

immense domain shall be subdued to agriculture, and waving fields of grain shall take the place of the dark forests; when every waterfall, instead of its useless rush since the epoch of the flood, shall subserve the arts and human comfort; when villages and cities shall be dotted over this infinite solitude, and colleges and churches send up their spires where for ages unknown have roamed savages and buffaloes! May the God of the Pilgrims watch over their descendants at the sources of the King of Rivers and under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains!

We had never paid attention to Red river till the exile of a quarter of a century whom we mentioned in our last paper stated he had seen it and travelled on it. It is quite a large stream, a little west of the Mississippi, and south of the sources of the latter, and, running through Lord Selkirk's Settlement, discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg, a body of water 400 miles long, from which it again emerges, and pours itself into Hudson's Bay. Red river is navigable for small steamboats a considerable distance; and if it should ever be united with the upper Mississippi by a canal of about fifty miles, as it easily might be and at some day will be, there would be an unbroken line of steamboat communication from the everlasting summer of the Gulf of Mexico to the hyperborean shores of Hudson's Bay.—*Congregationalist.*

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

10s. per annum, in advance; 12s. 6d. if payment is deferred 6 months. Eight copies sent to one address for fourteen dollars. Where payment is deferred longer than 3 months, or the receipt of 15 papers in such parcels of eight copies, 10s. will be invariably charged. No subscriptions will be taken for a shorter period than 6 months; and in no case will less than 5s. be charged for a half year. Nova Scotia Currency taken at par when—and only when paid strictly in advance. No Agent is authorized or allowed to change the above Terms.

CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SALT JOHN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1852.

OUR PROPOSALS TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

We were taken entirely by surprise one day last week upon the receipt of a letter from a brother who feels warmly interested in the success of the Visitor, and who expresses his fears that our "proposals would give dissatisfaction to old subscribers."

We could not imagine how this could be the case as we gave every old subscriber the privilege of an Agent to make a saving on his subscription of 1s. 3d. by complying with our terms, while new subscribers are required to pay as much as ever, except when an Agent or old subscriber is willing to share with him the recompense of his agency.

If the following extract from another letter explains the difficulty, we can certainly set it right with every reasonable person:

"I paid my subscription, to Bro. Wallace when he was here in full, but now it seems new subscribers may make a saving by paying the Agent."

Now here are two mistakes, at least, in our friend's mind. First.—New subscribers are not favoured on their account by us; if an Agent or old subscriber is disposed to give a part of the favour which we bestow upon them, so be it; that is not our affair at all.

Then, again; our friend seems to imagine that we got the whole benefit of his subscription in full. This, however, was not the case. We employed an Agent the past year for four and a half months, and paid him cash at the rate of £20 per annum besides his travelling expenses, which amounted to between One Shilling and One Shilling and Three Pence on every subscription which he collected during all his agency. To get our friend's subscription therefore cost us over a Shilling. By sending us his subscription in a letter, Post Paid, he would have saved us a Shilling and have greatly cheered us by his good will, or if he had deducted a 3d. and sent us the balance promptly in a paid letter, he would have saved us 9d. with no cost to himself at all.

Will our good friends then if they have thought there was an objection in our proposals, consider these matters. Do we fare ourselves any better than our Agents or readers? We feel quite confident we give our readers full pay for their subscription money. We labor hard to do it, and on y regret we cannot give them more. We have done this taking the brunt of the battle in defence of our principles, and the labouring on in the

advancement of our sentiments; and now, in seeking more active aid from local Agents and old friends, we only propose to recompense them for their labour, making our own recompense for editing by so much the less uncertain. We paid our Agent in cash the last year for his service five times the amount we have received for all our care and labour in editing for the whole three years past put together; and, as in regard to all that we have previously done for the paper, our proposals for this volume have been dictated with a careful and unselfish view to advance its prosperity, and the intelligence and best interests of all who will patronize the paper throughout the Province. We are happy to add nor would it be just to withhold the fact, that several sending us new subscribers the past week, deduced withholding anything as a compensation for their labour till the Publisher and Editor could be paid for their services. We count such brethren friends indeed.

P. S. Since the above was written another urgent remonstrance comes from a brother, who says, "As an Agent I would sooner pay 1s. 3d. than retain it from a subscriber, and how to ask some for more than others I do not know. The most zealous Agent will receive most blame and be considered the most covetous person."

And still another sends us the advance money for new subscribers declining to retain money or change terms. Very well. We recommend our Agents to solicit subscriptions, not varying from past Terms at present, in any case, and such as exert themselves to aid us or spend time in our service increasing our list and collecting for us, we will hold ourselves bound to recompense reasonably at our discretion. But we hope as brother Wallace's services cannot be had again till the Summer that our friends and agents will remember how urgently their services are required.

We shall commence from this date to mail gratuitously to each one of our active agents, and regularly for the year, one of our excellent semi-monthly American Religious Papers—The Teachers' Sunday School Journal.

We feel greatly obliged for the many kind expressions of interest and regard which we have received the past few weeks.

We are glad to announce the arrival in this City of Rev. Ingram E. Hill, from Nictaux, Nova Scotia, to take the pastoral care of the Germain street Baptist Church.

A unanimous invitation was several months since extended to Bro. Hill from this Church, but his Church at Nictaux could not see that it was his duty to sever the relation with them, which for more than twenty years had so happily subsisted, and Bro. Hill therefore declined accepting the call.

The church in this City still remaining without a Pastor, and the unanimity and urgency of the call being again represented officially to him, while on a recent visit, brother Hill has considered it clearly his duty to accede to it.

Bro. Hill will find a sincere and cordial welcome among his ministering brethren in this Province, and a general desire that under his pastoral care this ancient and influential church may abundantly prosper.

We hope to see the church rallying unitedly and energetically about their Pastor at their social prayer meetings and conferences, and there can be no doubt of their prosperity.

We are pleased to learn that since the Quarterly Meeting at Canning, Elder Keith has labored with the Church, and one has been baptized and added to their number.

We shall look for good tidings from the meeting to be commenced at the Grand Lake to-morrow. Bro. Mutch will be present, having left the City yesterday with a large supply of books. Bro. Miles also will be present, and Bro. Henry E. Seelye in behalf of the Missionary Union.

Our attention was directed to Bro. Rand's letter last week upon its appearance in the Christian Messenger, too late for its insertion before this week's paper.

After such emphatic and such unanimous declarations by the brethren of both Provinces in regard to Translation, we see no further need of comment. We therefore simply place before our readers the act of the Society which gave rise so justly to the discussion and which will still control the work and Bro. Rand's letter.

THEATRES AS SCHOOLS OF MORALS.—The New-York Times in commenting upon the late trial of the Tragedian Forrest who was found guilty of adultery, remarks as follows:

"The evidence, which was allowed by the Judge to take a most unusual range, shews clearly enough that the style of living in Mr. Forrest's family was, as was of course to be expected, decidedly theatrical. The character of its habits, the habits and demeanor of its inmates, and its general tone, were such as would naturally be looked for under the circumstances."

Such an expression from such a paper, whose circulation as a business penny paper has been the most wide and rapidly increasing since its commencement of all the business papers of the Continent, is truly emphatic, and shows the tone of public sentiment among the mercantile classes in New-York.

Failing of support now among the respectable portions of the community in the large cities, these companies will be drifting about to throw their enticements into communities hitherto uncontaminated by their influence.

Where this occurs, Masters and Shopmen must set new guards to preserve the integrity of Apprentices and Clerks, and Parents be doubly watchful over the habits and associates of their children.

Rev. John Francis, who has been seriously indisposed at Monrovia, we are happy learn is recovering, and has probably returned by this time to Amherst.

The following extract is from a letter to the Editor

"On Tuesday, 27th ult. as two young men by the name of Bleakney, were working in the lumber wood on the North River, Salisbury, their attention was drawn by the barking of their dog, to a certain place; and on further examination, found a den of bears. The young men being very active and courageous, succeeded in killing three, (which was the number in the den) with no other weapons than their axes. One of them was unusually large, the skin of which was six feet eight inches in length. The others were not so large, but they were all very fat. The young men deserve every credit for so courageous an act, and I think it should be considered as a pretty good day's work for them."

We would acknowledge the receipt of Ten Shillings for the American and Foreign Bible Society, from Mr. Amos Tingley, of Sackville.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Rev. T. Todd, with remittance; Rev. S. Elder, do.; H. E. Seelye, do.; A. Allwood, do.;

Rev. Wm. Coleman, Rev. Wm. Harris, Rev. G. F. Miles, G. W. Hoben, Esq., Hon. J. McCully, Elisha Shaw, D. C. Sylwell.

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BROTHER VERY.—Many of your readers have been much interested in reading in the Visitor a series of articles upon Domestic Missions, a subject which has hitherto been lamentably neglected by many.

We rejoice in all that has been done to carry the glad tidings of salvation to those distant parts of the earth where superstition reigns with its attendant evils, but we deeply regret that comparatively so little has been done toward the enlightening of those dark parts of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, where the foot of the Missionary has rarely trod, and where the glorious gospel has seldom if ever been proclaimed. O how seldom do we reflect upon the moral destitution that prevails in many parts of our land. How seldom on the Sabbath while assembling in the House of God to engage in the solemnities of divine worship, do we consider that multitudes within one hundred miles of our doors are destitute of such a privilege, and consequently resort to the Tavern and other dens of iniquity to spend the day in acts of immorality and crime. And when we remember that their souls are as valuable as our own, and reflect upon their present position, and the horrible doom that awaits them, should it not arouse us to more active and persevering exertions to rescue them from the degradation and wretchedness under which they have so long been enslaved, and the accomplishment of this in a great measure depends upon the benevolence of our brethren.

We know that when this subject is spoken of there are many ready to say *I can't do any thing*, and it is evident so long as that notion finds a place in the minds of a majority of our brethren that truth cannot spread so rapidly as is desirable, because the necessary effort cannot be put forth which is indispensable to success, but there is no room for the word "can't" in the present subject; all that is necessary is a willingness on the part of God's people to make sacrifice for the spread of the gospel and the salvation of sinners.

It cannot but afford much gratification to all who rightly appreciate the incalculable blessings resulting from the progress of truth, and civilization that a very successful attempt is now being made to enlighten the too long neglected French, who compose a considerable part of the population of our Province, and we trust that in addition to the very liberal contributions and donations that have been extended to the support of the Mission that many prayers have ascended to God for its success, for we should ever bear in mind that while it is our work to send them the gospel, it is God's work to convert them, for "Paul may plant and Apollis water, but God must give the increase." May the Lord carry on his work in the prayer of yours in Christian love. JAMES E. HURD.

Canning, Jan. 20th, 1852.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Maugerville, Jan. 27, 1852.

DEAR BROTHER VERY.—Doubtless some of your readers have glanced over the columns of the Visitor as it has made its weekly appearance, if perchance they might see something from, or concerning the Agent of the "General Missionary Union," and as the days and weeks pass by, and no tidings of his doings, or his whereabouts appear, they perhaps are ready to exclaim—"Such a man as that, to send on an Agency! if I were so engaged I would keep the people informed of my operations and success, &c. I would just say if any are entertaining such thoughts, let them try an agency one month, and they will know more about it than I can tell them. They do not think whilst thus enjoying the luxury of pouring over the weekly Visitor, seated around the blazing hearth participating in the joys and comforts of home, disregarding the storm and cold that reigns without, that perhaps the Agent, at a late hour, is wending his cheerless and tiresome way amid drifts of snow and exposed to the chilling blasts of a winter's storm, or it may be, preparing a lodging-place in some rude shed for his weary horse; or perhaps painfully enduring in some superabundantly ventilated upper chamber those midnight chills, so well known in the northern latitudes of this Province; if they only understood all the matters connected with the labors of a financial agent, they might perhaps be led to honor the judgment of that man whose diary is written, not for the public eye. There are however, notwithstanding those chilling scenes and those still more chilling receptions, by some whose hearts the genial glow of charity never feels—some matters worthy of record, which may perhaps be noticed more particularly hereafter. Whilst on one hand may be found a man whose every energy of soul is employed in gathering and hoarding up wealth for the base love of it, around whose heart there lingers not one spark of sympathy for human wretchedness, in whom the love of God is manifested only "in word and in tongue," on the other hand there are many who although not possessing much of "this world's goods," are endeavouring to love in "deed and in truth." I cannot but think that ministers of the gospel have in many localities neglected to instruct the people to "honour the Lord with their first fruits and their substance," but one thing I find to encourage me in my work, and that is the readiness with which many yield to the truth, and in many instances where prejudice has taken deep root against some of the subjects embraced in the "Union," when these subjects are exhibited through the light of the practical truths of God's Word, the conversion comes home to the understanding, that the several objects of the Union are worthy to be cherished by every one who can with sincerity of soul pray "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth."

There is yet another obstacle which opposes the more successful operations of an Agency, that is the unwillingness on the part of the people to come out to a meeting appointed to consider matters relating in any way to