

for the suffering soldier. Your readers have doubtless heard of the intention of the army abroad to establish themselves in huts. This does not look as though Sebastopol were to be taken soon. About 1,000 of these huts will be erected at first, and probably many more will follow. And when we remember that a large amount of lumber must be used there for military purposes, and that many ships will be required to carry to the Black Sea deals, lumber, and men,—there seems reason to hope that there may be an end to the wretched state of affairs with regard to shipping and the lumber trade; and there also seems reason to hope that trade with you may speedily improve.

A Baptist of much celebrity—Mr. Peto—has lately made himself conspicuous by offering in connection with some other gentlemen, to build a railroad from Balaklava to the Camp before Sebastopol. When finished, the net cost will be paid to the Contractors who refuse to take anything as profit or even as a reward for their labor. When we see such a noble offer as this,—when we find the Government so nobly supported by the energetic action of individuals, we must feel certain of success. With regard to the work of the Government, I can only say that the applications for service were so numerous a few days since, that police officers had to be stationed at the Tower Hill Naval Rendezvous, to prevent the overcrowding of the reception rooms. All these little circumstances show the spirit of the people under the present circumstances, and prove that the heart of Old England is yet warm and full of life. Much is talked about Poland just now, and people begin to remember her former glory, and to dream about her restored nationality. It is said, that after operations in the Black sea have come to a close, that Poland must be set up as a kingdom, and I hear disputations of every kind concerning the best way of indemnifying the different spoilers of that unhappy country, for the amount which they would individually lose in case of a restoration. It is impossible to tell what this will amount to, but it seems probable that the present time will see the accomplishment of this long talked of Polish resurrection.

Street preaching is very common in London at present. Ministers of all denominations and even those of the Established Church address crowds of poor men in the open air at the East end. It has already been productive of much good, and has been recognized in all quarters as a powerful means of spreading the gospel. Exeter Hall comes across my mind as I conclude, and I am reminded of an excellent lecture which I heard there a few evenings ago, from the Rev. Dr. Archer, on the Philosophy of the Atonement. His lecture was delivered before the well known "Young Men's Christian Association" in this city—a most useful society, which I wonder you do not set up in St. John. The lecture displayed the usual eloquence and deep thought of Dr. Archer. Yours, &c. W. N. B.

Canadian Correspondence.

ST. CATHERINES 12th Dec., 1854. DEAR BROTHER BILL,—The reason of my long silence, has been the want of something in which you would feel an interest—to communicate. The history of this province for the past three months has been one of intense suspense. Measures of mighty import to the religious and civil interests of the country have been under the consideration of our Legislature, and after weeks of anxious waiting, the desires of the friends of religious equality have been thwarted by the machinations of the supporters of religious hierarchies. The Clergy Reserve question, the vexed question of Canada for the past twenty-eight years, has been settled by professedly yielding to the demands of the great majority, that these lands should be taken from the churches among which they had been divided, and appropriated to education and public improvements. The government have secularized the Reserves, but cheated woefully the people, by inserting with the Bill a commutation clause, which secures to every Episcopal Minister in the province, an income for life, and a large amount to the Methodist, Roman Catholic and Scotch churches for twenty years. So you will perceive that this clause, infinitely inserted, defeats the efforts and again and again expressed wishes of the great majority of the people for the past quarter of a century, and must place the Baptists of this Province, the noted and unflinching champions of religious liberty and denominational equality, in a protesting position, and however gallant it may be to temporizing politicians, who in this instance—at least, have either tried to deceive their constituents, or have themselves been deceived by the crafty supporters of church dominancy. The true lovers of New Testament voluntarism must bring it before the country again—right and truth must prevail.

Another question of incalculable interest to the province has been before our Parliament, and although the friends of the prohibition of a traffic—the history of which has been written in the blood of thousands of Canada's sons and daughters—are the majority, yet through the superior tact and cunning of the advocates of spirits and rum, our just expectation of a law prohibiting a traffic, the fruitful parent of eight-tenths of all our crime, nineteen out of twenty of all the murders which have stained our country's history, nine-tenths of all our grinding poverty—and domestic wretchedness—has thus far been frustrated. The Bill passed the second reading by a majority of ninety—was referred to a Committee, where there is every prospect of its being Parliamentarily "Buried."

Every attempt to thwart the just wishes of a rum cursed people, only tends to increase the strength and augment the numbers of the friends of humanity, and will before many years command an influence at the polls, which will indignantly reject every offer for Parliamentary honors which is not securely based upon the prohibition of every thing which opposes the peace, happiness and commercial, social, intellectual and moral greatness of a Canadian people—to this end the friends of Temperance are directing their efforts with the most flattering prospects of success. I have addressed fifty distinct meetings on this question during the past three months, and from personal observation, knowing that the imperative necessity of the annihilation of the God defying business, is becoming a deep seated certainty in the minds of Canadian people. Let it become so

every where on this continent. If New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, would make a synonomous effort with ourselves, and the state of New York, their combined moral strength would give a fearful blow to this legalized blood eater.

New York has triumphed over organized scandalism and rum influence, and the result will be the death to the traffic ere another year. Every victory gained over this monster, in the neighbouring States, renders the necessity of the Province, adopting the laws the more imperative. Soon, if the tears of sorrow burdened wives, the cries of shivering, starving children, the pleas of the staggering, drinking dying victims of rum, the righteous demand of an outraged people does not induce the professed Representatives of the people to prohibit this monster burden, the inrush of American loafers, scandalous, gamblers and drunkards to drink provincial whiskey and live on provincial prey will compel prohibitory action in self-defence. The sooner the tide begins to roll in the better, if the destruction of the bait which brings them from their homes, be the result.

The state of the churches is of a most favourable character. Many are rejoicing in the midst of revivals and the spirit of inquiry which generally results in the adoption of Baptist sentiments is manifest in all parts of the country.

Our paper just ushered into existence promises well. The members of the churches are manifesting a spirit in its behalf which cannot fail in its triumphing sustenance. In this day of hierarchical aggression, especially in this beautiful province, a paper boldly advocating the liberty of the gospel, cannot be too widely circulated. I love my native land, gladly would I spend my strength for her advancement, but live within her borders and bear the impious aristocratic, domineering ascendancy of the importing of yesterday, because connected with a state favoured church, I cannot stand.

God save you from such a curse. I hope again to see and speak to the warm, noble hearted people of our sister province ere I die, perhaps soon. My sheet is full and your patience exhausted with my long write, and I will close for the present.

Yours, J. G. R.

WOLFVILLE, Dec. 16th, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Dr. Crawley is likely to see you. He is gone to Boston, and intends to visit New-Brunswick. Should he not come, and should he not forward an account, you may say that the Examination of the Students of Acadia College took place on the 18th and 19th inst., and was very satisfactory. They were examined in Latin, Greek, Algebra, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, and Modern History. The students of the Theological Institute were examined in Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Hebrew. On Wednesday evening, the 20th, there was a Public Exhibition, attended by a crowded audience, when Orations were delivered, as follows:—

"The Marriage of the Adriatic."—William Johnston.

"Man's highest sphere of Usefulness."—Robert D. Porter.

"The Capture of Constantinople."—Robert Freeman.

"Without a University, a Brutality."—Alfred Chipman.

"The Battle of Alma."—Thos. Patillo.

They were excellent compositions, and were well delivered.

The Memoir of Professor Chipman is under preparation, and I hope to have it ready for press early in the summer. Meanwhile, I want some aid, which you can render. I want sketches, anecdotes, reminiscences, of the old Ministers. Brother W. Chipman has furnished some. I have applied to Brother Tupper for the same purpose. You can especially see about T. H. Chipman and Father Manning—I am reading his Diary) perhaps about others. It will exceedingly oblige me if you will put on paper all you can think of, on these points. Any time within three months will serve. My book will contain a sketch of our Denominational History here from the beginning. I have written to Bro. Robinson for some particulars respecting Father Asbury.

I am, Dear Brother, yours very truly, J. M. CHAMPEL.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec 11th, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER,—Since I last sent you an extract from my Journal, I have laboured seven weeks in the service of the Board, and if I can form a correct opinion from the attention given to the truth proclaimed, from the feelings manifested, and from the comfort enjoyed when delivering the Lord's message, I must conclude that I am labouring where the Lord would have me. I left Kingston on account of the pressing claims of certain districts in Cambridge and Johnson, on my personal attention, and as I have made this change from a sense of duty and with the sanction of the Board, I hope the divine approbation will rest on the labours of our Brother who has charge of the Mission at Kingston. Our new field, of labour is extensive and very interesting while we feel encouraged, we have much to lament—the Law of God is transgressed, the order of the Lord's house is not kept, and the Spirit of the Lord is grieved, yet there are many here who love the Saviour, and who long to see better order in the Churches in this region. We need wisdom, zeal, and love to God and our fellow men to labour here, brethren pray that the King of Zion would revive his cause in this region, and that divine grace may be magnified in the salvation of many souls. We have been thus blessed in days past, and we hope that we shall soon see the salvation of God again in this place. We expect to raise considerable for the Board. At one station there is a great effort making to help to sustain the Mission. One brother has signed £5, and others, who are not Baptists, came forward with very promising young men. These were a number to prize the laborer, and are willing to help to sustain the Mission.

I am, dear brother, Yours in hope of eternal life, JAMES TRIMBLE.

SPRINGFIELD Dec. 26th, 1854.

DEAR BROTHER BILL,—I have spent two weeks in the service of the Missionary Board on the Grand Lake, principally at Mill Cove, where I preached sermons to attentive hearers, and visited a large number of families, and while praying and conversing with them I was led to hope that good was being done in the name of the Lord. This place has been greatly neglected, and the cause of Christ has been much injured; but I trust the worst is over. Brethren Trimble and Lockey have promised to look after the wants of Zion in the above named place, I have also obtained six additional subscribers for the Visitor in that section and collected some old dues. I have received for the Mission from John Ferris, Esq. 20s; William Ferris, Esq., 5s; Isaac McLane, Esq., 5s; and Samuel J. Ferris, Esq., also from Archibald Ferris, Esq.; Isaac Ferris, Esq.; Edgar Ferris, Esq.; Archibald McLane, Esq., 2s. 6d.; and Collection 20s; making in all with the former amount reported, £3 12s. 6d.

I remain yours, D. GRADALL.

Prayer Neglected.

MR. EDITOR,—From all that I see and hear as I travel from place to place, I am led to the conclusion that the important duty of prayer is sadly neglected by those who profess the religion of the Saviour. This neglect contributes largely to the spiritual depression and worldliness that prevails in our churches to such an alarming extent. In the absence of prayer, the soul cannot be otherwise than dark and unfruitful. It is God's ordinance. "Enter into thy closet and shut the door about thee and pray to thy Father in secret." Those who trifle with this precept cannot hope for religious prosperity. The primitive Christians were mighty in prayer, and because of this the Holy Ghost rested upon them in an abundant measure and success, enlarged and glorious, crowned their efforts.

Too many live in neglect of family prayer. They go to the duties of the day and return to their rest without acknowledging there is a God, or that they have souls to be saved or lost. How can such hope for the blessing of the Almighty upon themselves or their offspring. By this neglect of known duty parents too often sow in the hearts of their children the seeds of a cold infidelity, and thus become stumbling blocks in the way of their salvation.

Again, prayer meetings are sadly neglected in some of the churches. Surely we have no right to expect religious prosperity in a church not having the stated preaching of the gospel and seldom meeting together for social prayer. We have many stations in the Province without pastoral oversight, and where, if the brethren do not assemble for prayer, the public worship of God is wholly neglected; and mournful to say, in too many instances this is the case. I would urge upon the minds of the brethren their obligation to come together whether they have a minister to conduct them, or whether they have not, and to have sanctuaries, and there teach them the practical power of the holy religion of the cross.

Altogether, dear brethren, in conclusion to say, that if we would experience the reviving influence of the Holy Spirit and witness the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom, we must pray more earnestly and perseveringly in our closets, in our families, and in the church of God. May the Spirit help our infirmities and make intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered! D. C.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JAN. 3, 1855.

TERMS OF THE VISITOR, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No Communication will be inserted without the author entrusting us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

The New Year.

At the beginning of a new year, it is sometimes fitting to take a brief review of the past, and hastily glance into the future. Under ordinary circumstances we may find in the one, rules and precedents whereby to judge of the other. But in these momentous times we have no longer to be guided by ordinary circumstances. Events follow each other with such rapidity that all rules and precedents are useless; reason becomes paralyzed; and the mind is forced to feel its incapacity of judging concerning the unknown future.

So great is the change which has taken place within one year that it is painful to look back.—The dawn of eighteen hundred and fifty four was hailed with rejoicing, and for months we were in a feverish dream. Never was the city so prosperous; never was wealth so abundant. Indeed the greatness of our prosperity was only equalled by the greatness of its fall. When the plague came among us it was the first check which our progress had received, it found us unprepared, and even in its presence all unsuspecting of the calamity following closely behind. For the Cholera though terrible, was the forerunner of moral woes of an equally terrible nature; and scarcely had it disappeared from our midst, before the glutted European timber market joined with the effects of the Russian war, had brought upon us a commercial crisis, such as we had never before experienced, one not confined but universal in its extent.

Our present condition is most melancholy. The Banks refuse discount, and the scarcity of money is felt by all. The timber trade is ruined, and the price of all wood goods has fallen to a frightful degree. Freight is unprecedentedly low, and ships at any price are absolutely unsaleable.

In the neighbouring Republic the condition of the commercial world is equally deplorable and in some places money is even scarcer than at home.

In Europe if we seek some result of the war we find a complicated state of affairs. The Allies, in spite of their gigantic efforts, are still baffled at Sebastopol, and now put forth their utmost power to reinforce the army of occupation in the Crimea, and to prepare for spring operations in the Baltic. Prussia is yet undecided in her policy, but soon must come to terms. Austria has declared for the Allies; and Hungary, Italy, and other enslaved States, are waiting for a good opportunity to burst their bonds.

Such is the present state of affairs. Turmoil and confusion meet our eyes; and an inextricable web of tangled circumstances puzzle and perplex us. What will be the issue of all this?

What will this year bring forth? This is the question which unbidden in our minds as we glance hurriedly and fearfully at these portentous signs of the times. We are like mariners peering through the opaque air, where when the sea is covered with mist and fog. We look forward upon this stormy political ocean. It is shrouded in the deepest and most impenetrable gloom. Yet a few dim forms loom obscurely in the gloom. Yet a few these we may find some answer to our question.

In the immediate future we must infer that we see little hope. At Sebastopol there is length and blood of many thousands have been sacrificed to little purpose. We know not how successful the Allies have lost, but we know that months of fighting have reduced that glorious army to a fraction, and have increased the numbers of the Russians. We know not how many Sebastopolians will and impart have been overthrown, but we know that behind those battered walls are men who will fight with all the frantic energy of despairing patriotism. We know not how much longer the bloody strife will last, but we know that much more blood and treasure must be sacrificed before the Russian flag is lowered at Sebastopol.

While the struggle goes on here, another war will break out in Germany. The Czar, indignant at Austria's defection, will set no bounds to his bitter hatred. Already the Russians are gathering upon the Austrian border, and the spring will probably witness an invasion. Prussia must soon make her choice, for a longer neutrality will be impossible. If she join Russia, the Baltic fleet will carry fire and devastation into all her sea-port towns; if she join the Allies, Russia will invade her territories with fire and sword. So that in any case we must expect to see the flames of war spreading throughout unhappy Germany. But this is not all, for it may be that the Hungarian, taking advantage of Austria's distress, and assisted by his former foe the Russian, may endeavour to throw off the yoke of the hated house of Hapsburg. It may be that the Italian, finding his masters' grasp relaxing, may struggle to shake it off forever. If so, there will be revolutionary insurrections in the midst of national wars, which will spread on every side ruin and desolation. But the power who inflicts all these things will suffer in a thousand ways; and with a ruined commerce and bombarded towns, with impoverished people and lost prestige, she will eventually be forced to yield.

We are not prophets of evil. We wish at all times and under all circumstances to hope for the best. But we cannot conscientiously join in the wild cry of triumph over the yet resisting enemy. We should think that the last few months of incessant disappointments and hope deferred, would drive away these anticipations of unreasonable success, and teach wisdom to those who before have erred unthinkingly. We look forward to a year in which the war, as yet but begun, will rage with renewed fury.

We, therefore, warn our friends not to rely too strongly upon any speedy change, lest they be too bitterly disappointed. We call upon those who are engaged in commerce to go on cautiously, carefully, heedfully. For the merchant is now like one standing upon the thin crust of a volcano, where subterranean rumblings, and horrid mutterings, give warning of the frightful danger which is ready to burst forth. We call upon people of all classes to be prepared for calamities, for wars and rumors of wars, for distress of nations, and for all the horrors that are attendant upon the warfare of powerful kingdoms.

These are our views of the future, we only give them as such. In these strange times when unaccountable changes occur so quickly and successively, we dare not assert anything dogmatically. Therefore, we repeat that these are only our views or conjectures. For these opinions we have given as reasons, facts from which others may draw different conclusions.

For some time past we have been wanting to address some remarks to our churches upon the general state of religion in our denomination, and to urge the importance of a prayerful observance of those means appointed by God to promote the revival of true Godliness amongst us. The opening of the New Year seems to offer an appropriate occasion for calling special attention to this interesting subject. The statistical reports of our churches, as given in the minutes of our Association should lead us, one and all, to deep searching of heart. What do these reports say? Do they tell us of spiritual health, of merciful visitations, of the divine influence, of the multiplication of members, and the converting power of the truth? Nay, with a few isolated exceptions they tell us of no such thing. So far as New Brunswick is concerned, if you turn to the minutes of the last two or three years, you will find that the increase has been very inconsiderable. Inasmuch as several of the churches have reported no conversions for several years past, we take it for granted their number is very much diminished. So fearful has been the departure in some cases, that we are told of one instance where the members of a church met together, and disorganized, or in other words, voted down their own existence, and annihilated themselves. As if it were not enough for Satan to combine the principalities of evil to disturb the peace of churches, and seek to banish them from the earth, and therefore, the Lord's professed people must aid him in this ungodly enterprise. We have only heard of one case where this suicidal act has been committed, but we fear that it has been virtually done in several instances. (There are more ways than one to accomplish this object. Take an illustration. Here is a body of people calling themselves a Christian church; but they have no pastor, no administration of Christian ordinances, no social meetings for mutual exhortation and prayer, no discipline to admonish offenders, to reclaim backsliders, and to purge the church from hypocrites. Will you pronounce that people a Christian church? It may be so in name; but it is not so in reality, I chabod is written upon it.—The glory has departed. If you read the minutes of the Associations in N. B., for the last two or three years, you will see that those churches that have enjoyed revivals, have done so only in a very limited degree. They have not been such revivals as the exigencies of the times demanded. The converting influences of the spirit—like angels visits have been few and far between.)

Those interested in Zion's prosperity cannot but enquire what means this wide spread spiritual death? Why this death like slumber, this sad dereliction of Christian duty? Why has the gold become dim, and the most fine gold changed, and the stones of the sanctuary poured out in the top of every street. There must be a cause for all this evil. Let us, dear brethren, search it out; if we do not, God will search it out for us, and make us feel the weight of his chastening rod.

We have sometimes thought the state of things which we have but faintly sketched, is to be attributed, in part at least, to the signal prosperity with which God has been pleased to bless our country for the last two or three years. The people, take them in mass, have been fired with the love of gain. An inordinate attachment to the mammon has so possessed their hearts, that momentous concerns of religion have found a little room; buying and selling, and making money has been the all absorbing topic.

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and in proportion to this worldly prosperity has religion declined. The Christian people have made money and instead of consecrating it to the cause of God as they should have done, they have resolved to swell their own treasures, and thus feed and nourish a spirit of covetousness, which is idolatry. The consequence is, that God has sent leanness of soul, and Zion has become unfruitful. Temporal progress is a blessing when rightly used, but when misimproved it is converted into a blighting curse. It robs the soul of higher good, benumbs its religious sensibilities, and crushes out its spiritual life. It always was, and always will be true, that we "cannot serve God and mammon." Where the love of the world is the love of the Father is not.

Another thing that is contributing to this religious depression is the idea that prevails to some extent, that the old fashioned revivals can be dispensed with, and that we can propagate our faith in a way, that will be more consonant with the enlightened spirit of the times. Now we say in all frankness that in proportion as this sentiment obtains in our churches, we may bid farewell to religious progress. Man, impious man, from the beginning, has been striving to find out some better plan for the world's redemption than the one instituted by the Head of the church. Here has been the grand mistake. Now the man who believes that scriptural christianity can be extended without the spirit of revival of course will not pray for it; and if he does not pray for it he has no right to expect it. The Saviour's plan was to instruct his people to realize the absolute necessity of the operations of the Holy Spirit. He not only taught them to pray for this divine influence, but he offered up his own fervent prayer, that they might have it. "I will pray the Father and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you forever." The apostles adhered to the instructions given by their Lord, and the world witnessed upon a most magnificent scale the triumphs of redeeming grace. We can only hope for success by seeking to work, out by diligent and believing prayer, the principles of christianity as inculcated by the GREAT TEACHER himself.

Permit us to say, dear brethren in the ministry, that the present is a most favorable time for inviting the attention of your churches to this important subject. We have just entered upon the new year, and the tide of worldly prosperity has turned—a commercial crisis is being felt. Christians are beginning to reflect, and to feel that the hand of God is upon them. They see that while the lot is cast into the lap the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord—that riches take to themselves wings and fly away. The season of the year is also favorable. The winter is a period of comparative rest from the toil and turmoil of the summer. Hence men have opportunity for meditation and prayer, and can devote more of their time to those means of grace adapted to promote religious progress. Shall we not then as watchmen act wisely by taking the advantage of these favorable circumstances to summon our people to action. Let us see that our own souls are in a healthy condition. We cannot hope to promote the revival element in others unless our own minds are the subjects of its sanctifying power. Let us get near to God in our closets, and so realize the solemnity of truth, the value of souls, and the responsibility of our high vocation, that we shall come to our people richly laden with the fruits of the spirit. We have known some Ministers to adopt a scolding, fault-finding method with their people. This does harm instead of good. Be prepared to say with Jeremiah, "O that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people,"—with Paul, "I have not ceased to warn you day and night with tears." We have observed that as a general rule a truly earnest Ministry will make an earnest Church, but the earnestness for which we contend, does not consist in a loud, boisterous manner; but in a deep toned practical piety—an abiding consciousness of communion with God and self-sacrificing labour for souls.

We shall have more to say upon this subject in future numbers, we will therefore conclude for the present by wishing our ministering brethren, and our readers generally, A HAPPY NEW YEAR—HAPPY IN THE ENJOYMENT OF FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD—HAPPY IN WITNESSING THE CONVERSION OF MULTITUDES FROM SIN TO HOLINESS.

Our readers will excuse any typographical errors which they may observe in our present issue when they know that our publisher has been exceedingly pressed for time in consequence of having to get his new press in working order.—The difficulty of doing this when all his men wished to enjoy a holiday, has been very great.—For this same reason the paper is not in time for the Wednesday's mail; but we trust that these matters will be put right in our next issue. If any mistakes occur in the delivery, our friends will please give us timely notice.

We send a copy of the "Visitor" in its enlarged dress to several gentlemen in the Province who have not taken it hitherto. If they approve of it and enclose to our address 7s. 6d. it will be mailed to them regularly for one year.—Ministers of the gospel will please notice our terms on the second page.

ELECTION FOR CHARLOTTE.—Mr. Brown has been returned over Mr. Thomson, by a very large majority.—The following was the state of the poll at the close of the elections—

	Brown.	Thomson.
St. Stephen,	327	107
St. Andrews,	134	107
St. George,	144	101
St. David,	160	42
Pennfield,	123	86
West Isles,	55	23

St. James, St. Patrick, and Grand Manan are yet to be heard from.

The total Majority is said to be over 500.

ST. JOHN'S YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting held in the Sunday School Room of the Union street Chapel, on Friday, the 22nd, instant, the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

Officers.	Names.
Hon. W. B. Kinnear, President;	
James Patterson, Esq., L. L. D.	
LEBRON BOTSFOED, Esq., M. D.	Vice President.
T. W. DANIEL, Esq.	
E. E. LOCKART, Esq.	
JAMES REED, Esq., Treasurer;	
H. W. FRITH, Esq., Corresponding Secretary;	
E. H. DUVAL, Esq., Recording Secretary.	
Extolled from the Minutes.	
W. F. HAWKINS, Secretary.	

General Intelligence.

Europe. Since last week no news of any amount arrived from the seat of war. There seems to be a kind of pause just now, arising from the fact that the besiegers are waiting for reinforcements and the besieged for some favorable moment when they can make a sortie. There seems to be a musing in some quarters, because the English general had not sufficiently guarded every export of his army; but the difficulty of doing it joined with the great victory which after all is gained, have prevented any unjust reflections on the general's conduct from rising to any extent.

The zeal of both nations at home seems not inclined to flag, and the energy of the arm abroad is as admirable as ever. Indeed it seems as though time and patience are only needed; every other desirable quality, whether moral or physical, are in the possession of the Allies, and tend to success. Reinforcements are constantly arriving, to increase the numbers of the besieging army, and give them new energy and determination. The preparations which the Allies are making, are intended to ensure comfort to the individual soldier and strength to the army. De sufficient to construct a thousand huts are now on their way to Balaklava, and the work raising redoubts and digging ditches goes on with unflagging energy. A spirit of generous sacrifice prevails in the army abroad, and at home every one is willing to yield up large amounts of property to help the popular cause. Never before was there so universal a feeling of love for a cause as now appears in England and France. The field of battle is rich in incidents, some of which our readers may find further on.

Firing on Parties Burying the Dead.

From the following order, published by Lord Raglan, we may suppose that some arrangement has been come to by Prince Menschikoff, which will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of the inhuman proceeding referred to:—

"GENERAL ORDER.

"October 11. "When burying the dead, if the party employed will hoist a black flag, the enemy will not fire on the party."

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order has been issued from Lord Raglan's headquarters:—

"The Commander of the Forces has reason to think that the advanced sentries are not sufficiently quick in stopping those who approach them from the enemy's side, or in firing upon those who do not answer them in a satisfactory manner.

"Men, both on foot and on horseback, have come up close to the sentries, and have been permitted to turn away without being questioned or fired upon.

"The only person who may be permitted to approach them from the enemy's side are deserters and flags of truce; but these must be made to halt, and not allowed to come forward until a party from the picket has arrived to receive them.

"When patrols go out in front, or officers go forward to reconnoitre, notice should be given to the sentries, and all this should be fully explained to them when they are posted."

Globe.

LOSS OF THE PRINCE.—The Prince, a magnificent new screw steamer of 2,700 tons, carried out the other day to Balaklava the 46th Regiment, all the winter clothing for the troops engaged in the siege, including 40,000 greatcoats, flannel suits, under-clothing, socks and gloves; beef, pork, and other provisions; hospital stores for Scutari; and a vast quantity of shot and shell to carry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remains of the Prince but half-a-dozen of her numerous crew, who managed to get on the cliffs when she was "broken to powder" against them. The Resolute, with 900 tons of gunpowder, also went to the bottom. Thus, it seems, all the materials for carrying on the siege, and providing against the severity of the winter have been carried off at one fell swoop. The Prince—could not stop at Scutari to land the hospital stores so greatly wanted there. When she arrived at Balaklava it was blowing fresh, and she did not venture within the narrow tortuous channel of the harbour. All she did was to land the 46th, though it is said that, besides a very large crew, some Sappers and some medical and other officers were still on board. On attempt to anchor, the whole of the cable ran out, not being properly clinched. A second cable shared the same fate. The Prince then steamed out, while a third cable was got up from the hold, and with this she was brought to, though with a smaller anchor than those she had lost. This answered for a while. On the dreadful morning of the 13th, however, it proved utterly inadequate. The Prince cut away her masts, and put on her steam; but the wreck of the mizzen fouled the screw, and the noble vessel becoming helpless, immediately drifted against the rocks. Figures are but feeble language for the description of such a catastrophe; but the value of the Prince, as she floated, is put at 150,000L., and her cargo at half-a-million. There must have been nearly 200 souls on board. The thirty transports utterly lost, with most of their crews, at Balaklava, are put down at 15,000L. each. So here at once a million of money went to the bottom. The other losses, the French ship of the line and war steamer, the transports of all kinds disabled, make up another million.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—At one time, while the Duke was rallying his men, a body of Russians began to single him out, and to take shots at him in the most deliberate manner. A surgeon of a cavalry regiment, Mr. Wilson, 7th Hussars, who was attached to the brigade, perceived the danger of His Royal Highness, and, with the greatest gallantry and coolness, assembled a few men of the Guards, led them to the charge, and utterly routed and dispersed the Russians. The Duke's horse was killed in the course of the fight. At the close of the day, he called Mr. Wilson in front of the regiment, and publicly thanked him for having in all probability saved his life.