemy of God and man. This remark, it is hardly necessary to say, applies not to our English version, but to the original Greek. In the English Bible we often read of "devils" in the plural, and a "devil" with the definite article. But probably the present

need to be told, that in these cases a very different word is used in Greek from that which is applied to him who is said to have disputed with Michael the Archangel. This is "daimon," or daimonia, a demon—demons, and not "Flo Diabolo," the devil. These demons are represented as subordinate "evil angels," in wicked spirits, the devil or Satan, being styled "their prince." I do not say that it is un-English or improper to call them "devils," but as there is a manifest distinction in the original Scriptures in the epithets applied to these as distinct orders of beings, it seems desirable that a similar distinction should obtain in English. It appears proper to remark further in this connection, that the Greek term "diabolo," and in the plural "daimonia," is several times applied in Scripture to wicked men and women; but with an evident allusion to their resembling the arch-enemy in character.

The devil is everywhere represented as wicked exceedingly, hating God and all holiness, and exercising a fiendish delight in the sins and pains and sorrows, temporal and eternal, of men. He tempts men; he hinders even good men from doing good; he seeketh whom he may devour.

He is described in the Bible as possessing and exercising authority. There are hosts of evil spirits and evil men, yea, and evil women, who obey his will, and his "lusts," they will do. Those who are called to contend with him, wrestle not merely against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Then he possesses vast power. He can control the elements. He is the "Prince and the power of the air." He can raise a storm of wind, a tempest; make it lighten and thunder; he cannot only excite the wicked to acts of oppression, to robbery, rapine, and murder, as in the case of Job, but he can also destroy the animals, the sheep, the servants, with lightning; and drown the pigs; and strip the man of wealth of all his property and children in a single day, perfect and upright tho' he were; and smite the man in his own person, causing him to break out with grievous ulcers, so that his life was bitter unto him, and he wished in himself that he might die. Nor need this surprise us. What cannot even man do, even with his limited knowledge, and still more limited control of nature's hidden and mysterious laws. Man can dig from the bowels of the earth the villainous saltpetre; he can draw from the clouds the lightning, and produce a tempest of fire and thunder and iron hail, such as for noise, and uproar, and commotion, and destruction, has never been heard of in the domains of nature. He can split the largest rocks; shake down the mightiest cities and strongest fortifications, and sweep away at a stroke thousands and millions of men and animals. Why, then, should it seem to any of us a thing incredible that Satan and wicked spirits, with their superior knowledge and means of controlling the powers of nature, should be able to produce disorder and commotion and devastation in the animal, mineral, and vegetable world?

The devil is not an imaginary being, a mere figure of speech, a myth; alas, no! He is a real, a living, an active enemy; subtle, malicious, daring, always on the alert; mean, base, and always plotting, always accomplishing evil. Would that we were all more deeply sensible of our danger from this insidious foe! His position—mark—is the lowest point in the scale of moral degradation and guilt. He is the concentration of all that is vile and abominable. It was not, then, without reason that an inspired Apostle exhibited for our instruction and example a dispute between two beings—two leading politicians on opposite sides of the house; and it is awfully impressive to be told that when the dispute was at its height there was at least one of the parties who treated his opponent with courtesy—that there was one, mighty in argument, mighty in intellect, mighty in arms, who did not, and who dare not rail at his opponent; and that this was the "Archangel Michael," and that opponent was the "Devil." A more appropriate and impressive example could not have been chosen. It goes far beyond any other case. The two extremes of virtue and vice, truth and falsehood, honor and dishonor, here meet in conflict and stand opposed in debate. And virtue and goodness and truth dare not rail at their opposing vices, though these vices stood out in all their infernal ugliness in the person of the devil himself.

(To be continued.)

Blind Preachers.

There is a story told by Toplay of a Doctor Guyse, a very learned man. He was in the habit of preparing his sermons very carefully, and he used to read them very accurately. He did so for years, but there was never known to be a sinner saved under him—never such a wonder! The poor good man—for he was an earnest man, and wished to do good—was one day at prayer in the pulpit, praying to God that He would make him a useful minister. When he had finished his prayer he was alone blind. He had sufficient self-possession to preach the sermon extempore, which he had prepared with notes. People did not notice his blindness, they never heard the doctor preach such a sermon as that before. There was deep attention; there were souls saved. He found his way from the pulpit and began to express his deep sorrow that he had lost his eyesight, when some good old woman who was present, said, perhaps a

little unkindly, but still very truthfully,—"Doctor, we have never heard you preach like this before; and if that is the result of your being blind, it is a pity you were not blind twenty years ago, for you have done more good to-day than you have done in twenty years."

So I do not know whether it would not be a good thing if some of our fine sermon compilers were struck blind. If they were compelled to be less elaborate in the preparation of their sermons; to lose some half-dozen hard words which they always write down as soon as they meet with them, and use them as stones in the middle of the sermon; if, when they came up into the pulpit, though condemned by critics as speaking vulgar language, they talked of common-place things such as poor people could appreciate—if they were only to do this, God being with them, the absence of their mental power would be the means of more spiritual power, and we should have reason to thank God that the man had become less, and that God did shine out with greater resplendence. For what are many learned men after all but stained glass windows to keep out the light? Oh, that we had more men who were as the plain glass of the poor man's cottage, to let the light of God shine through them. Let the church feel that her power is not mental power, but spiritual power. My Spirit, saith the Lord. She might then use all her learning, all her education, and all her eloquence. She would use them well too if she did but feel that these were not her weapons in the hand of God for the pulling down of strongholds.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The Bitterness of Falsehood.

A dying father once stretched out his hand to his little white-headed boy, a youth seven years old, and said, affectionately,—"My little boy, I am very sick, and wish you to run down to Mr. B.'s, and get me the medicine written on this paper."

The druggist's store was about half a mile distant, but when the boy got there he found it shut; and although Mr. B. lived but a quarter of a mile off, he concluded not to go and find him, but to go home.

On his way back he contrived what he should say, and in doing so called in the aid of a falsehood. At length arrived, his father said,—"My son, has got the medicine, I hope, for I am in great pain."

The reply was, "No, sir, Mr. B. says he has none."

The dying man answered,—"My little boy will see his father suffer great pain for the want of that medicine."

The child went out of the room alone and wept bitterly. Soon after he was called back to take a fond farewell of his best earthly friend; for the little boy's mother was in heaven; and as the dying father told his son in a few hours he would be a "fatherless orphan," that now he must make God his father, and love and obey him; that he should always speak the truth, because the eye of God was always upon him, with many other suitable admonitions, accompanied by prayer; it seemed as if the child would sink, he felt so guilty. Sobbing he rushed to the bedside, and wished he could die. They'ding man could speak no more; and O! how much would that little boy have given to ask his father's forgiveness for the lie he had so wickedly told him! O! how his heart ached! He ran to the druggist's, got the medicine, rushed to the death-bed scene, crying out, "O, here father!" but he was hushed—his dear father was dead! And the last time he ever spoke to him, to tell him a lie, O, bitter falsehood! gall and wormwood are sweet compared with thee.

Two years afterwards, and while in College, this little boy now a young man, went to the grave of his father, and as he stood over his tombstone, he seemed to see his pale face again, and to hear his voice. Hear what the young man says over his father's tomb: "O, the thought of that sin cuts me to the heart! It seems to me that worlds would not be too much to give, could I only call loud enough for him to hear me seek forgiveness. But it is too late, and I must live and die weeping over that ungrateful falsehood, which no earthly being can now forgive. I must sorrow over it with a godly sorrow, before Him who abounds in mercy, and from whom the penitent receive forgiveness."—Christian Intelligencer.

The Accident on the St. Andrew's Railway.

The Standard has the following in relation to the late fatal collision on this Railway, which it attributes chiefly to "a sharp curve"; but why should there be such a sharp curve? May it not be the cause of other serious disasters hereafter, which might not be classed as "accidents"? Much has been said as to the engineering on this line, and a complete examination of it should be had by a competent engineer, one of regard for the lives and limbs of his fellow-men, and if there is really no danger, his fears that now exist would be allayed.

The Standard says—

"I should not have received the proceedings of the inquest held at Canterbury on the 6th inst., before A. D. Allen and J. S. Patterson, Esqs., Justices of the Peace, from which we gather the following:—

"It would appear that both Engines were in the employ of the contractors; the only person in the employ of the company being Mr. R. M. Jew, whose duty it was to reject bad ballast, but he had no power to order the engine, the entire working arrangements being in the hands of the contractors. During the morning of the 6th inst., the 'Rose' was employed running ballast from the 'pit' towards Canterbury north, and the 'Thistle' was running east from a borrow pit near Eel River, south to Fish Creek. In the afternoon, orders were given by Mr. Topham for the 'Thistle' engine instead of running South to Fish Creek

with east, to run North to fill up a temporary bridge near the borrow pit, where the 'Rose' was working. Of this alteration the Driver of the 'Rose' was not aware; he, consequently, when instructed by the contractors time-keeper Mr. Andrew, to run some people as far as the 'Thistle,' supposed he was taking them to the borrow pit near Eel River. Unfortunately, while passing a sharp curve, so that neither Driver could see far ahead, the two Engines met, and the serious collision occurred."

THE MURDER AT HALIFAX.

The Chronicle of last Saturday, alluding to the murder of the Policeman Gardner on board the American Schooner "Shooting Star," says:—

"To-day we publish the concluding portion of the testimony before the coroner's jury in the inquest held on the body of the murdered policeman Gardner. Part of two days was occupied with the investigation, and every effort was made to elicit any and every pertinent statement of the case. The testimony, as given by the several witnesses, forms a sad story, and one which, though happily rare occurrence within the bounds of this Province, may, we believe, in all save the fatal catastrophe in which it terminated, be too often told with truth along the shores most frequented by that class of American fishermen of which Captain Gardner was one of the specimens. Two others have been heard, from remote settlements on the shores of P. E. Island and New Brunswick, tales of outrage committed by these ruffians upon the persons and properties of the poor settlers—outrages for which, unfortunately, the sufferers have no means of obtaining redress. The same immorality, the same ruffianism and lawlessness exhibited on board the Shooting Star, and which in this instance led to such fatal results, are but matters of too common occurrence on the remote shores frequented by the American fishermen. Even the sad story of the unfortunate S. P. Keating finds its too frequent counterpart among the homeward bound vessels of the fish-g fleet, as the history of innocent and confiding girls, despoiled of their virtue, and then thrown upon the cold charity of the world, or sold to the keepers of Boston or New York brothels, could testify.

"When Captain Lane attempted to swindle honest tradesmen and dealers in the port of Halifax, he forgot that he was not on a lonely shore among a defenceless people, but in a place where the strong arm of the law could reach him; and Burdell was equally forgetful, while obeying his master's orders to permit no one to come on board, or disturb him while toying with his victim in the cabin. We must, however, permit our feelings to lead us to a review of the evidence in this distressing case. The criminals are now in prison awaiting their trial, and it would be improper to pre-judge the case, or to prejudge the public mind unduly against those unfortunate men. The Supreme Court is at present in session. The Grand Jury was dismissed on Tuesday last for the term; but we are informed that they have been re-summoned for Wednesday next, so that probably before this day the fate of the unhappy criminals will be decided."

LOSS OF ANOTHER CANADIAN SCREW STEAMER.

The Telegraph brings information of the loss of the Steamer "North Briton," of the Canadian Mail Line, on one of the Morgan Islands. These Islands lie along the coast of Anticosti, and are part of the Seigniory of Mingan, better known as "Terre de la Mingan," leased by the Hudson's Bay Company from the heirs of the original French grantee in the time of Louis XIV.

There has been some discussion lately in the Canadian papers as to the advantage of these steamers passing through the Straits of Bellefleur, Admiralty Bay, an excellent anchorage, strongly defended, the route, situated in the summer of 1833, he met with no less than 160 icebergs in those Straits. The Captain of one of the Canadian steamers laments it greatly, but the saving of a few hours in the voyage to England, is his compensation for the risk; and the writer of this article has personal knowledge of the dangers, at all times, of the route by Bellefleur.

THE GENESSE FARMER.

The November number of this well known and truly excellent agricultural journal is received. We are not surprised at its immense circulation. It furnishes just such information as every farmer and gardener needs to matter where he is located, and these are named in the Standard. This is surely cheap enough for such a paper, but we observe that the publisher offers to send the remaining numbers of this year FREE to all who subscribe at this time for the volume for 1862! We advise every one of our agricultural and horticultural friends to subscribe at once. Send the fifty cents in postage stamps to JOSEPH HARRIS, HOOVER, N. Y., or get one of your neighbors to join you, and send a dollar bill.

THE NEWS.

The British vessels of war in American waters have lately been cooling at New York. These were named the *Stately*, the *Gladiator*, the *St. Rose*, the *Minuteman*, and lastly, the Steam Frigate *Immortalite*, 51 guns (lately in Halifax), of the burthen of 3,059 tons, and 600 horse power.

MR. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, who was private Secretary to Lord Elgin in Canada, and subsequently visited this Province on private business, being Secretary of Legation at Yokohama in Japan. He was seriously wounded in the attack upon the British Legation there, within a week after his arrival, and is now on his return to England.

Lord Palmerston has entered upon his 78th year. He was born on the 20th October, 1784.

The Secretary of War at Washington, the Hon. Mr. Cameron, has authorized the establishment of a depot for prisoners at Landskay Bay or Lake Erie, where seven or eight buildings, these are named the *Stately*, the *Gladiator*, the *St. Rose*, the *Minuteman*, and lastly, the Steam Frigate *Immortalite*, 51 guns (lately in Halifax), of the burthen of 3,059 tons, and 600 horse power.

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Canes, in France. At the last accounts, his health was improving.

For many winters past, Charleston in South Carolina, Savannah in Georgia, St. Augustine in Florida, have been the resort of persons of delicate health, or inclined to consumption. The civil war now interdicts these suburban places; so Bermuda, and the Bahamas, are recommended. At Napan, New Providence, a new and comfortable hotel called the "Royal Victoria," capable of accommodating 150 persons, has just been opened, and is highly recommended.

About 1000 bales of Cotton have recently been shipped from Port Fleetwood, in England, to the Northern States, at a profit of £6 sterling per bale. It was imported from the Southern States in April last.

The Bench and Bar of the State of New York appear to be exceedingly tolerant, as they have admitted to legal privileges Mr. EDWIN JAMES, the well-known Lord in Barister, who was lately stripped of his gown and deposed from his position as Queen's Counsel, by the old-fashioned Lawyers of Lincoln's Inn, for scandalous frauds and malpractice.

The Hon. Mr. Vankeghnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Canada, has been appointed delegate from that Province on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway to meet the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Hon. Mr. Tilly at London, and was a passenger in the Steamer "North Briton," lately wrecked on an Island near Mingan. Mr. Vankeghnet will thus be detained; but this is of the less consequence as we learn, semi-officially, that there is very little hope of the Imperial Government rendering any assistance for the construction of the railway from Halifax to Quebec. Mr. Gladstone is decidedly opposed to charging his next budget with any sum for such a purpose, conceiving that the tax-payers of England have quite enough to bear already, without incurring further liability for Colonial purposes. The undertaking will thus be left to the enterprise of the Colonies, and of individuals who may choose to deal with them.

The further issue of the 100-pounder Armstrongs has been suspended from the Ordnance stores in England until further orders. Great doubts are entertained of the serviceable quality of these guns.

The Queen has just conferred a signal mark of her favour upon the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, the late Mistress of the Robes. She has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to the Duchess the dignities of baroness, viscountess, and countess, and further granting after her decease to her surviving son, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, and to his male heirs. The principal title of the duchess will be Countess of Cromartie.

THE TRIPARTITE TREATY.

The convention between the three Powers who propose to impose order on Mexico, is not yet signed, but its details are all arranged. The strong objections which exist to imposing any form of government on a free population have been met, it appears, by a most reasonable device. Mexico has a parliamentary machinery, however deeply corrupted, and the Powers propose to call a free Cortes, as an analytical element of government of the country. It is added, but with less authority, that a clause in the agreement prohibits the Mexicans, if they select a monarchy, from choosing a Brunswick, a Bourbon, or a Bonaparte. That leaves the House of Coburg still open to a bid, but the Mexicans are much more likely to look to Brazil.

—Spectator, Oct. 26.

SEA GRASS PAPER.

A specimen has been laid before us of paper made from the common sea weed, Mr. Spencer, an analytical chemist of the specimen is from a first trial made by Mr. Hartwell, who is no paper-maker; nevertheless, he has no hesitation in saying that, though resembling straw paper in colour and texture, it is far superior to the best straw paper which the writer of this notice has ever been able to obtain for writing purposes. Under the question of relative cost and ultimate price we are not prepared to enter; but we believe that *Zostera Marina*, or sea wrack, is very abundant and hence a cheap material for the manufacture of paper. The paper made from it is, as we have said, like straw paper, and hence not very white in colour, and more like India paper in that respect; but perhaps great improvements in the manufacture of this paper may yet be effected in the manufacture of such paper.—Builder, Oct. 26.

The New Line of Atlantic Steamers.

A new line of steamers to North America is announced in Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal. Bristol is announced as the English terminus of the line, which it is proposed to call at Milford or Queenstown on the outward and homeward passages. Presuming upon the recent rapid run of the French imperial yacht from Boston to New York, it is confidently announced that the vessels of the line will make the passage to New York in seven days. They are to be of peculiar construction—600 feet in length, or closely approaching the length of the Great Eastern, but of only one-half the depth of the Leviathan, or about 34 feet. In addition to two side-wheels, each vessel will have a couple of propellers fitted into a double stern. In order to counteract the difficulty of steering vessels of such construction in a beam sea, the paddle and screw on either side are to be capable of working independently or conjointly. Mr. Scott Russell is stated to have promised a speed of 30 miles an hour. The difficulty will be to raise capital for such an undertaking in the present state of American affairs; but it is announced as a sort of bait, that the Great Western Railway Company have offered a guarantee of 4 per cent. upon the outlay.

Murder at Halifax.

The Coroner's Jury upon the body of the policeman murdered at Halifax on board the schooner "Shooting Star," of Gloucester, Mass., after a very full investigation, returned the following verdict on Thursday last:—

"That the deceased MATTHEW GARDNER was wilfully murdered by one Edgar Burdell, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861, between the hours of 6 and 7, on board the schooner "Shooting Star," that Lane, captain of said schooner, was aider and abettor and accessory before the fact in the said crime, that a party being part of crew of said schooner, consisting of Messrs. Patrick Curry, Charles Foster, John Hibbert, Thomas Spence, James Dent, were accessories before the fact.

The Supreme Court being in Session at Halifax, it is expected that the prisoners will be brought to trial, to-morrow, (Wednesday).

The abduction of the two country girls from Guysboro' who were found on board the

"Shooting Star," furnishes proof of the abandoned character of the parties on board this Yankee fishing vessel.

LATE NEWS.

The following is the latest information from the United States, and we give it as received without at all vouching for its accuracy:

FORRESTER MURKIN, Nov. 11.—There is no intelligence as yet. A flag of truce brought down the crew of the French corvette *Bony*, wrecked last Tuesday night near Germeck Inlet, N. C. She had no pilot and went ashore during the heavy weather. The crew 100 in number all reached Norfolk via Charleston, they also bring a report of two Rebel batteries at Port Royal having been taken by our troops but nothing more.

Four fishermen who came in from across James river last night also give the same report as the five deserters, viz, that our troops have taken Charleston. The gunboat *Draup*, arrived to-day from Washington having successfully run the blockade, 82 shots were fired as the vessel was passing the batteries at Port Royal having been taken by our troops but nothing more.

BALTIMORE, 12th.—The Old Point boat brings little news. Another flag of truce went to Norfolk yesterday and brought down reports that after the capture of the batteries the rebels had come to Boston Oct. 25th, on board the frigate *Santee*, of which the rebel commander, John Taylor, was the captain. There is a terrible excitement at Norfolk. The officers and the crew of the French war vessel were sent from Norfolk by a flag of truce.

The Custom House in Norfolk is reported to have been burnt on Sunday last, with a large amount of stores. Bark Scraphim of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro with Coffee, was wrecked off Cape Henry, all hands saved. The cargo fell into the hands of the rebels.

New York, 12th.—The Herald's Washington despatch says that the rebel Davis passed down the river Saturday night without being fired into. A new rebel battery has been erected opposite Maryland Point at Aquia Creek compelling our flotilla to move farther down. The Federal despatch says that several rebel batteries on the lower Potomac have been withdrawn. Reconnoitering parties sent out during the past thirty six hours report that the rebels are rapidly retreating.

WASHINGTON, 12th.—A family letter has been received here dated Oct. 25th, on board the frigate *Santee*, of which the rebel commander, John Taylor, was the captain. There is a terrible excitement at Norfolk. The officers and the crew of the French war vessel were sent from Norfolk by a flag of truce.

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ACQUITTAL OF FATHER CHINIQUE.

At the Synod of Chicago, now in session at Sterling, Ill., the case of Father Chinique, who has been accused and has resulted in his full acquittal from the charges which the Presbytery of Chicago brought against him last spring. The trial occupied three days, and was conducted with vigor and determination of both sides. The Rev. J. M. Paris, of Rockford, and Rev. Mr. Pa-kard, of Monteno, conducted the prosecution, and Judge Seates, of Chicago, W. H. Hamilton, and Father Chinique defended. The charges were extensive: namely, the use of church funds and misrepresentation in obtaining means for the support of his church. The Chicago Presbytery passed an implied censure upon him, but did not convict. The Synod acquits him entirely.—Chicago Times.

Extract of a letter dated Boston, October 16, 1861.—The Gospel Church, or Christ's Church, is the name of a new church that has just been opened in Longwood, (Brookline) Mass. The house is a fine structure, and the pews were sold yesterday. It is understood that this church was erected by a wealthy person of this city, Boston, the same who has prepared a Liturgy adapted, as he hopes, to extreme poverty in the arrangements. It is composed of portions of the book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church—the Roman Catholic Liturgy used in the Stone Chapel in this city, and somewhat of the Roman Catholic liturgy. It may be asked, whether there is any thing in this to unite those now existing. Since the house was opened a Unitarian minister, a Baptist, and a Trinitarian Congregationalist have preached in it. Perhaps you will exclaim, verify this by the latest Boston edition, and say, if more persons attend church, and get good, it should be hailed with joy.

THE RAILWAY TRAINS

commence to-day, running as follows:—

Leave St. John at 9 A. M. for Shediac; at 3 P. M. for Sussex.

Leave Sussex at 7:30 A. M. for St. John.

Leave Shediac at 10 A. M. for St. John.