

ing once; and it is not at all unusual to take £30, £40 and £50 upon these occasions. And the beauty of it is, that all is profit; for the ladies give all the provisions, and in a style of profusion and elegance almost censurable. Then the singing at these gatherings, and indeed at all the Temperance meetings, is worth the admission fee to any one who can appreciate such music as John Marshall, Gerow, and their effective choir, are always ready to discourse, gratis. We verily believe that the music furnished by the Temperance Choir of St. John has done more for the cause than any other single instrumentality. We never have heard anything to compare with it elsewhere; and we are satisfied that if other Temperance Societies were to follow this example, very little difficulty would be experienced in collecting large audiences.

Of the Cadets there, we are not so competent to speak. Of their prosperity, however, we are well cognizant. Keans, Perkins, and others, have looked faithfully after them and the Cold Water Army; and under such superintendence, they were sure to progress.

We have known the Cadets to sustain the interest of a series of public meetings with immense audiences, and at an admission price of fourpence a ticket. Aye, and the lads trained in such a school acquitted themselves like children of the larger growth—in fact, with great éclat.

Is it, then, to be wondered at, that St. John has pushed a-head of all competitors in this noble strife? On the contrary, we opine that as the same causes always produce the same effects, any other community taking hold of the Temperance cause in the way in which the St. John folk—and, we might add, the New-Brunswick people generally—have done, will reap the same reward—VICTORY.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.—10s. per annum in advance, 12s. 6d. if payment is deferred three months. Eight copies sent to one address for fourteen dollars.

Where payment is deferred longer than 3 months, or the receipt of 13 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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

For Advertisements relating to Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious objects, the Visitor, which has a circulation of over 1600, can be scarcely surpassed. The terms are on the same scale as our contemporaries, and a reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted.

CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE VISITOR.

Brother I. Wallace has been the General Agent for the Visitor for sometime past, and has laboured indefatigably, and successfully to promote its circulation, and to collect funds to meet its expenses. Such an Agency must be constantly in the field, or the interests of the paper will flag. Brother Wallace having decided that it was his duty to return to his studies at Acadia College, we have been obliged to employ another Agent. As we have stated in a former paper, we have secured the services of our esteemed Brother, Thomas Lockey. We are well assured that his kindness of manner, his disposition to do good, and his earnestness in recommending the Saviour to poor sinners, will commend him to the affection, and confidence of the brethren wherever he may travel. He will do all in his power to increase the number of subscribers, to collect dues, and to give such information as will secure the regular transmission of the paper wherever it is taken. We are frequently informed of irregularities which occur in the reception of the paper. Our Agent will be particular to correct all evils of this kind. Our Local Agents have our most cordial thanks for the valuable aid which they are giving to the paper, and we feel assured that they will take much pleasure in assisting Brother Lockey, as far as possible, in the prosecution of the duties of his arduous mission.

Brother Wallace has kindly promised to take charge of any monies that may be paid him by our Nova-Scotia subscribers, and account to us for the same. Our friends there will please bear this in mind.

We received a letter a few days ago from Bro. Isaiah Wallace, informing us that in publishing his letter, in relation to his visit to St. George, we had omitted a paragraph, in which he had spoken of the valuable aid which he had received in the prosecution of his Endowment Agency in that place, from the Pas-

tor of the church, and of the success which is attending Bro. Miles in his interesting field of labour. We made immediate enquiries of our Printer, and found that the mistake had occurred, accidentally, with the man who had put the manuscript in type. He had by some means passed over the paragraph in question without observing it; and as the letter appeared to be complete, the omission was not observed in correcting the proof. Had the manuscript been retained, we would now publish the part omitted: but as it was not, we can only say that we exceedingly regret this unintentional mistake, and we shall endeavour, by increasing vigilance, to prevent any thing of the kind in future.

We take this opportunity of informing our Correspondents, that we shall preserve, henceforth, their manuscripts for a month, so that in case we are reminded of any omission we shall have it in our power at once to correct it. It affords us very great pleasure to receive letters from our correspondents to enrich the pages of the Visitor, and it yields us equal happiness to give them entire satisfaction in their publication; but though we exercise the greatest caution, an error will occasionally occur. No editor has ever yet been able to prevent it. In such cases we only ask our friends to exercise the same forbearance towards us, that they would expect were they placed in our position.

On Tuesday we attended the Anniversary of the Portland Baptist Sunday School, where a PRINCELY FEAST was provided for the Scholars, by the worthy Superintendent, Mr. D. V. Roberts, and other friends.

The Ministers present were the Pastor, the Rev'ds B. Scott, S. Robinson, I. E. Bill, E. N. Harris and R. Thomson.

The addresses were calculated to interest and encourage both Teacher and Pupil. We were much pleased with the clean and healthy look of the children—their appearance did much credit to their PARENTS—and their knowledge and good behaviour to their teachers, both male and female. Nearly 200 partook of the repast with evident zest, and after the last hymn was sung these happy children were dismissed, with prayer. The friends, who had attended this interesting meeting, were then invited to partake of a cold collation with the ministers and teachers. A very happy and profitable hour was then spent, and was only broken up to attend the Annual Meeting of the Bible Society, held at the Mechanics' Institute.

If time and space allowed, we should like to go into detail of the advantages resulting from well regulated Sabbath Schools. Did ministers and parents think and act rightly upon this subject, our Vestries would not hold the numbers that would present themselves for instruction.

Brethren and friends! BE UP AND DOING!

Arrival of the Brig "Australia" at the Cape of Good Hope.

We congratulate the friends who have received letters from the Brig Australia, giving them the delightful intelligence that she arrived in safety at the Cape on the 4th November; and that passengers and crew were all in perfect health, and in excellent spirits. We understand that they were 82 days in making the passage to the Cape, that they had nothing like a severe storm to encounter during the voyage, and that altogether they had a most pleasant time.

They found a number of vessels at the Cape freighted with emigrants, who were on their way to the land of promise. The Australia took on board 60 tons of freight, and six additional passengers, and sailed from the Cape on the 12th Nov. We trust that she has arrived at the place of her destination ere this, and that health and prosperity will continue to attend those, who in answer to many prayers, have been borne in safety over the wide waste of waters, to try their fortunes on the other side of the globe.

Christian Messenger.

This valuable periodical comes to us this week in an enlarged form, with a new heading, and in other respects much improved. It affords us unfeigned pleasure to see this change for the better.

Our brethren who conduct the Messenger have toiled hard for many years in seeking to diffuse useful intelligence amongst the people, and we have reason to believe that, hitherto, their pecuniary reward has been small: but they have the pleasure of knowing that they

have contributed largely to the religious instruction, comfort and edification of the numerous readers of their interesting journal, and to the furtherance of those benevolent objects in which the Baptists of these Provinces are deeply concerned. The truth is, the Christian labourer looks more to the future for his reward, than to the present.

We sincerely hope that the expectations which have been cherished, that the improved character of the Messenger would induce a much wider circulation, will be fully realized.

Bro. Lockey says in his letter dated New Jerusalem:—"To-morrow I expect to meet the people in this place, and hold up Christ to them, as the sinner's friend. I request an interest in your prayers, not only for the success of the paper, but that our exhortations and prayers publicly, and from house to house, may be blessed to the souls of men."

We trust our Brother will take encouragement from the promise "that they who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again with rejoicing bringing their sheaves with them."

History for Young Persons.—Chap. IX.

THE CALL OF ABRAHAM.

THE governments which arose in the earth, whether in Assyria, Egypt, or elsewhere, were doubtless ordained of God, that the earth might not be filled with violence as before the flood; but sin reigned in its many horrible forms, and all the world seemed fast forgetting God their Creator. And no remembrance of the Lord would have remained had it depended on man's keeping; for we have the direct testimony of the Holy Ghost, "they did not like to retain God in their knowledge." Wonderful therefore was the love of God in raising up a set of living witnesses, moved by the Spirit, who could truly say, "Our desire is unto thee, and to the remembrance of thy name." Abram was the tenth in a direct line from Shem; but even his fathers served strange gods. He was born in the land of Chaldea, which soon became part of the Assyrian empire, B.C. 1996.

It pleased the Lord that this Chaldean should be the father of his chosen people; and when seventy-five years of age, he called him to be his friend, and made a covenant with him (Gen. xii.). But Abram could not enjoy God's blessing without separating from his country and his kindred, and coming forth in simple dependence on heavenly guidance and teaching.

Assyria and Egypt were great kingdoms, and their monarchs thought very highly of themselves; yet there was nothing in them or their works which could please God: but Abram pleased him by faith, through grace, and became the chosen witness of his love. The promise to Abram at his call, is worthy of all attention: the Lord said, "I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing; and I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." God had not thus spoken to any other. You will observe, that Abram is not to resemble the builders of Babel and other ungodly men, who make their own names great; but God will make his name great and his nation great. We shall now therefore learn the true meaning of greatness; and this is very important, as the word is often missed. Abram bore no proud earthly title; but his heavenly rank was high indeed—the Friend of God—in the midst of a world at enmity with him. He had neither an empire nor thousands of warriors at his command, but only a faithful household whom he instructed in the Lord's commandments; and the whole extent of land that he could leave to his family, as actually his own, was the field containing his burying place. He did not take away the property of others by superior force but even gave the choice of the best pastures to Lot, his younger in years. The only time he was concerned in a battle was to deliver the suffering captives, and restore the stolen goods to their rightful owners; and on this occasion he would not share in the spoils of the enemy, nor receive riches from the hand of the wicked king of Sodom. In all these particulars he was an exact contrast to the men of this world. And as to the greatness of the nation descended from him, it has consisted, not in extent of territory, in numbers, or in natural strength; but in being distinguished from all other nations by having the oracles of God. The character of its promised greatness, is righteousness; and this has belonged to no earthly people hitherto.

Abram, however, was by nature a sinner, like all the children of Adam; and in relating his history, the Spirit of Truth shows that he was not perfect, even in that for which he was particularly distinguished. The Lord had bid him dwell in the land of Canaan; but when a famine arose, through the failure of his faith, he went into Egypt seeking, in the abundance there, that supply for his food which God could have provided anywhere. One wrong step usually leads to another; being out of the position in which God had placed him, he could no longer look to him for defence, and he desired his wife to tell a lie which he thought would save him from harm. He knew the wickedness of the Egyptians; and, fearing that they would kill him in order to get his beautiful wife, he told her to say she was his sister. The Lord could not bless this contrivance, for it was of Satan; and as a chastening to Abram, he suffered the king of Egypt to deprive him of his wife for a little season; but he was soon constrained by the power of God to give her up unharmed, and Abram took her back safely to Canaan. We shall now consider the history of the land in which he was counted a stranger, though it was his own by the purpose and promise of God. All the children of God, like Abram, have to walk as strangers and pilgrims on the earth, though it is a part of their inheritance as joint-heirs with Christ, and they will reign over it with him (Rev. v. 10, &c.).

(To be Continued.)

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Continued.

There is an evil very prevalent among us, the fruits of which, we fear, will be gathered with shame and sorrow, though it seems to attract but little notice now. We refer to the fashion of hiring ignorant and often vicious women to take the care and management of young children in families. We have noticed frequently in households of very moderate means that the services of women to take care of the children, was one of the first necessities and one of the first expenses to be incurred. The strength of the mother is believed to be inadequate to the labor of taking this task along with her other duties.

The remedy is in hiring a woman who is fond of children and can take care of them, or in other words can keep them from disturbing the parents, except when they are sent for to be caressed. This hired woman is, perhaps, one with no conception of the responsibilities belonging to the task of training a child—with no system of discipline or infantile education—and with no thought of any object to be gained, except the immediate one of keeping the child from fretting and disturbing the house. The only motives she thinks of bringing to bear upon its young mind are those addressed to its fears, as when she threatens to put it in the dark closet, &c. When father or mother finds it necessary to chastise the child, the nurse must soothe the little pet with candies or promises of something desirable to baby—and perhaps it is taught to think papa very cruel and mamma as very cross. The chapter of black holes &c., exhausted on the one hand, and of candies, sweetmeats, doll-babies and kisses on the other, the nursery woman's entire stock of motives is used up, but not until the little creature is ruined; not till the child has imbibed the temper and manners of its ignorant exemplar and guide.

And who can guess or imagine the absurd, vicious, injurious notions instilled into the mind of the infant, by such a woman as we have referred to. It is shocking to think of. And when we consider that thousands of children are under such training in the earliest and most important period of their existence—when we reflect that these children are deriving their first impressions of right and wrong, of good and evil, of truth and falsehood, from persons who have scarcely one clear idea on these subjects, it is really dreadful to contemplate. None but the clearest, purest minds, should attempt to guide the first aspirations and impressions of an infant mind.

[To be Continued.]

EXHORTATIONS.

Founded on the Second and Third Chapters of the Revelation of Jesus Christ to the Apostle John.

THE LANGUAGE OF ADMONITION.

1.—To repent of evil, and overcome it. (ii. 5, 16, iii. 8, 9.)

Amidst much that was good, there was some evil, even in these pattern times of the Christian church. Such are, as we have seen, severely reproofed and kindly admonished,