

this Province not to enter a door so evidently opened to them by the Lord; and therefore it is but a light matter to be judged of man's judgment, especially when any personal interest would tend to obscure the grounds on which we act. Our own mind is now and has been fully made up, to commend ourselves by an open, frank, generous policy towards all, whilst exerting ourselves to our utmost to send forth weekly a sheet of carefully selected religious and general intelligence for the gratification and improvement of our readers. In these endeavours if we can command the kind regards of our contemporaries near or remote, it will be gratifying to us, if we cannot, we shall not feel at all disturbed, until they shall make it appear that we are unworthy of them; and in such a case, we hope our work may be committed to better hands.—Ed.

For the Christian Visitor.

THE BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

The regular half-yearly examination of the Baptist Seminary in this city, took place on Thursday the 23rd ult., when a favourable opportunity was afforded to the friends of the Institution, of observing the degree of efficiency to which it has attained under the judicious management of its esteemed Principal. A considerable number of visitors were present on the occasion, among whom we noticed the Hon. Solicitor General, the Rev. J. M. Brooke, the Rev. H. Pickard, Principal of the Sackville Academy, James Taylor, Esq., M. P. P., and Asa Coy and John Simpson, Esquires.—Classes were examined in various branches of English, Classical, and Mathematical studies, in all of which they acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and satisfactory to the observers.

The first exercises were in English Grammar and Parsing, by the younger boys, who showed much readiness in distinguishing the different parts of speech, in giving the various inflections, and in pointing out the relations of the words and members of sentences.

Specimens of English Composition, by students of different ages—some quite young—gave great satisfaction to all who witnessed them. In these exercises the Teacher reads some select pieces of Biography or History, which the scholars render into language of their own composition, without any other aid than what is supplied by memory and the brief notes taken down while the piece is being read; and as different dates and facts must be borne in mind, it is evidently an exercise demanding no small mental effort and attention. The correctness as to the mention of dates, statements of facts, and grammatical construction, which was displayed by the members of the classes thus exercised, was highly gratifying. Original essays by the older students were also exhibited, discovering considerable power of thought and command of language.

We were not less pleased with the examination of classes in Arithmetic: questions in the Rule of Three, Interest, Practice, and Fractions, being solved with facility, and the Rules applicable to the different cases readily given when required.

In the Classics, the text books in which the senior students were examined, were Eutropius and Virgil in the Latin; the Alcestis of Euripides, and Demosthenes De Corona in the Greek. From the manner in which difficult passages from these authors were rendered into English, and from the ease with which the grammatical analysis was performed, it was evident that the mode of instruction under which the scholars had been trained, was of a sound and thorough character.

In the Mathematical Department, there were examinations in Algebra and Euclid. Problems in Fractions, in Simple and Quadratic Equations, were easily solved, and several leading Theorems in Euclid demonstrated, so as to show that the principles and process of reasoning were understood.

Owing to the want of time, we were deprived of the pleasure of witnessing the degree of improvement made in other branches; but from the examples we have noticed, it was manifest that, so far as an efficient system of teaching can contribute to the prosperity of a Seminary, it is as well supplied as its warmest friends can wish. The number of students at the close of the last term was Thirty-one; but a larger number, of course, have given their attendance during the year. A gradual increase has taken place since the Seminary was placed under the control of its present able Principal.

It is exceedingly desirable that the value of

such an Institution, and the importance of sustaining it, should be more generally felt by the Baptists of this Province; and we hope that the pastors of our churches, and others who are concerned for the interests of the rising generation, will devote to it more of their labours and influence than they have hitherto done.

Fredericton, Dec. 30, 1847. S. ELDER.

Resub, Dec. 22, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER VERY.—I suppose you may want to hear how I succeed with my mission. I am trying to do what I can, by the help of God. I have been enabled to preach about three times during the week, and twice on Sundays; but I am travelling almost every day. You will understand, I serve both as Colporteur and Minister, having been furnished with tracts by brother Demill, with Bibles and Testaments by brother Coy, and Medicines by brother Gale; and they have all been useful to me. Many I have found without the Word of God in their houses, and of course not in their hearts; and you cannot conceive the pleasure it has given me to supply their want of this precious boon of eternal life; it fills soul and body with a pleasure such as I am unable to describe. I must tell you of one instance—A young man of about 20 years of age, came to me and told me that he was brought up a Roman Catholic. "Mr. Walker," said he, "have you any of those Testaments?—I want to get one, and if it upholds what you preach, I can believe it, for I never felt before as I did the last night you preached in the school-house, for I now see I am a great sinner, and I want to read and know for myself." A woman, also, a Romanist, sent me for a Testament, she said she had had one, but was compelled to sell it from want, and now wanted another, if I could credit her for a little. It was a pleasure for me to make her a present of it, and in such a case, truly, I find it "more blessed to give than to receive."

Brother Newcombe, having sold a Bible to a Frenchman, the Priest sent for him, and demanded the book, but he would not give it up; he said he would carry it in his bosom, and would not give his Bible to be burnt; so, you see, the Lord will work, in spite of all that can be done, and there is great opposition to the sentiments of Baptists, not only by the Catholics, but by other denominations. My tracts were, many of them, Baptist tracts, and they have created great searchings; so that I have set whole nights with the people examining the Bible, the tracts, and their several creeds. Their contention frequently puts me in mind of a gun loaded with damaged powder; it matters not how good the wad is, if the powder is bad, the gun won't explode. I have all classes and creeds to contend with, as they will all equally contend against the Baptists. At the Falls, there are but three male professors of our faith; our meetings, however, are interesting, and increasing in numbers; they turn out to hear the word, and of some I have hopes. I am received and treated with kindness.

We have good meetings, also, at Tobique, and I thank my Heavenly Father for His mercy to me.—Meeting as I do, through this hitherto neglected region, so many of the children of Cain, and knowing that there is so much of his temper existing, I assure you, I sometimes feel almost ready to give up; but I dare not leave my post. The Lord is with me, and has blessed me with health, so that I have not lost a day since I came to the station. I have received three copies of your welcome "Visitor," and I want you to enrol my name in the list of subscribers; I hope to get more, and have the promise of some, but it is a great trouble here to raise money so as to give it all in hand. There is nothing doing here in the woods this winter, and the Merchants will not give any supplies, and many families are consequently left in very bad circumstances, as their maintenance was from this source; but there is more done in the way of farming than ever was done before in this place. I hope the Lord is blessing all my ministering brethren and their families with health.

Yours in the bonds of the Gospel,

JAMES WALKER.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—ONWARD PROGRESS.—This order is now taking deep root in the public mind of Yarmouth and its vicinity. On Tuesday D. G. W. P. B. Redding, assisted by some brethren of Acadia Division, No. 1, and Brother Archer of Boston, opened a new Division at Chebogue, called Providence Division, No. 3. We understand that a fourth Division is to be opened at Milton, to-morrow evening; and that D. G. W. P. Redding has received a petition from Digby, praying that he will forthwith proceed thither, and open a Division in that locality. This is encouraging when we consider that scarcely a month has elapsed since the banners of the order were first unfurled in Nova Scotia.—Yarmouth Herald.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. have been received at New Orleans. Santa Anna has in a degree, recovered his power, and had boldly pronounced against the provisional government, and demanded 6000 men immediately to resume hostile operations. His present force consists of only 1600 men, with which he is attempting to overawe Congress, and prevent a peace, which a majority of the members are in favour of.—Gen. Scott had despatched Gen. Worth with a strong force to Queretaro, with a view to protect the government against any violence on the part of Santa Anna.

General Anaya had been elected President—his term to expire on the 8th of January. The whole existing Mexican administration is said to be in favor of establishing a peace.

Commissioners, consisting of Conito, Arista, Bueros, and Rincon, had been sent to the city of Mexico, with a view to open negotiations with Mr. Trist; but finding that his powers had been revoked by the executive, the Commissioners returned to Queretaro—the whole matter having probably been referred to Mr. Polk, by General Scott.

At the last advices General Filorale was near Queretaro with 2000 men. Bustamente was at Guajala with 9000 men. It was reported that the military troops at Queretaro had declared in favour of Santa Anna, and that he had assumed the chief command of the army.

Thirty four waggons of merchandise, a part of a train on the road from Puebla to Mexico, had been captured by the Guerrillas under Generals Rea and Forrejon. They were pursued and attacked by General Lane near Tlascala. Seventeen Guerrillas were killed, a number of the officers were taken prisoners, and most of the waggons recaptured.

A proposition introduced into the Mexican Congress depriving the President of power to make a treaty which would alienate any portion of the Mexican territory, had been voted down.

General Patterson's train left Jalapa on the 25th ult. He had hanged two Mexican officers for commanding guerrilla forces, and fighting against the Americans while under parole.

A train of 8000 men, under command of General Butler, had left Vera Cruz, and it was expected that Scott would soon be at the head of 25,000 men.

General Scott had issued an order, forbidding the exportation of bullion until the duty had been fixed by our Government.

A skirmish had taken place near Vera Cruz, between the Louisiana volunteers and a body of guerrillas. The guerrillas were defeated, with some loss.

Generals Worth and Pillow, and Colonel Duncan had been arrested by General Scott, for indulging in remarks, and holding correspondence disrespectful towards the Commander-in-Chief.

From Santa Fe. Accounts from Fort Main, on the Santa Fe trail, state that seven Pawnees had been massacred by the American soldiers, after having been invited into the Fort. Twenty others were wounded—five mortally.

ARREST OF GENERALS WORTH AND PILLOW.—The New Orleans Delta of the 14th, gives the following, in a letter from a correspondent, dated

"VERA CRUZ, Dec. 4, 1847. The British Minister left yesterday for the city with an American escort. He will be puzzled to find the Mexican Government to which he is accredited.

A lamentable feeling pervades the army at Mexico, owing to jealousies and heart-burnings, envy and malice, and political prejudices. Gen. Scott has arrested Pillow and Worth. The circumstances which led to this step are believed to be these: Two letters, emanating from the American camp, published in the United States, have been read by Gen. Scott.

In an order published to the army he prematurely decided who wrote them, and impeached the honor, patriotism, and services of the two generals, who are eulogised in those letters. One of the generals (Pillow) denies, in a card published in Mexico, the authorship of the letter attributed to his pen by General Scott. The other General (Worth) prefers charges against Scott, and Scott arrests him for contempt.

Gen. Pillow was arrested because he appealed from an opinion of Scott, requesting the latter to transmit the appeal to the Secretary of War. Scott refused in a hasty manner, whereupon the former remarked, "I will do it, sir." Then I arrest you, sir," was Scott's reply. So matters stand at last.

The army is excited, and if we may judge from what we hear at this distance, more than a moiety of it sympathizes with the Generals sought to be disgraced. It is said that on a visit to the theatre by Gen. Pillow, an audience of over 3000 being present, he received three hearty cheers; immediately after which the audience gave three more for General Worth.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE. The New Orleans Delta publishes some later intelligence from the Rio Grande:—

"We have conversed freely with a distinguished officer who has for a long time been on the line of the Rio Grande, and has just returned. He tells us there were rumors that the Mexicans intended to take advantage of General Taylor's absence to make a descent upon Saltillo, and the line to the Rio Grande.

He had been assured by a intelligent man that

General Filorale was in command of large force at San Luis—8 or 10,000 men—while Minon had 2000 cavalry near at hand operating with him. The rumored purpose of the Mexicans was for Minon to come out by the Linares pass to Chihuahua, while, with the main body of his troops, Filorale should fall upon Saltillo. Our informant says that in the departure of Gen Taylor the Mexicans feel as if our whole army had withdrawn, such was the terror of his name among them. Inclined as they are to strike a blow in his absence, he still thinks they have no such army in the field as that above named; and even if it be so, it will be impossible to surprise General Wool, who is ever on the alert. He has no doubt that any attack upon Gen. Wool would prove disastrous to the enemy."

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.—A telegraphic despatch from New York, published in the morning papers, is as follows:—

New York, Dec. 26—8 P. M. The Mexicans claim the advantage over a party of Americans who landed at Mulego, fought all day, and embarked again. It is said the British legation had received a protest from Lord Palmerston against forcibly taking British residents in Mexico for the support of the war. Levies were made six months ago. The English protested against it at the time."

THE RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.—We see it stated that Governor Bebb of Ohio, sent a special message to the Legislature of that State giving reasons why in his opinion, Whitney's railroad ought not to be built, under government patronage. He says, "the grant to one individual, his heirs, and assigns forever, of a territory more than twice as large as the whole State of Ohio, is a monopoly too monstrous to be tolerated in a free country, and urges, besides, that the location proposed is too far north; after introducing various propositions and arguments in defence of his position, Governor Bebb recommends the passage of resolutions by the General Assembly, adverse to the adoption of Asa Whitney's Railroad project, and in favor of appropriations by Congress in aid of a national system of railway 'post roads,' such as Congress may in its wisdom 'establish.'"

The advantages of a railroad to the Pacific would undoubtedly be very great. But Governor Bebb's objection on the ground of a monopoly granted by government, promising immense, almost an indefinite amount of riches to the projector and his heirs, we conceive to be insurmountable.—Merel. Jour.

INDICTED.—The Grand Jury of the Municipal Court presented an indictment this forenoon, containing six counts for uttering forged paper, against George Miller, broker. Mr. Miller, was arraigned, and gave bonds in the sum of \$15,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Court, to answer to the indictment pending against him.—Boston Journal.

THE National Intelligencer, has a report of the discussion in the U. S. Senate on Monday, the 20th instant, on the subject of assigning a day for the consideration of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions on the Mexican war—which are as follows:

Resolved.—That to conquer Mexico and to hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it into our Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government, in conflict its character and genius, and, in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved.—That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—A whole crew perished.—A ship from the Norfolk Herald, dated Dec. 23, 1 P. M., contains the following extract of a letter from Major Hunter, one of the commissioners of wrecks in Princess Anne, to a house in Norfolk:

"I am sorry to have to inform you that the new schooner Sea Witch, of New York, came ashore on the beach six miles south of Cape Henry in the snow storm of Thursday, and all on board have perished. Both masts are gone, or at least are floating alongside. We have had her boarded this morning, and it is thought she was in ballast. Three men have been found along shore, and I think the remainder, are in the rigging. As soon as the tide falls we shall endeavour to save what we can."

THE steamer Hibernia has been discharged, and will leave to-morrow for New York, to take her place in the newly arranged line. Both the Washington from Southampton, and the Caledonia from Liverpool, were to leave on the 18th inst.—Boston Journal, 27th ult.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—On the 15th instant, a fire broke out in the Third Municipality, and before it could be subdued, destroyed nearly a whole square containing some fifteen or twenty houses. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$15,000.

THE FRENCH COLONIES.—A Paris paper states that the question of the admission of the French Colonies to a representation in the Chamber of Deputies, will be discussed at the approaching sessions of that body. It is stated that the French government is favorably disposed towards the measure.