NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

raging at a point almost directly op the road at the edge There was a hill at the distance ile and a half, to which I have hitherto aluded. From its height, overlooking the whole plain, a few shells had reached us early in the day, and as it was nearer the Manassas almost any other portion of the field than almost any other portion of the head, more of the enemy's reinforcements gathered about its ridge than to the aid of the beaten rebels in the woods and valleys. Here there was an open battery and long lines of infantry in support, ready, for a wonder, to let our wearied fellows see the fresh forces they had

As the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth wou adows to the north of this and began to cross the road, apparently with the intertion of scaling it, we saw a column coming down from the furthest perspective, and for a moment believed it to be a portion of Hunter's Division, and that it had succeeded in completely turning the enemy's rear. m us all; but soon the look-outs saw that its ensigns bore secession banners, and we knew that Johnston or some other rebel general was leading a horde of fresh troops against our united right and cen-tre. It was time for more regiments to be sent forward, and Keyes was ordered to ad-vance with the 1st Fyler Brigade. The three Connecticut regiments and the Fourth Maine ame on with a will : the First Connecticut was posted in reserve, and the other three corps swept up the field, by the ford on the corps swept up the field, by the ford on the right, to aid the struggling advance. All eyes were now directed to the distant hill top, now the centre of the fight. All could see the enemy's infantry ranging darkly against the sky beyond, and the first lines of our men moving with fine determination up the steep slope. The cannonading upon our advance, the struggle upon the hill-top, the interchange between the contestants, of position between the contestants, watched by us, and as new forces rushed in pon the enemy's side the scene was repeated over and over again. It must have been here I think, that the Sixty-ninth took and lost a battery eight times in succession, and finally were compelled, totally exhausted, to resign the completion of their work to the Connectiiments which had just come up. The Third Connecticut finally carried that summit unfurled the stars and stripes above it, and paused from the fight to cheer for the Union cause. Then the battle began to work down the returning half of the circle, which the enemy described during the day, driven before the desperate charges of our troops, until they reached the very point where Tyler's ad-vance commenced the action. Down the hill into the valley thickets on the left, the Zouaves, the Connecticut and New York reziments, with the unconquerable Rhode Is-anders, drove the continually enlarging but always vanquished columns of the enemy. It was only to meet more batteries, earthwork ished columns of the enemy. It ng earthwork, ambuscade after ambuscade. Our fellows were hot and weary most had drank no water during hours of dust and smoke and insufferable heat. No one knows what choking the battle atmosphere produces in a few moments until he has personally experienced it. And so the conflict lulled for a little while. It was the middle of lazing afternoon. Our regiments held the itions they had won, but the enemy kept receiving additions, and continued a flank nt toward our left-a dangerous movement for us, a movement which those in the rear perceived, and vainly endeavored to in-duce some general officer to guard against. Here was the grand blunder or misfortune of the battle. A misfortune, that we had no roops in reserve after the Ohio regiment were gain sent forward, this time to assist in building a bridge across the run on the Warrenton road, by the side of the stone bridge known to be mined. A blunder, in that the last reserve was sent forward at all. It should have been retained to guard the rear of the left, and every other regiment on the field should have been promptly recalled over the route by which it had advanced, ordered only to maintain such posied, ordered only to maintain such posi advanced, ordered only to maintain such posi-tions as rested on a supported, continuous line. General Scott says, to-day, that our troops had already accomplished three days work, and should have rested long before. But McDowell tried to vanquish the South in a single struggle, and the sad result is before us. As it was, Capt. Alexander, with his sappers and miners, was ordered to cut through the abattis by the side of the mined bridge, in the valley directly before us, and lay pontoons across the stream. Carl-isle's Artillery was detailed to protect the work, and the Ohio and Wisconsin reserve to support the artillery. Meanwhile, in the lull which I have mentioned the thousand heroic details of have mentioned, the thousand heroic details of Federal valor and the shamelesness of rebel treachery began to reach our ears. We learned the loss of the brave Cameron, the wounding of Heintzelman and Hunter, the fall of Haggerty and Slocum and Wilcox. We heard of the dash of the Irishmen, and their decimation, and of of the Irishmen, and their decimation, and of the havoc made and sustained by the Rhode Is-landers, the Highlanders, the Zouaves, and the Connecticut Third; then of the intrepidity of Burnside and Sprague—how the devoted and daring young Governor led the regiments he had so munificently equipped again and again to victorious charges, and at last spiked, with his own hands, the guns he could not carry away. The victory seemed ours. It was an hour sublime in unselfishness, and apparently glori-our in its results ! ous in its results ! At this time, near four o'clock, I rode forward At this time, hear four o clock, I rode forward to the open plain to the creek where the abattis was being assailed by our engineers. The Ohio Connecticut and Minnesota regiments were va-riously posted thereabout; others were in dis-tant parts of the field; all were completely ex-hausted and partly dissevered; no general of division, except Tyler, could be found. Where were our officers? Where was the foe? Who here whether we had wen or lost? The ones were our officers? Where was the foe? Who knew whether we had won or lost? The ques-tion was soon to be decided for us. A sudden swoop, and a body of cavalry rushed down upon our columns near the bridge. They came from the woods on the left, and infantry poured out behind them. Tyler and his staff, with the respparently cut off by the quick I succeeded in gaining the position of there witnessing the capture of had just left, there witnessing the position had just left, there witnessing the capture of Carliale's battery in the plain, and saw another orce of cavalry and infantry pouring into the oad at the very spot where the battle commenc-d, and near which the South Carolinians, who south Caroning. enced in the morning. surse an instantaneous our ad, and got up the hill as ay. By the time I reached usion, were now beyond

the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburne, and I learned that he member by that name from Illinois The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort. Both these Congressmen bravely stood their ground till the last moment, and were service-able at Centreville in assisting the halt there ltimately made. And other civilians did what hey could. But what a scene ! and how terrific the onset of that tumultuous retreat. For three miles, hosts of Federal troops—all detached from their regiments, all mingled in one disorderly rout—were fleeing along the road, mostly through the lots on either side. Army wagons, sutlers' teams and private carriages, choked the passage, tumbling against each other, and amid clouds of dust, and sickening sights and sounds.

TIAN VISITOR." An impression has gone Hacks, containing unlucky spectators of the late affray, were smashed like glass, and the occuabroad that the Visitor has been a very paying concern to its proprietors. We very much ants were lost sight of in the debris. Horses wish it had been so; but the facts of the case lying wildly from the battle-field, many of them in death agony, galloped at random forward, joining in the stampede. Those on foot who show that from the beginning its income has not been equal to its expenditure. could catch them rode them bare back, as much During the three years and a half that the to save themselves from being run over, as to make quicker time. Wounded men, lying along the banks_the few either left on the field not paper was conducted by the Rev. E. D. Very, the banks-the few either left on the taken to the captured hospitals, appealed with raised hands to those who rode horses, asking to its indebtedness beyond income amounted to £356 8s. 1d., and during the six months it was be lifted behind-but few regarded such peti conducted by the Committee who assumed its tions. Then the artillery, such as was saved management, after Mr. Very's death, it went came thundering along, smashing and overpowering everything. The regular cavalry, I record it to their shame, joined in the melee, adding to its terrors, for they rode down footmen within debt £76, or at the rate of £152 per annum. The whole amount of debt incurred during the out mercy. One of the great guns was over-turned and lay amid the ruins of a caisson, as first four years, as shown by the accounts, was £442 8s. 1d. When the paper was transferssed it. I saw an artillery man running be red to R. Thomson and I. E. Bill, it was fallween the ponderous fore and after-wheels of his un-carriage, hanging on with both hands, and ing behind, as shown above, at the rate of rainly striving to jump upon the ordnance. The £152 per annum. Such is the true state trivers were spurring the horses; he could not of the case, as presented by the books kept cling much longer, and a more agonized expres-sion never fixed the features of a drowning man. first by Rev. E. D. Very, and after his death The carriage bounded from the roughness of a steep hill leading to a creek-he lost his hold, by Hon. A. McL. Seely. Not a very promising speculation, say you, to accept the finanfell, and in an instant the great wheels had crush-ed the life out of him. Who ever saw such a cial responsibility of the Visitor under such flight? Could the retreat at Borodino have excircumstances. True, but like our predecesded it in confusion and tumult? I think not. sors, we were deceived by the subscription It did not slack in the least until Centreville was reached. There the sight of a reservelist, which always showed an income beyond Miles's Brigade formed in order on the hill. expenditure, if collected. emed somewhat to reassure the yan. But still Jan. 17, 1853, the Visitor was transferred the teams and foot soldiers pushed on, passing their own camps and heading swiftly for the disto R. Thomson, A. M., and I. E. Bill. The tant Potomac. until for ten miles the road over former continued his connection with it about which the grand army had so lately passed southward, gay with unstained banners, and flushed fifteen months and a half. The circulation of with surety of strength, was covered with the the paper during that time was sufficient, had ragments of its retreating forces, shattered and panic stricken in a single day. From the branch all been collected, to have yielded upwards oute, the trains attached to Hunter's Division of £800; but the books exhibit the receipts as had caught the contagion of the flight, and pouramounting to only £496 13s. 1d. This includes ed into its already swollen currant another turmoney collected on back-dues, as well as on bid freshet of confusion and dismay. Whoever saw a more shameful abandonment of munitions running subscriptions and advance payments. gathered at such vast expense? The teamsters As Thomson was dependent upon his labour nany of them, cut the traces of their horses, and galloped from the wagons. Others threw out their loads to accelerate their flight, and grain, for support, we had to advance to him from private funds nearly £70, to enable him to picks and shovels, and provisions of every kind live, which of course we had to pocket as a lay trampled in the dust for leagues. Thousands of muskets strewed the route ; when some of us succeeded in rallying a body of fugitives, and dead loss. When Thomson left, in May, 1854, the Viforming them in line across the road, hardly one but had thrown away his arms. If the enemy sitor was in debt to the printer £14. had brought up his artillery and served it upon we had to advance from private funds. the retreating train, or had intercepted our pro-gress with five hundred of his cavalry, he might At the opening of 1854, the Visitor had to

have captured enough supplies for a week's feast of thanksgiving. As it was, enough was left be-hind to tell the story of the panic. The rout of the Federal army seemed complete. THEORY OF THE DEFEAT.

by a reduction of the price of the Visitor .--The disastrous result of the action was perhaps even though no panic had

laims of the Visitor, and reported accord-Hew Brunswich Baptist ingly.

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.

PERSONAL.

It is always unpleasant to trouble our read

ers with personal affairs; but simple justice

to ourselves as well as to our denomination, de-

mands that we should give some explanation in

regard to the past and present of the " CHRIS-

Before the Anniversaries of the Associations in 1860, we were informed that some of the

changes we had made were unsatisfactory in certain quarters, and we fully expected to meet this in due form at the meeting of the Eastern and Western Associations; and we were quite prepared to place the paper at the disposal of the body. But there was no effort made to disparage in any way the Visitor as the organ of the Churches, and consequently the usual commendations passed without opposition.

Encouraged by these renewed expressions of denominational confidence, we were induced to make renewed exertions to enlarge and improve the Visitor, and to strive to make it in all respects, equal to the most sanguine wishes and expectations of the people, and at the same time to place it upon such a financial basis as should make it at least pay the expense of publication. Two things were to be kept in view. First, we must have our Baptist paper equal in size, in style, and in general character, to any denominational paper in these Provinces ; snd, secondly, we must make it pay its way. A painful experience had proved to us that this could not be done upon the credit system, or at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per annum. Hence the adoption of the cash sysem and a small increase of price.

The Visitor in its enlarged and improved form, has been before the denomination for seven months, and it has received from many competent judges the warmest expressions of satisfaction and good will. As the exponent and defender of Baptist principles and polity, we greatly mistake if the Visitor has not been true to its trust. We are not aware that, as a defender of the Baptist faith, ocially, religiously, or politically, it can be justly charged with proving recreant to its obligations.

We ask our brethren in the spirit of kindless to look at the matter in the light of Christian obligation. In 1853, you placed the organ of the denomination in our hands with the understanding that we were to bear its financial responsibility, relying upon your good will and hearty co-operation to enable us to do it. From that hour to the present we have toiled diligently, conscientiously, and at no small financial sacrifice, to conduct your paper in accordance with the principles and usages of our denomination. After years of toil and sacrifice, the time came when there

was an opportunity for enlarging and improving the Visitor, and at the same time of plac-This ing it upon a paying basis. The opening was

improved, relying upon the continuance of your co-operation to perfect the arrangement. Can you, in justice to yourselves or to us, withhold such co-operation? Is it doing as you would wish to be done by? The Christian Visitor is your own child, brought up and them according to Paul's Gospel. Then that

Word! How can a man take St. Paul as auon the part of Israel,? Were the thunder and ightning which made the Mount Sinai shake thority, and then give the lie to his authority. and the hosts of Israel to fear and tremble, all when he says, " the gospel which I preached unto you I received not of man; neither was I taught it by man, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ ?" Here is a positive assertion, that his doctrines were a revelation from heaven. To deny this inspiration, is an exhibito be a christian, and maintain that the miration of the most monstrous absurdity. cles' wrought, the deliverance of Israel effected

These sacred records were given by the agency of the Spirit, as a standing rule faith for Christians in all ages of the world, and are to be made known among all nations for the obedience of faith. If so, then they must contain a divine testimony, or revelation, of all that God requires us to believe. How can they believe without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent ?" As human faith depends upon the testimony of man, so divine faith is that which depends upon the testimony of God.

As we know not what to believe but as God ers and prophets, counting them by thousands has made known his will to us, so, in like manner, we know not how to obey only as He has revealed His law; for how is it possible for us to do His will unless He has been pleased to reveal that will unto us? Our Saviour said, "He that doeth the will of my Father who is in heaven," shall enter the kingdom of heaven. How do we know that God requires us to be baptized, unless he has revealed this as an absolute law of his kingdom When and where and by whom did God require men to repent? Paul told the Athe nians that God now commandeth all men. everywhere, to repent. Did this faithful and conscious Apostle deceive the people by a falsehood! Could any man living know that we must be born again, -that we must be converted and become as little children, or not enter into the kingdom of heaven? We could not know that the dead will be raised, or that there is a heaven for the righteous and a hell for the wicked, if God had not revealed these truths.

The denial of this great principle of inspiration not only falsifies the apostles, denies the truth of the bible, and leaves all the human race in a state of pagan darkness and utter ignorance of their relation to God, but it strips him of all hope and prospect of the future. Then, as St. Paul told the Corinthians, "We are of all men the most miserable." What is the difference between a Christian and a Publican, or Heathen, or Infidel? What is the Bible worth more than the Khoran or the pagan poraneous ? We have no prospect if we P. E. Island holds its next Anniversary at Nicdeny the absolute authenticity of God's word, taux, N. S. The Sessions will open in the Bapbut that of annihilation !

The scriptures declare that "God has apwill kindly take passengers for the Convention via Annapolis or Windsor, and bring them back pointed a day in which he will judge the world ;" that he will bring every work into judgment; that every one of us must give an account of himself to God ; that he will judge

We conclude that in writing these books,

sume to write by the assistance of the Holy

Spirit, which, as Christ promised, should guide

them into all truth, and bring all things to

their remembrance whatever Christ had said

unto them. When the apostles preached,

they claimed to preach by the authority of

God, and declared their doctrine was the

word of God. His language to the Thesselo-

nians is, "I thank God, because when ye re-

ceived the word of God, which ye heard of us,

ye received it not as the word of man but as it is

in truth the word of God." So again, in Col. 1.

25., "Iam made a minister of Christ, according

to fulfil (or fully to preach) the word of God."

His preaching, he says, was according to the

commandment of the everlasting God, made

known to them for the obedience of faith,

Tickets for the Convention must be taken at gospel must not only be true, but it must have

awakening which is still in progress and power in that district. Captain Trotter founded his remarks on the oft-perveted a trick and farce? Are we to believe that passage, "Work out your own salvation, Moses was a mere conjuror, and practised sleight of hand and jugglery, to deceive the nation into the belief that he had a commission &c., and with admirable expository clearness elucidated its real application-not to those who were without Christ and unjusfrom heaven, and claimed divine authority for this sort of quackery? Can any man claim tified, but to those who, having found Jesus, and pardon and acceptance through faith in his righteousness, were called upon and their miraculous journey through the wilto hold fast the beginning of their confi derness, was but a farce, played by a cunning dence unto the end, in the spirit of earnest leader ? But all this must be assumed by those who would persuade us to disbelieve the perseverance, diligence, watchfulness, and inspiration of the prophets. Talk of the fanaticism and credulity of those prayer. A letter was read by him on this occasion from a young lady who had been who receive the Bible as a revelation from long seeking to work out a righteousness God ; surely they who pretend to be christians by her own endeavors, but who had, by one of his addresses, been led to cast hernatical people on the face of the globe! Is there any infatuation equal to that which self upon Christ, and to come to Him jus charges the patriarchs, prophets and apostles with being deceivers and charlatans? Or, if as she was. She had at once been filled with joy and peace ; and now her heart's we take the other side of the question, are desire and resolve is to seek to bring others to take of the same cup of gladness.

Captains Trotter, Orr, and Haweis have through a period of four thousand years, were been giving revival addresses, on successive Thursday evenings, to meetings of working men and their wives, as well as struction, and ceremonial worship of a God, young people, in "The Memorial Hall,' Islington, erected in memorian to the late Bishop of Calcutta, formerly vicar of the parish. The present vicar, son of the bishop, and his family have entire smpathy with the efforts to save the worst. In like manner, another clergyman, the Rev W Vincent, has resided at Myddelton Hall, Islington, over a crowded meeting addressed by Messrs. Reginald Radcliffe and Henry, when large numbers were brought under deep conviction, and many remained to be conversed with.

The Sabbath School and Bible Classes best known to the writer, a recent investigation has been made by the pious superintendent as to the extent of awakening The teachers having considered the matter and each giving a calm as well as an inde pendant testimony, the delightful concl sion drawn is that, during a comparatively brief period, seventy young persons-boys girls, young men and maidens-have been performed by the power of God, and the Jews truly converted and turned to the Lord. attributing them to the power of Beelzebub? The work still progresses, and prayer meet-If Christ warned the latter of the danger of ings are held thrice a-week. To listen committing a sin which should not be forgiven, neither in this world, neither in the world to unobserved to the prayers offered at these come, surely these enemies of Christ need to meetings, or at one held at the close of the take heed that they do not fall into the hands Sabbath and sanctuary services, is deeply of the living God, and Christ declare "I never impressive. Two or three lads in succes sion pour out their hearts in petitions. earnest, scriptural, impressive-such as, am deeply convinced, are directly prompt-ed by that Holy Spirit who is the great Author and Inspirer of true prayer. A young man was lately present at one tist Chapel of that place on Saturday, the 24th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The "Emperor" of these meetings, who but a short time ago was so wicked that he had, as he told the writer cursed God to his face. He went for a single fare. Fare to Annapolis, 10s. If persons wishing to go, will let us know in time, one evening "for a lark" with a companwe can secure their conveyance from Annapolis to Nictauq and back for 20s. ion, to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Islington, and there Tickets for the Convention must be taken at the office of the Emperor, Dock street; and per-sons getting them will be expected to have a line brother, he holds on his way, and is an open yet humble confessor of his Lord and Master. At Cross Street Baptist Chapel there continues to be a great work of grace among the young, and the minister is offtimes well nigh exhausted by continued conferences with anxious souls. The Handbook of Baptists in Great Britain for 1861, reports 19 Societies for missions, tracts, chapel building, &c., 8 colleges, 10 periodicals, of which one is published weekly, the rest monthly, 1,800 ministers in England and Wales, 88 in Scotland, and 13 in Ireland; of the whole 1,800, 138 reside in London and vicinity. Churches at the close of 1860, 1,012; members, 122,961. Increase in one year, -churches, 210; members, 25,837. The number of members received by the Baptist churches in Germany in 1860, was 730; in Switzerland, 28; in Denmark, 269; total, 1,027. Members in Germany, 7,233; in Switzerland, 150; in Denmark

with whom they had frequent intercourse, and in whose name, and by whose authority, they taught, offered sacrifices, administered wrought miracles ; while all this time they were themselves dupes of their own wild imaginations, and self-deceived, and deceiving others! That, in fact, they saw no burning bush, no plagues in Egypt, no dividing of the Red Sea, no pillar of cloud or of fire, no smitten rock, no miraculous manna, no healing of the multitude by a brazen serpent, no rolling back of the floods of Jordan, no falling down of the walls of Jerico! And in a word, no interposition of God, or supernatural agency in their preservation and deliverance, as declared in a thousand instances. All this must be supposed by these semi-deists or christianinfidels; and by this credulity they prove themselves to be a thousand times greater dupes or impostors, than they would make out the prophets and apostles to be ! What is the difference between the crime of denying that the wonderful works of Christ in giving sight to the blind, healing the sick. cleansing the lepers and raising the dead, were

witchle at the close—from the three causes against which the noblest soldiery can never successfully op-pose their daring. First, the enemy's forces had been largely underrated, and nearly doubled our own in number ; second, the onus of the attack rested entirely upon us, and the natural and cientific defences of the rebels made their posiion almost impregnable; third, many of our leaders displayed a lamentable want of military knowledge. There was little real generalship in There was no one mind, of the Napoleonic order, at once centralizing and compre-hending the entire movement of the day. There was no one to organize our regiments in strong. wift-moving columns and hurl them powerfully against the foe. Nor were the generals of divi on more competent to their work. They exhi bited personal bravery ; but advantages gained were not secured ; important points were abandoned as soon as carried, and a reckless, fa tiguing pursuit preferred, until Beauregard and Davis, who commanded in person. led us on to positions thoroughly available for the attack of their final reinforcements. As for us, no one had thought of providing that reserve absolutely ne-cessary to the sealing and completion of a battle's successes. It is the last conflict of the day that decides the victory and defeat. We had no cavalry to rout our retreating foe. Our artillecavairy to rout our retreating foe. Our artille-ry was not rendered efficient in the afternoon,— General Tyler neglected to guard his rear, and to check the pushing forward of his trains. As for the colonels, many of those who were not wounded or killed in the engagement exhibited not merely inefficiency, but the pusillanimity which I have before recorded. To conclude before we can force our way through a country as well adapted for strategic defense as the fort-resses of the Piedmontese, the defiles of Switzer-

land, or the almost unconquerable wilds in which Schamyl so long held the Russians at bay-before we can possess and advance beyond the sci-entific entrenchments with which the skill of disloyal officers has made those Virginia forests so fearfully and mysteriously deathful to our patriotic soldiery, we must discover the executive leader whose genius shall oppose new modes of subduing a novel and thus far successful me-thod of warfare, and whose alert action shall carry his devices into resistless effect.

The twenty-first general report of the Emigration Commissioners has just been issued to the public. It relates to the Emigration from the United Kingdom during the year 1860. The entire emigration during the year 1860 amount-ed to 128,469 persons, being 8,030 more per-sons than in 1859, and 31,659 less than the average of the preceding five years. This emigration consisted of 103,001 from England, 3,872 from Scotland, and 21,596 from Ireland, and was distributed as follows

To the United States. To Canada 87.500 8.848 Other North American Colonies. To Australian Colonies. 938 .24,302 To all other places .. 6,881

Total

To Australia, the number of persons who sail-from Great Britain last year was 18,577, of hom 12,168 went out at their own expense, and he remaining 6,409 were assisted out at the public expense.

128.469

Prince Alfred's visit to P. E. I. (From the Islander.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED arrived Lady Head, from Canada. The Prince was very front, from Canada. The Prince was beived on landing by His Excellency GEOR DUNNAS, Esq., Lieut Governor, and a large cro if persons who had assembled on Pownal Stra Wharf to welcome him. Having walked to the ead of the wharf, he stepped into the carrian is Excellency, and immediately drove to overament House.

was accompanied by Major Cowell, eers, his Governor, Captain the Hon. H. M. Ship Sc. George, and Mr.

orning His Royal Higness at-Vorship in St. Paul's Church

y His Royal Highness visited the uilding, and drove out into the ng His Royal High

ordingly reduced to 7s. 6d. This loss on advance payments, combined with the nonpayment of dues, resulted in the receipts of 1854 falling short of the expenses £139 1s. 7d. In 1855, the expenses were in advance of the income only about £70; in 1856, £176 11s. 3d; in 1857. £175; in 1858, £150; in 1859 and '60, certainly not less than £150 each year. Instead of our making, therefore, as some have supposed, a thousand pounds out of the Visifor, we are minus, up to this date, more than a thousand pounds. This large amount will be somewhat diminished by a collection of old lebts; but our experience goes to prove that the loss on newspaper debts is enormous.

contend with the rivalry of the Religious In-

telligencer, a paper nearly as large as it, at

5s. per annum. Our agents and friends all

over the country said this rivalry must be met

Persons may ask why go on with the paper

when it was such a losing concern ? The answer is, we were constantly deceived by the subscription books. Like Mr. Very, and like the committee who assumed the management at his death we attached more value to unpaid subscriptions than they were worth .-Here has been the mistake in regard to the old subscriptions that came into our hands at the time of the transfer of the paper to us.-We cannot suppose that brethren would knowingly misrepresent the value of these

unpaid subscriptions ; but like ourselves they have not made su, cient allowance for losses occasioned by mistakes, deaths, failures, poverty, and persons leaving the country, &c., &c. For these old Visitor subscriptions that had been accumulating from the commencement until the paper came into our hands we paid cer-

tainly nearly £150, and probably more than that, and all our experience and everything appertaining to these debts go to convince us that this is more than their real value ; but still it

is difficult to convince those who are inexperienced in these matters, that these old debts were not worth more money. We should however feel grateful if we could get pay in an equal proportion for all the unpaid subscriptions upon our books.

It should be further understood that when we speak of the financial losses by the Visitor we make no charge for our own services .-These were given in this connection to the denomination freely for more than eight years without fee or reward, save that reward which flows from a consciousness of an endeavor to faithfully meet the responsibilities of one's

position in social and religious life. Simply as a financial enterprise we never ould have had anything to do with the Visitor, but its religious and denominationa

connection gave it a very strong hold upon onr sympathies and toils. We received it as a religious trust from the denomination, to be conducted by us for the support and exten-sion of religion generally, and of denomina-tional interests in particular. We were perfectly willing at any moment to resign our trust whenever the denomination should come to feel that it would be safer in other hands. to feel that it would be safer in other hands. The pressure of financial obligations and other considerations induced us at the Association at Gagetown in 1858 to request the denomi-nation to take the paper off our hands, but this they were unprepared to do; consequently we had to make the best arrangements we could to carry it forward, taking care to pre-

serve intact under all changes, its denomina-tional relationship. In fact there were mu-tual obligations existing, and from year to

nourished by you. As such it has served you in all filial affection and fidelity. The liabilities incurred in seeking so to enlarge and improve it as to serve you still more satisfactorily. This gospel must then be the rule which God ender the continuance of your fostering care has laid down : for upon that alone can men all the more necessary. Surely you will not be bound under that dreadful penalty of obedience to it, and to be judged by it. withhold it in the time of need. Faith in the integrity of your obligations to the Visitor the apostles were assisted and preserved from has been the mainspring of our efforts to make error by the Spirit of God, and therefore were it what it is at the present hour. We ask for to contributions to make up for past losses. enabled to deliver to us an unerring rule of We ask you for such a continuance of your faith. If this was not the case, then there is patronage as shall harmonize with the requireno alternative but the conclusion that they were deluded enthusiasts or downright imposments of your denominational relationship to the paper, and as shall ensure us from further ters! Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John wrote each of them a life of Jesus Christ, and asoss in its publication.

The Brussells Street Baptist Sabbath School contemplate having their Annual Pic-Nic to-morrow, on the grounds at Rothsay.frains will leave the St. John Station at 101 A. M., and at 2 P. M., returning about 5 and 8 P. M. The Committee in charge intend having perfect order and a first-rate time. We hope Providence will grant a pleasant day.

Supposing that our readers, like ourselves are deeply interested in the news from the seat of war, they will find our columns to the dispensation of God, which is given to me. this week amply supplied with the latest intelligence from that quarter.

Another New Sect-A Dangerous Heresy. BY REV. DAVID NUTTER.

So far as I have examined Ecclesiastica History, I believe that the Church has uniformly maintained that the books of the Old nd New Testaments were written by the inspiration of the Spirit, and that their contents challenge the belief and obedience of all men professing to be Christians. All the writings of the Primitive Fathers appeal to the sacred book for proof and illustration of Christian doctrine, as containing infallible truth, and laiming implicit submission from all men. The divine authenticity of the Bible ha been denied by Infidels and Atheists, but not by men professing godliness, until a compara-tively recent date. It was in the last days, or ages, that perilous times were to come, " when men should depart from the faith, giving heed

to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils. And when the Apostle forewarned the Church of this defection, he said, "the Spirit speaketh expressly that this would be the case," I Tim-

So this unerring prediction has been remarkably fulfilled in our day, amongst those who still claim the name of Christian. It should, particularly, be remembered, that God has distinctly warned us, that all such the beginning. It may also be noted, that all the beginning. It may also be noted, that and the new sects which have sprung up in our day, have abandoned the distinctive and fun-damental doctrines of the Bible, which have been held by the Church from the beginning. Such is the case with the Mormons, Spiritual-ints, Adventists, and Parkerites of America. But we have a new school of theolog nite recently developed in England, pr ally amongst the Church of England cle

been sanctioned by God, who "will take vengeance on them that obey not this gospel."---

knew you.'

Religious Intelligence.

The Convention at Nictaux.

The Baptist Convention of N. S., N. B., and

and deny it, are the most credulous and

engaged in a systematic course of legislation

from whom they received divine instruction ;

LONDON. At a recent Wesleyan Home Mission ry Meeting says the British Messenger:-Mr. Ewer narrated some of his adventures in the dark regions of London life. He stated that there were "hundreds of mothers who did not know how to wash their homes, dress their babies, cook their food, or mend their clothes. He had frequently met with women who had been glad to get rid of their children by death." Then, as to the miserable wages paid to women under the "sweating system," he added-" Numbers of them are employed in making matchboxes at 21-2d. per gross superfine trousers for 10d., boots are bound for 1 1-2d, per pair." Wicked as are the people in Spitalfields, they are yet found

accessible to the missionary. He has held not "midnight" but "midday meetings" for " unfortunates," when " temples throbbed, the heart ached, and conscience spoke," and " twelve of them had been rescued." He had " been surrounded by as many as thirty thieves with two or three

bull-dogs. He had never been insulted." There was a door to every man's heart. These poor wretches could feel as others felt, and love as others love, when kindly treated. He told also of a City missionary visit-ing a sweep's room, and finding other men

there, proposed to read to them "all, as he had been wont to do to the sweep alone. "Shall I read the Word of God?"

"Yes," said the sweep. "Well, what shall I read to you?"

"Oh," said he-and be it remembered that he spoke not with levity, but with leep feeling, although his answer will excite a smile-" Oh," said he, " read about that young cove what bolted from his ann'ner !"

PREACHING TO THE RICH.

In connection with two series of Saturay Afternoon Addresses in Willis' Rooms St. James's-has been a special feature of the West End "season." Last year Mr. Brownlow North inaugurated the move-ment; this year, while he has been pre-sent but disabled from speaking in public, receive their doctrines as infallible truth, by two other holy men have been raised up to roclaim the same message to the wealth and the noble, with int and tenderness of appeal, and also with ommon scriptural clearness and fulness ecially as to the method of a sinner's justification by faith only, and as to a pre-sent salvation thus obtained. The writer has been present at two of these meetings. on this subject, 1 Cor. 14, 37, "If any be a prophet, let him acknowledge that the things which I write unto you are the commandments arriages in double row lined St. James' treet and extended into St. James's

The great room-so beautiful in its de orations, and known as the ball room of Almacks" for two or three generation mined by their reception or rejection of the apostles' doctrine, as in 1 John 4.6., "We are of God; he that knoweth God heareth us;

of the great and gay—was indeed a conse rated spot—" the house of God and the rate of heaven." Of the preachers, we know the spirit of truth and the spirit of Esq., a gent and deny the infallible inspiration of the

1,552, Total, 8,935. THE REVIVAL IN JAMAICA.

We have frequently noticed the progress of the interesting work of grace wrought in the Island of Jamaica during the last year. Rev. J. M. Phillips has addressed a letter to the New York Chronicle on the subject, giving somewhat in detail the rise, progress, and results, of this blessed manifestation of the Spirit. We should like to give this letter in full, but have only room for the following extract : ---

DIRECT RELIGIOUS RESULTS.

The direct religious results of this move-ment altogether, have been such as to leave no doubt on the minds of Christain men who have been familiar with it in all its phases, that it originated in the wonder-working power of Ged. On the part of the churches, it has been a revival of scriptural knowledge, vital piety and practical obedience, an unusual warmth of attach-ment to each other, and to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, added to visible, zealous, persevering efforts for the salvation of their careless and impenitent fellow-creatures. It may be said of our members in general, but espec the more intelligent among them, that they labored for the promotion of this good work night and day, through many months, Their efforts were distinguished by familian conversation-more general visiting from lirect and earnest labor in Bible and Inquirers' classes-a abor in Bible and Inquirers classes—a ceper interest in the operations of Sab-ath schools—addresses at prayer meet-ngs—the distribution of religious tracts— sympathetic regard for the wants of the eccessitious, the tempted and the stricken —by family devotion and discipline, and ndividually, by exemplary conduct and

CREASED ATTENTION TO RELIGIOUS MEET.

These agencies, in addition to direct and nore frequent ministerial efforts, were fol-owed, as may be supposed, by vastly in-reased cengregations, by demands on the part of the converts for private Christain

Rom. 14. 25. 26. Paul frequently calls the gospel the wisdom of God, see 1 Cor. 1. 24., also 1. 7. 10. He calls his preaching the gospel of God. "The glorious gospel of the blessed God :" "The mystery of God the Pather, and of Christ." Also, " the mystery of his will." Can any man rationally believe that these men did not know whether they were divinely assisted or not? If they did not know, then they were bold men indeed, to make such assumptions, and this was nothing short of blasphemy, and unworthy of the least confi-

dence. If, on the other hand, they were moved by the Spirit of God, and inspired, then their preaching must be received as the word of God ; the gospel of God ; the mystery of God and Christ; the commandment and testimony of God. In this case it becomes us to which alone we can be made wise unto salva-

tion. And he who rejects it will be guilty of ejecting the counsel of God against himself. and in the judgement will be treated, not only as an infidel, but as a base hypocrite ! See how boldly the apostle challenged men

of God." On the other hand, the true character and condition of men are to be deter

he that is not of God, heareth us not : by this

error." No man can be a true christian

writers of the New Testament ; bec

