

# The New Brunswick Baptist

## AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

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

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 1861.

NO 49

### 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.

NO. III. [CONCLUDED.]

But Michael the Archangel did not rail at him. This is the most remarkable statement in the whole account. Had the apostle simply stated that he did not rail, as Peter does, (2 Epist. 2 chap.) there would of course have been force in the statement. But the lesson would not have been so impressive. It seems to me I could have more easily evaded it. Had a friend or a foe quoted it to me for reproach or correction, I should have been tempted to say: Well, and what then? What if Michael the Archangel did not rail? I am not Michael the Archangel. I don't even pretend to be a saint. I am a weak, imperfect mortal. You surely don't suppose, that I can be much influenced by an example taken from so high a source! Thus, as it appears to me, I should have felt, had the passage read as it does not read. But when I am told that the high and holy Archangel did not rail, even at the devil, I see no means of evading its force. How dare I do what the Archangel dare not do! Oh! a cold shudder comes over me as I think of this! Alas! alas! who is me, for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips! Ah! how often have I spoken as Michael the Archangel dare not speak! To my wife, to my children, to my servants! To my superiors, and inferiors! I have talked to them as he dare not talk even to the devil. I tremble for the hardness of my fellow men, my fellow Christians! My fellow laborers in the Christian ministry! My fellow citizens, men, brethren, and fathers! Legislators, lawyers, judges, magistrates and people! Parents and children, masters and servants, editors of newspapers, secular and religious, and contributors to their pages! I hear their talk. I read their writings, their public speeches: their sermons, addresses, lectures: their theological discussions: their disputations, their speeches at the hustings, on the floors of the House, in the council chambers, at the bar and on the bench. And every where I read, I hear, I witness, railing accusations. These grave divines; these honorable legislators, lawyers, doctors, counsellors; these Christian men and ministers, dare talk, and dare write, to one another, and to others, as Michael, the Archangel would not dare to talk, nor dare to write, even to the devil. Nor are those railing accusations confined to public men or to public places. Alas! no! they are the base of domestic happiness, the curse of private life. Just step into that kitchen, that parlor. Listen to that lady, there's a political discussion for you! Hear how she is talking to that poor girl, who has broken the china, or spilled the cream on the carpet, or committed some more trifling offence! Hearken to those epithets! those bitter reproaches! witness those gesticulations! Hold! woman! hold! How dare you talk thus to that poor girl! As innocent, it may be, and as pure, and as lovely in the eyes of Heaven and of holy angels, as yourself? How dare you? Ah, you know that even the great Archangel Michael would not dare to talk to that poor girl! Oh! suffer the word of exhortation. Desist!

But what could the Archangel have been afraid of? The devil? No indeed. The devil could not lash him. He could have laid hold of him, and bound him, or tossed him over the battlements, as easily as did the mighty angel in the apocalyptic vision. Satan is incapable of inflicting any physical injury upon the spiritual substance of the heavenly inhabitants. But perhaps he was afraid the devil would retaliate, and bespatter him in return if he commenced an onslaught upon his private reputation. Not a bit of it. This may well hold us back, and exercise a salutary check upon our unbridled tongues. With what measure we meet it may be measured to us again, and the consciences of the best will whisper that those who dwell in glass houses do well to take heed how they throw stones. But the character of the Archangel was too well established, and that of his opponent, too hopelessly gone, to have given him a moment's concern on that score.

Or was he afraid of some breach of etiquette, — was he mindful of some deference due to the rank character, or station, of his opponent? Not at all. Satan had long since fallen and forfeited all. He had no claim to respect. He would have had no right to complain had he been paid back fully in his own coin. He set the example. He began the affray: he first called ill-names. And in fact, the whole representation suggests the idea that the devil's conduct on the occasion, was so terribly provoking: that in his mode of attack and defence, he was so outrageous, that the Archangel was almost tempted to rail — to turn from him in disgust with something like, confused and unimpaired! I would waste argument any longer upon such an infernal wretch to you are? What the use! But if such a thought entered his head for a moment, it found no judgment there, but was instantly banished, and a half-smile, — the presence of the great God, before whom he stood; respect for himself — for his high rank and character — for the holy angels his companions, and for men who would become cognizant of the deed that he had done, and he could only say: The Lord rebuke thee! Jehovah is my judge, not I; from his mouth shall come thy sentence of condemnation, and from his hand thy judgment, not from mine.

Oh it is wicked to rail. This is just what Michael the Archangel was afraid to do. Not railing with an opponent. Don't rail! Fear to rail!

Ye ministers of our holy religion! ye divines! ye theological disputants! called to contend earnestly for the faith! and sometimes with unreasonable and wicked men! take warning by this example! speak the truth! speak it boldly, fully and earnestly. But speak it "in love." Don't rail. What though your opponent be a Protestant and you a Catholic; or a Catholic and you Protestant; what tho' he be a Church man and you a Dissenter, or a Dissenter and you a Churchman! what though he be a Pedo-Baptist and you a Baptist, or a Baptist and you a Pedo-Baptist — a Presbyterian, a Methodist, an Independent, or vice versa — this gives you no more right to "bring against him a railing accusation" than Michael the Archangel had to bring a railing accusation against the devil. And that reminder He DARE NOT DO.

Ye editors! ye hard worked, badly treated, badly paid, race! exposed continually to the most raking fire of temptation! this lesson is for you; in an especial manner for you. Don't dare to rail at your own deists, stupid as they are, and shocking work as they do sometimes make with your "splendid" compositions as well as your own. But even at them Michael the Archangel would not dare to rail. But seriously, solemnly, earnestly, how dare you rail? How dare you pen, print, and send forth to the world, those bitter editorials! those railing accusations! How dare you use the tremendous power entrusted to your hands to "send forth by tens of thousands those fearful sentences; those burning words, those "firebrands, arrows and death." — Such words and sentences as the high and holy Archangel would not have dared to utter even in the height and heat of debate, to the devil! Oh, pause! I beseech you, pause! Repent and Reform! Oh that they were wise, that they understood this — that they would consider their latter end! Ye masters and mistresses! ye fathers and mothers! ye husbands and wives! I must not forget you. None need the admonition more than you! What kind of expressions were those which have been falling from your lips this very day? this very evening? How dare you speak thus to that child? to that servant? to that wife? to that husband? Tremble at the thought; why have you been railing them at such a rate; applying to them such epithets, using such tones of voice, as would have sent the great Archangel railing to the devil. O cease to do so any longer. Let that be your last. O let us all pause in the hour of temptation and consider! Let us look to Heaven for grace and strength to resist and overcome temptation!

Oh that the law of kindness were ever within our hearts; and the language of kindness ever upon our tongues! What a different world this world would be in that case! Oh! for the universal diffusion and influence of that wisdom which cometh down from above! which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated: full of mercy and good fruits; without partiality and without hypocrisy. Then would the fruit of righteousness be sown in peace of them that make peace, and earth would once more blossom and flourish, and bear fruit, as the garden of the Lord! The Lord hasten it in its time!

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It is no fault of ours, says the *Observer*, if it should come even to the *Observer*, that the arrangements for increasing the forces in Canada are not complete, says the despatch, but in a very few hours, everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship (the "Melbourne") has been taken up, and is now being loaded at Woolwich, with Armstrong guns, some 8000 boxes with an equal number of other stores. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian militia. [This means all the British North American Provinces.] In Downing street, philosophy will be despatched forthwith.

The Queen's Advocate, Sir Wm. JOHN HARRIS, the Attorney General, Sir Wm. AITKEN, and the Solicitor General, Mr. ROBERT PATRICK, have been in frequent personal communication with the Government, during the last few days.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2nd. The city article of the *Times* of Nov. 30th shows that the fall of 2 per cent in Consols, and from 4 to 6 per cent in shares, while the question of actual war is undecided, is not justified by the nature of things. Between January and March 1854, when war was declared against Russia, Consols went down from 93 to 84, which two months afterwards recovered, and rose to 91. Yet the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak, was nearly twice as high as at present, and the stock of bullion at the Bank of England was considerably less. Throughout the entire struggle with Russia, the value of the British nation fell to the extent of one per cent. The railway traffic remained good, and the business of the country went on satisfactorily. The position of the Federal States of America, is almost identical, in every commercial point of view, with that which occupied towards England by Russia.

Russia had a hostile tariff, while we looked to her for a large portion of our general supply of breadstuffs. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, says the *Times*, that the commencement would be by breaking up the blockade of the Southern Ports, at once. This would set free the English industry, and would be a relief to all anxiety as to "Cotton Famine." It would insure the prosperity of Lancashire through the winter, while at the same time, British trade would be opened with eight millions of people in the Southern States, who desire nothing better than to be customers of England.

With respect to all other necessary considerations, the contrast between the two powers is altogether in favor of England. In 1854, England was wholly unprepared for war, and had to provide everything; but by the large and unprecedented outlay of the past three years, she has attained a degree of efficient power, such as was never before known.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL. The Privy Council held by Her Majesty on Saturday (Nov. 30th) was for the purpose of issuing an Order in Council for prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise, of all gunpowder, salt-petre, spirits, of nitre, or sulphur. The Queen's proclamation is published in a London *Gazette* extraordinary.

It is stated in the *Times*, that nearly every ship landing for New York, is taking out large quantities of lead, which is not mentioned in the Royal Proclamation. The American operations in lead, in the English market, date from the commencement of the Civil War. In the German markets, they commenced in October, 1854, and have continued throughout the world, since that time. England has practically a monopoly of the article.

THE PROMITTIVE OF THE CABINET. On Friday (Nov. 26th) the Cabinet directed Earl Russell to prepare his despatch for Lord Lyons, on Saturday, the Ministry met again, and devised and finally settled its terms, and it was sent off the same evening by special messenger.

The *Times* says, that this despatch, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an illegal act. The *Times* however, has but small hopes of such a despatch, as at the date of the last address, the act of the Captain of the "San Jacinto" had been accepted by the Northern public. The New York journals were urging his promotion, because he, a Naval officer, had the spirit to board a British vessel, and carry off rebels; which was enough to insure a storm of popularity. By the time Earl Russell's despatch arrives, the Northern public will have already accepted of the promotion, and therefore it becomes the British nation to prepare for an unfortunate issue.

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stating that the "Warrior" would be ordered to sail forthwith to Annapolis (in Maryland, 27 miles from Washington), with the ultimatum of the British Cabinet, — "Delivery of prisoners, and full reparation."

OPINION OF LAW OFFICERS. The *Morning Post* (Dov. organ) says: — It has been decided by the Law Officers of the Crown, that the act of Capt. Wilkes, of the "San Jacinto," was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers, sailing under the British flag, and he had committed a flagrant violation of the Code of Nations, and a direct insult to this country. Under these circumstances we need hardly point out, that Government will lose no time in seeking for prompt and complete reparation, which is its duty to require. In this case, it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling to put the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. Wilkes, and to look on it as an intentional affront on the part of "United States," but we believe that Government will at once disavow the act of their officer, make suitable apologies, restore persons of gentlemanly address, and in fact, make every compensation in their power.

Will as are the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, in respect of American policy, not infrequently it we can hardly suppose that the Northern States are sincerely disposed to accept war with England. We have in American waters, including the Mexican Expedition and ships already there, a force amounting to 100,000 men, and our fleet could largely increase with the greatest ease and rapidly. In one month, we could sweep all the "San Jacintos" from the seas, could blockade the Northern Ports, and turn to direct and speedy war, a title we are raising. This is no objection, that we find it impossible to suppose that the Cabinet at Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal, as to reject our earnest and positive demands.

THE TRENT. The *Times* says that the depositions of the officers of the "Trent" have been submitted to the Admiralty, and that the proceedings of the American frigates are not justified by the Law of Nations. It is understood to be the opinion of these jurists, says the *Times*, that the right of the Federal Government acting by its officers, was confined to visiting and searching the Mail Packet — that if any men or things belonged to "contraband of war" had been found on board of her, proper course was to take her into Port, and submit the question to a Prize Court, which would hear evidence, and argument on both sides, according to precedent and authorities.

The *Times* says this proposition seems so clear, that it requires only to be stated to obtain unanimous assent. The Cabinet meets on Friday (Nov. 29th) says the *Times*, to consider opinion of Law Officers. We do not wish to speculate on what steps they may take, or how they will proceed, but it is believed that the "Trent" will be restored with sufficient speed.

THE DAILY NEWS. The *Daily News* says that everything which the "Trent" has done, is a violation of the Law of Nations, and that the American Government contemplates the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain, in order to gain standing ground for abandoning its design of subjugating herself.

LETTERS FROM FRANCE state that the news of American difficulty caused unusual sensation in Paris, and that the impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent collision. Communications have taken place between English and French Governments; a good understanding on the subject was believed to exist, and it was thought that a policy to be carried out, with reference to American questions generally.

LONDON BOURSE MARKET. The *Times* city article says that a universal impression seems to be that in the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world, the United States Government can scarcely command themselves, so as to regulate their course by light of law, reason, or equity. In the event of a seizure of the "Trent," it would be a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to the exercise of the utmost forbearance.

The *Times* of the 30th makes important announcement, that Cabinet has come to conclusion that the act of Captain of "San Jacinto" in seizing passengers on British vessel, and carrying them forcibly away, is a clear violation of the Law of Nations, and one for which reparation must be at once demanded. In all probability the first steamer will carry off prisoners to Lord Lyons, to demand reparation for ill-treated crew in seizing Mason and Sidell, while under protection of the British flag. Should this first demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt, that Lord Lyons will, under instructions of his Government, withdraw with British delegation from Washington.

The naval volunteers were offering to come forward to protect the honor of the British flag. There is no confirmation of the report that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada. Consols on 29th opened at a further fall of three-fourths, under opinion of Law Officers of the Crown, subsequent to business increased, and transactions took place at 1 per cent. decline, and 2 per cent. below quotations, before news of "Trent" affair received. At the close there was a rally of about 1/2 per cent. In Railway and other securities, decline was two to three per cent, but they rallied towards the close. United States fees, which were quoted before the news at seventy-five to seventy-eight, are nominally seventy to seventy-four. In discount market general rate continued at 2 1/2 per cent.

PERLING IN FRANCE. French journals universally look at "Trent" affair in the interests of England. Paris *Patrie* maintains that American Government had no right to arrest Southern Commissioners while on British Mail Steamer, and asserts that the English Government immediately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada. Some journal also gives a report that Admiral Milne, commander of the British West India Squadron on hearing of "San Jacinto" affair forthwith detailed three vessels of war, to escort steamers between Havana and St. Thomas for protection of Southerners, travelling by that route.

Paris *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* censure action of Commander of "San Jacinto." Later via Queenstown. The "Persia" has arrived at Liverpool at 8 A. M. to-day. American speculations on "San Jacinto" affair eagerly caught up here; the general definition is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two countries. Cotton opened firmer, with some recovery in price. It is rumored that the Cabinet is modifying its instructions to Lord Lyons under influence of "Persia's" advices — hence the quotation of the "Europa," at Queenstown — Consols 30th 92 1/2 92 1/2.

MARKETS BY EUROPE. Flour advanced 6 s; Wheat active, excited, advanced 2 s 4 d; Corn buoyant, advanced. All business suspended in American securities since "Trent" affair.

THE LATEST. Arrival of the "City of Washington." CAPE RACE, Dec. 16th. The Steamship "City of Washington" from Liverpool on the 4th, was intercepted at 3 P. M. this day (Sunday). The "San Jacinto" affair continues to monopolize the press. It is continually denounced, in the strongest terms, as an insult to England.

The excitement is unabated. The Paris *Temps* repeats the statement that the Emperor Louis Napoleon has tendered his services as Mediator. It was rumored that the "Persia" was chartered to carry troops to Canada, but the rumor was pronounced "premature." The "Amiral" was advertised to sail for New York on the 7th, but had been withdrawn, and the "Amiral" was substituted.

At a banquet at Rochdale, John Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs. He declared having a decided opinion as to the proceedings on board the "Trent." He believed that if America would make fitting reparation, he strongly condemned warlike preparations, and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England. He closed with an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.

A letter was read from Mr. Cobden, urging a Suspension of Judgment! A letter from Gen. Scott now in Paris, has been published. It urges the maintenance of friendly relations between England and America, and attracts much attention. The export of arms, ammunition, and lead, has been prohibited. The Paris *Patrie* has an editorial, showing the disposition of the French to recognize the Southern Confederacy, if England will set the example.

The Ship "Lady Franklin" from London for New York, put into Plymouth on the 3d. She took fire on the same night and was scuttled. — Southerners among the crew suspected. The "Amiral" was advertised to sail for New York on the 7th, but had been withdrawn, and the "Amiral" was substituted. It was stated that the "James Adair" had captured a privateer off Fayal, on 17th November, and had towed her into that Port. The partial effect of the news by the "Persia" was sent by the "Europa." It was at first regarded rather hopefully. Consols and Cotton slightly improved, but after carefully digesting the contents of the American press on the "San Jacinto" affair, a reaction took place, and fears were entertained that the Federal Government at Washington would justify the act.

The Royal Proclamation which prohibits the exportation of gunpowder and Saltpetre, also includes, Nitre, Soda, and Brimstone. The shipment of rifles from England for New York continued. (P discontinued.) The Funds steady on 2d., but fell half per cent on 3d. *Times* City article points out the task of American Executive against popular violence; that it ought be lightened as much as possible. Great interest excited in Paris; appearances indicate that Government papers were instructed to write in Anti-American tone, article in the *Patrie* attracts considerable attention, as it argues pretty clearly that France will side with England, and recognize Southern Confederacy; also will take decisive attitude in international question.

The Liverpool *Post* gives the rumour that Napoleon has been proposed as Arbitrator of question. The Americans in Paris paid complimentary visit to Gen. Scott. Dayton was spoken. Bourse firm and higher. Closed dropping 6/20. Gibraltar was at Genoa. Imposing popular demonstration in his honor. In his speech, he hoped for early deliverance of Italy. *Monitor* says French Government is in no hurry to recognize the South — other French journals take the same ground. The German press generally takes part with England. Augsburg *Gazette* says the Charleston blockade is ineffective. Otherwise the escape of the Theodora is impossible. Commissioners having reached a neutral Spanish port, on neutral English steamer could not be lawfully seized by the North. Washington experienced heavy westerly gales, spoke City of Manchester on Saturday night. Flour advanced 6d., Wheat 2d., Corn 6d., Consols 90 1/2 90 1/2.

Action of Congress! Intense Excitement in New York! PARSON BROWNLOW ARRESTED BY THE CONFEDERATES! The despatch says: In Congress to-day, Mr. Valladigham, of Ohio, moved the following resolution: "Whereas, the Secretary of the Navy reported to the House that Capt. Wilkes' conduct in seizing Mason and Sidell merited, and received, the emphatic approval of the Navy Department, and that he in a public letter, had thanked Captain Wilkes for the act; and whereas this House, on the first day of this Session, passed resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Wilkes for his brave, adroit and patriotic conduct in the arrest of traitors, and Sidell in cells of convicted rebels; therefore Resolved, as the Sense of this House that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Captain Wilkes in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government, and this House pledges its full support to him, in upholding the honor and vindicating the courage of the Government and people of the United States, against foreign power."

Mr. Valladigham moved the previous question. He said they had heard the first growl of the British Lion, and it remained to be seen who would cower! The Resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs — yeas 109, nays 16. BOWLING GREEN, KY. *Courier* says Parson Brownlow was arrested by Confederate Commissioner at Knoxville, on the 6th Dec., and committed to jail. Special despatches state that the excitement caused by the news from Europe has subsided. The general belief here is that war will be avoided. The President is known to oppose any warlike policy towards any Foreign Power at this time. It is rumored in diplomatic circles, that Mexico is determined to resist any invasion of her Territory by Foreign Powers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16th. The Excitement on change is intense — beyond description. Broadstuffs all favorably affected, and all descriptions are firm. SALTPETRE advanced from 11 to 15 cents per pound, and few holders would name any price. BRIMSTONE is kept out of the market. CHEMICALS advanced. Bicarbonate Soda went up 1 cent. COFFEE and TEA all withdrawn from market, or only offered at enormous prices. SUGARS offered sparingly. STERLING EXCHANGE ADVANCED TO 110. FLOUR — State and Western quiet, sales 5,000 bbls. Super. State \$5.40 5.55. Extra do 5.65 5.75. WHEAT — Quiet, sales 20,000 bushels. CORN — Advancing, sales 20,000 bushels, Mixed 67 1-2c 68 1-2c. Beef unchanged and firm.

The Montreal *Advertiser* states that the Canadian military authorities have engaged the Grand Trunk workshops at point St. Charles, for purpose of fitting heavy ordnance. — It also states that the British Government has given the necessary notice to the different companies carrying the mails under Imperial subsidies, to prepare to receive the armament they are bound to carry in time of war.

MORE DESPATCHES. — A rumor is in circulation at Washington that a member of General Banks' staff suddenly departed lately, taking with him some papers of great value to us, and still greater to the rebels. It is surmised that he has left for the South. Persons have been sent in pursuit of him, and it is to be hoped that he will be overtaken and summarily dealt with.



Arrival of the "Europa." GREAT NEWS FROM ENGLAND!!

LONDON, December 16th. The *Observer* (a Sunday Ministerial Journal) asserts that a demand for an apology from the Federal Government will be made, and that Lord Lyons will be instructed to insist upon restoration to the protection of the British flag, of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum. The *Observer* adds, that there is no reason why Mason and Sidell should not be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral, in the face of twelve British Men of War!

Alluding to the probability of war with the Northern States, the *Times* draws attention to Mr. Seward's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier. The only inference from those instructions was, that Secretary Seward wished to force a war with England. The *Times* says, the probability of Canada being "disclosed" her militia, and emulate the other country by drilling a Volunteer Army. [This course applies to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.]

Montreal, says the *Times*, only wants stout hearts and zealous hands to be safe until the Spring returns, when it can be made secure. The danger in any other point of the frontier is less. Canada should not run too much on England, and too little on herself.