

The New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

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

Published on WEDNESDAY.

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

[For Terms see First Page]

VOLUME XIV

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NO. 30

New Brunswick Baptist

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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The New Brunswick Baptist and

Christian Visitor—For 1861,

will be enriched by regular contributions from the

Rev. S. ROBINSON, Pastor of Brunswick-st.,

"E. C. ADY, Pastor of Portland,

"I. WALLACE, A. M., Pastor of Carleton,

"C. H. HURD, Pastor of Fredericton,

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of the Union Society; and

"D. NUTTER, of Livermore, Me.

The Pastors of the different Churches, and

other brethren will keep the New Series thor-

oughly posted on all matters of local and denomi-

national interest.

All Communications intended for this paper,

to be addressed, "N. B. Baptist & Visitor

Office, St. John, N. B."

TERMS OF THE BAPTIST AND VISITOR.

For remittances received by us up to

1st of March, we will send the *Baptist*

and *Visitor*, as follows:—

To May 1, 1861, ... for ... \$0.50

Sept 1, 1861, ... for ... 1.00

Jan. 1, 1862, ... for ... 1.50

May 1, 1862, ... for ... 2.00

Subscriptions already received will be credited

according to the above scale.

CLUBS

Will receive the *Baptist and Visitor* as follows:

5 to Sept. 1, 1861, \$5.00; to May 1, 1862, 9.00

10 to Sept. 1, 1861, 10.00; to May 1, 1862, 17.50

20 to Sept. 1, 1861, 20.00; to May 1, 1862, 35.00

50 to Sept. 1, 1861, 40.00; to May 1, 1862, 70.00

100 to Sept. 1, 1861, 75.00; to May 1, 1862, 125.00

We trust this statement is clear and definite,

and will be considered satisfactory.

Many poor persons who value the *Visitor*, and

have been receiving it for years at One Dollar

per annum, will still continue to receive it by

giving us notice through our local agents, or

through their minister, and reminding us that

any other sum they may be able to pay.

Our ministering brethren, who interest them-

selves in behalf of the *Baptist and Visitor* will

receive it free. Any who do not receive it, will

please send us their address.

Our Agents will oblige us by not making up

and sending us their clubs. General Agents will

also oblige us by sending the names and Post

addresses of local Agents, so that we can pub-

lish them.

General Agents for this paper:—

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the last and least of all my Maker's ser-
vants, shall be called to put off this load of
sin and corruption, and to mingle with that
harmonious host above, doing homage with
them in the blessed presence of my glorious
Lord"—*Augustine.*

"O my Heavenly Father! thou hast re-
vealed to me: thy Son, our Lord Jesus
Christ. I have preached him, confessed him,
and I worship him, as my dearest
Saviour and Redeemer. Into my hands I
commit my spirit. God of truth, thou hast
redeemed me."—*Luther.*

"Rejoice with me. I am going to a
place of everlasting joy. In a short time
I shall be with the Lord Jesus."—*Eccl-
ampadius.*

"I long to be in heaven, praising and
glorifying God, with the holy angels. 'Tis
sweet to me to think of eternity. I am
almost there. I long to be there."—*Brai-
nerd.*

"Oh! what prospects are before me in
the blessed world whither I am going!
Will you not share my joy, and help me to
praise, that soon I shall leave this body of
sin and death behind, and enter on the
perfection of my spiritual nature? Sweet
affliction! now it worketh glory, glory!"—*Sau-
vel Pearce.*

I have no more doubts of going to my
Saviour, than if I was already in his arms.
My guilt is all transferred; he has can-
celled all I owed."—*Isabella Graham.*

"All is well, well forever. I see, where-
ever I turn my eyes, whether I live or
die, nothing but victory. I am cradled in
the arms of love and mercy. I long to be
at home."—*Lady Huntington.*

"There is nothing at all melancholy in
the death of a Christian. I feel very
happy in the prospect of death."—*Sarah
Lanman Smith.*

Cluster after cluster.

AGAIN and again, these few weeks past,
have we allowed the murderous deeds of strong
drink to pass uncorrected, out of deference to
the shrinking nerves of some of our more fire-
brand readers, who can ill bear to be treated
to a weekly service of tragedy. But we must
be permitted to speak forth a fell fact now and
then, whether men will hear, or whether they
will forbear, in illustration of the death-dealing
destiny of drink—and this all the more freely
when it enacts itself in our immediate vicinity.

On Monday last, a riveter in Greenock named
Lachlan McLean, who was also occupier of a
public-house in Shaw Street, shot his wife on
the cheek with a pistol. The wretch, it would
appear, was in the habit of getting drunk, and
during the course thereof was very cruel to his
wife, having on one or two occasions threaten-
ed to kill her. Mrs. McLean, who is a decent
sober woman, it is said, bore with him as far
as patience could endure, and put up with the
abuse and threats. For the last week or two
he had been off work, and on Saturday pressed
her for money, and on her refusing, said he
would shoot her. He went out and purchased
a pistol, powder and balls; on the pretence of
going to the Highgate. Returning home, he
loaded the pistol, and yesterday morning about
half-past seven o'clock, being true to his de-
termination, he deliberately presented the pis-
tol and fired at her head, the ball entering her
cheek. He was shortly after apprehended,
while the poor woman lies struggling for life
in the infirmary. Who or what, in this case,
was the real murderer? Need we put the question?

So in the recent murder at Colough in Ire-
land. It is a curious circumstance that in the
Kilkenny paper, "if the parties were on had
terms respecting love matters, that they had
been drinking together in a house in Galton on
the same day." It was not "the bad terms"
that did the deadly deed, but "the bad terms"
maddened and heat-d to sevenfold fury by the
fiery curse of alcohol.

"Oh, curse that drink!" exclaimed Hutchin-
son, in the late case of wife murder at Dundee,
as he looked on his victim stretched out on her
bed, in her last long sleep, on the morning af-
ter her excesses had expiated him to the
desperate deed; and whoever takes pains to
realize the pignuity of feeling with which
that exclamation was uttered, and the deep
and doleful tragedies thus enacted by
strong drink, will surely feel constrained, as
he is a man, to echo the cry, and embody it
in a life-long war against the evil.

On the evening of the same day (Monday
last) on which the riveter above named shot
his wife, a young man named Owen Clark, la-
bourer, residing in Cowcaddens, was found
dead in a public-house in Anderson. He had
entered the house in company with other two
men, and the trio were served with half-pint
of whisky. The two men shortly after left,
leaving Clark, as they said, asleep, and prom-
ising to call back for him. They failed to
do so, however, and in the evening Clark was
discovered to be unwell, and ere medical as-
sistance could be procured he died. This was
a clear case of death by coma. It was pre-
cisely the case so graphically described by
Professor Miller, in which the hand of an unseen
monster is grasping the throat. It was as clear
a case of suffocation, as if the youth had thrown
himself into the Clyde, or been held under
water till the life was choked out of him. Nor
let the fact be blinked. Blame not "the mon-
ster" alcohol, any more than you would blame
the water for drowning a man submerged in it;
which would be, in effect, to blame water for
not being air. Blame rather the suicidal
hand of the infatuated youth, who went into
that public-house to drink, and the barking
head of the publican who handed to him the
life-enslaving element. Yes; the hand that
habitually, as its daily vocation, hands pre-
cious life-choking liquids to reckless men
that know not what they do, is a hand that
ought to have depended from the person of a
Burr or a Zerk.

If we transfer ourselves back to any distance
in the past, we shall find the same reckless
running on. We find that the drink-demon
never leaves his long without a witness.
To name a few, as we are on the subject at
present, which occurred pretty close on each
other, several weeks ago, and which, with others,
at the same time, we allowed to pass in silence;
let our readers recall that knif-murder, which,
under circumstances of the most brutal feroc-
ity, was perpetrated some time ago at Plym-
outh. Some Irish women had got into a
drinking trap, got drunk,

quarrelled, and one of them stabbed his fellow
to the heart with a clasp knife.

On the week preceding the date of that fi-
nal scuffle, happened the frightful accident at
Patrick Street, Dublin, on which the jury re-
turned the following verdict: "We consider
that the ten deceased persons lost their lives
by the accidental burning of the house 9
Patrick Street, caused by the intemperate
habits of Michael Barker and his wife."

About the same time a man was found
drowned in the Clyde; the explanation being
that he "had been drinking immoderately for
several days past."

At that time, too, a surgeon in Nottingham
committed suicide by swallowing opium.—
"Deceased had for some time been much ad-
dicted to drinking."

The brig *Idalia* was stranded some time ago
at Holy Isle. The Captain having been rav-
aged drunk, not only neglected the ship, but
by withholding the chart from the mate, and
the giving cross and reckless orders, did his best
to send them all to the bottom.

Within a week of some of the previous cases
the body of a carter, named Francis Higgins,
was fished out of the Monkland Canal; he
was "last seen alive on the day before (Sabbath)
at 11 p. m., apparently the worse of drink."

On the same night a man was found lying
in a close, drunk and incapable, and taken to
the police office. At three o'clock in the
morning he was found "40 appearance lifeless,
from an overdose of whisky."

The Spring Circuit lately held in this city
was an appalling commentary on the deadly
doings of strong drink. Prominent among
these illustrations was a knife murder, perpe-
trated sometime before, in the High Street.—
"I say murder, for such every one knows,
it was, and such Lord Jervis pronounced it,
despite the strangely lenient verdict of the
jury. In the course of the case the prisoner's
declaration was read, in which it was stated
that he had been drinking all day on Satur-
day; that he left his mother's house at a
quarter past eight o'clock; that he afterwards
with a man named M'Dade, whom he had
known for nine years; that they entered sev-
eral whisky shops, and latterly several shebeens,
that he got so stupefied with drink that he
could not say in which house he was last; that
after coming out of the last house he and
M'Dade were attacked by some persons; that
the fight was caused by some dispute about
meat and drink; that he was not aware that
he had done anything in self-defence; that
the knife was not his, never having seen it
before he was apprehended; and that he knew
nothing about the charge that was preferred
against him."

But enough. We might as well stand by a
river side, and wait till the last current had
flowed past, and left the channel dry, as at-
tempt to exhaust the death-dealing of strong
drink. And yet these being but drink acci-
dents, who loses an hour's sleep, or charged
himself with any anxiety in the matter?
Glasgow Exchange.

THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY LINE.

For six months in the year the navigation
of the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, and the
mails and cargo by the steamers of the Mon-
treal Ocean Steam Navigation Company have
to be landed at Portland (Maine), United
States. This operates very prejudicially to
the interests of the Canadian colonies, for
the fiscal laws of the United States are less lib-
eral than those of Canada, and on many impor-
tations the transit from Portland through the
States is hampered with such restrictions as
to present a drawback on shipments from this
country. By a Treaty with the Federal Gov-
ernment certain concessions have been made
on the passage of the mails and goods intend-
ed for the British Colony, but even with these
restrictions, which give rise to complaints
on the part of exporters from the United King-
dom to Canada. There is only one alternative,
therefore, to adopt, as we have before
pointed out in these columns, and that is,
to complete the link of railway from Halifax
to the inland towns of the Canadas. This has
been agitated at different periods, and we are
glad to hear that action is likely to be taken
in the near future, which will lead to the fulfilment of this
long-cherished project. The promoters of this
trunk line from Halifax to Quebec enu-
merate all that has been done or left uncom-
pleted by former Governments, and they come
forward with a proposition which, if accepted,
will realize the completion of the undertaking.
They state that sundry surveys have been
made, by order of the Home and Colonial
authorities, at the joint expense of the
United Kingdom and the Province of New
Brunswick, and that the western district of
Canada has made 2,000 miles of railway west-
ward from Quebec, and also 114 miles of the
line extending from Shediac to St. John; and
Nova Scotia has made 60 miles of the line ex-
tending from Halifax to Truro, and a branch
line to Windsor of 38 miles.

A return recently laid before the Parliament
at Melbourne, by the Minister of Mines, shows
the rapid progress made to the 31st of December
last, in applying steam and machinery to the
production of gold in that colony. It shows that
on the 31st of December, 1860, there were 107,
572 adult miners—viz., 60,874 Europeans and
28,100 Chinese engaged in alluvial workings,
and in quartz mining. The number of steam en-
gines employed in alluvial workings for win-
ding, pumping, puddling, &c., was 294, amounting
to 4,187 horse-power. Besides steam engines, there
were 8,957 horse-puddling machines, 354 horse
whims, 128 water wheels, and 50 horse pumps.
In addition to these, there were engaged in
quartz mining and crushing, 120 steam engines,
equal to 6,036 horse-power, 158 whims, six water
wheels, 26 whips, and 40 horse crushing ma-
chines. The approximate value of all this min-
ing plant, is set down at 1,250,000, and there
are, in the principal mining districts, manufac-
turers of engines and machinery, that compete
successfully with those imported from England.
Great as is the progress shown by these figures
in giving character of permanency to the sup-
ply of gold, it is now probable, that the colony is
about to enter on a still greater development of
this source of wealth, the alluvial diggers having
hitherto been kept idle, for a large portion of
the year, by the want of water. Govern-
ments are forming large reservoirs for collecting
and storing rain on the various diggings; and
quartz-mining is likely to receive an immense
impetus, from the many experiments being made,
and patents claimed, for improved methods of
extracting the pure particles of gold from the
dregs, or tailings, of quartz, or low richness.
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that know not what they do, is a hand that
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THE BATTLE OF MANASSES.

On Friday, the day succeeding our repulse
at Bull Run, Major Barnard, topographical
engineer of the general staff, accorded by Co.
B of the Second Cavalry Regiment (under
Lieut. Tompkins), made a wide reconnaissance
of the country to the north, in order to ex-
amine the feasibility of turning the enemy's
rear by a strategic movement in that direction.
A route was discovered by which it appeared
that such a measure might be successfully ex-
ecuted. In a letter on the defences of Manas-
sas Junction, I pointed out the different roads
leading thitherward from Centerville. One of
the most direct—i.e. that passing through
Thursday's battle field; another, further north,
leading, when produced, to Warrenton, be-
yond the Manassas Gap Railroad. From the
latter, a minor road, branching off still more
to the north, was found to open at a fork half
way between Centerville and the Bull Run
ravine. The road could be used for the rapid
advance of men or artillery, preceded by a
corps of sappers and miners. A plan was
once projected by Gen. McDowell for a de-
cisive attack upon the enemy's line of defences,
to be made simultaneously by three advancing
columns, from the several points of approach.
The various divisions encampments were already
advantageously located for the inception of
such a movement, and orders were swiftly is-
sued for the entire army to start at 6 o'clock
on Saturday afternoon. It was afterwards dis-
covered that the stock of heavy ammunition
covered no more than nineteen rounds to
each gun, and that we must send to Fairfax
for a better supply. It was also thought ad-
visable to have the army arrive in sight of the
enemy at sunrise, and the first orders were
accordingly countermanded and fresh ones is-
sued, appointing 2 o'clock of the ensuing morn-
ing for the hour of leaving camp.

Three days' rations were to be served out
by the commissary, and the tents of each regi-
ment to remain standing and under guard.
In the moonlight of the stillest hour of the
night our force of 36,000 men began to move,
in pursuance of the following arrangement for
the advance. On the left, or southernmost
road, the gallant Col. Richardson, he it re-
members, had continued to hold the approach
to the field where he fought so bravely on
Thursday. His command consisted of the 4th
Brigade of Tyler's Division, viz: the second
and third Michigan, the first Mass., and the
twelfth New York regiments. It was rightly
determined that those troops, if they fought
at all, should be apporportioned to ground of
which they already had practical knowledge.
Behind Richardson, and near Centerville, Col.
Mills was to take up his position in reserve,
with his entire division, consisting of the
second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth,
ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth,
fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth,
eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first,
twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth,
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and one hundred and second, one hundred and
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