

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861. WHEREAS—The Christian Visitor has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associations, therefore—

New Brunswick Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

To the Friends of the Baptist and Visitor.

Some months ago we notified the friends of this paper that unless an effort was made to place it on a paying basis, by a large increase of its subscription list, it would become necessary to reduce its size at the first of May. If we were to study simply our own pecuniary interest, we should go further, and instead of reducing its size, cease to publish it altogether.

At best it is a beggarly business to publish a religious newspaper with any view to money-making; but when the proprietor not only gives his time for nothing but actually sinks money beside, in an unassisted attempt to support the Organ of a large and flourishing (and certainly not a poor) denomination, it is asking him to do too much, and it cannot be expected that he will continue it long.

We took charge of the Visitor in order to save its life—from nearly a total annihilation. We felt it to be a religious obligation to do so—we made great efforts and sacrificed to improve its appearance and its management, hoping that the Denomination would meet the effort in a kindly spirit and put the paper upon a firm basis.

That we succeeded in improving it, and making it a credit to the denomination, no one can dispute, but instead of meeting a hearty response from the denomination, we met the determined opposition of persons whose partisan political feelings are more to them than their religion, and the lukewarmness and cold shoulder of friends.

To this we must make some honorable exceptions, for the Visitor has now, as it always had, some devoted friends, who have labored for its interests and extension at all times and under all circumstances. While the editors and proprietors of the Visitor have been working, not with a view to money making, but purely for the interests of the Denomination, they have been treated by a large majority of their subscribers in a purely mercenary spirit.

Just think of reasonable, christian men, expecting to support a religious denominational paper, such as the Visitor, at the rate of about \$1.00 a year! and this is what a large proportion of our subscribers flatter themselves they are very benevolent in doing, and what puts us under any amount of obligation to pander to their peculiar prejudices, and serve their little local interests. We could name many other just as absurd things which operate against the usefulness and permanency of the Religious press; but our object is not to find fault—we would wake up the people to a sense of their true relationship and duties toward the press; to do this would require more space than is at present at our command.

Since our connection with the Visitor it has made a loss of about \$600 a year; placing the services of two editors, and facilities for publishing it cheaply, at nothing. Considering the scarcity of money in the country, and the lukewarmness, if not opposition, of some of the ministers and lay-members of the Denomination, the prospect for the ensuing year is not very encouraging. We feel that we have done to the best of our ability, our full duty to the denomination in thus far sustaining its Organ against losses which we are not able to bear.

Many of our supporters may differ with us on political grounds, but all we can say is that in this respect we have done what we thought was right, and that no possible amount of patronage could make us pander to what we believe to be wrong.

The N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor will be issued in its present form, until 1st Feb. 1863, for \$1.00 to advance paid subscribers only.

Ministers who act as agents and send us four, or more subscribers, with the advance payment, will receive the paper FREE.

This number is sent to all our subscribers, the next will be sent only to those who have paid in advance.

Mr. Geo. D. Gosson is our duly authorized Agent.

Revival at Presque Isle. In a letter recently received from Rev. B. Hughes, he says: there is a revival of religion at Presque Isle. Brother Harvey and I have associated in the work. 19 have been baptized, and the work seems to be spreading.

Revival at Grand Lake. A note received from Rev. W. A. Corey dated the 23d ult., informs us that the good work at Newcastle, Grand Lake, was at that date, on the increase. Fifty-one had been baptized on profession of their faith, and many more were anxiously seeking salvation.

Acadia College. The end of our Collegiate year is drawing on apace, our June Anniversary will soon be here. Many, as usual, will congregate to witness the interesting close of the term and the admission to honors of Students long drilled by our unwearied Professors.

In April 1861 the Governors were alarmed at the prospects before them, determining not to go in debt, they left it to the Churches to decide the question—continuance or not, a favourable response was received and the difficulties were met so that the debts of £350 due in June, were all paid, and the present year entered upon free from pecuniary embarrassment.

But as the Endowment is far from completed a much larger deficiency was anticipated this year which could only be met by a similar appeal to that so generally approved last year. This ought to have been made some time since, but owing to bad roads and severe weather a Governor's meeting could not be held till yesterday, when I learn they made their estimate with the intention of an immediate application to our Churches.

However, instead of a larger claim to meet, it is found to be less, by about £100, we need now some £250 to bring salaries and current expenses square up to June; this, is encouraging, and when divided among the contributing Churches will be but a small matter to each. The Endowment meanwhile is being strengthened. It has been increased recently £1000, but though this is considered in good security still it came in too late for available income the present year; so long as we keep out of debt and are steadily adding to the Endowment, our circumstances are hopeful and our prospects encouraging.

But still it must be borne in mind that as the College was the creation of the Churches so it remains their Institution, and it will depend upon their united voice whether it continues its present favourable position or not. Last year out of 66 churches appealed to, but 44 responded, we hope better things this year. If all had paid their apportionment; funds unexpected, received from other sources which helped make up the sum required, would have been surplus to aid this year, but out of £350 divided, only about £220 of the amount was received. In some instances the Pastors were waiting for the Deacons to move in gathering the sum named in the Circular. In others the Deacons were waiting for the Pastors to move, and between them no more was made.

But it was found in almost every instance where the Pastor of the Church took the matter into his own hands and went forward with it, that no difficulty was felt in collecting the amount. Mere votes at a Church Meeting amount to little financially; one or two active persons in a Church with a subscription paper will very readily collect any reasonable amount.

This, I presume, is the experience of most, connected with the support of their Pastors, and the benevolent operations of the Church. I feel loth to urge this matter upon those to whom the Circular will shortly be addressed, but as the one to whom all bills are presented for payment, probably I feel as the year is drawing to its termination, more anxiety to be able to meet the claims promptly than any one could, differently situated.

J. W. Bass, Treasurer, A. C. P. S.—In some Counties a money order can be procured of the Postmaster on the Post Office Wolfville, it is ready and safe mode of remittance. J. W. B. Having to move our Press (which is a heavy job) we were unable to issue the VISITOR last week, and have been delayed this. In future, we trust to get the paper off on Wednesday night.

Foreign Missions.

Dear Brother Bill,—Your favor of the 26th ult., came to hand yesterday, with \$5.00 from Mrs. Charles Clinch, of St. George, per Rev. Henry Vaughn, for the Burman Mission.

Since I last wrote you, (Feb. 15th), letters have been received from Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, and Rev. Dr. Warren, Sec'y. of the Am. Baptist Foreign Missionary Union. From these it appears that a Circular sent by the Executive Committee, expressing fears that they would not continue to support their Missionaries, and the failure of funds to reach Brother Crawley in due time, had led him to conclude, that he must relinquish his post, unless he should be sustained by other means; but that our brethren of the Union do still support him, and do not deem it consistent to transfer him to us.

Under these circumstances it is highly desirable that we should obtain a suitable Missionary, and make provision for his support, as soon as possible. In the meantime, however, there is opportunity afforded for doing much good immediately, by the employment of Burman converts, whose hearts are burning with desire to preach Christ to their perishing fellow countrymen; and increased efforts are required to obtain the needful funds.

Such sums as may have been raised to relieve Brother C. may now be devoted to this object. If any of the donors choose to aid in making up his loss by fire, or to assist the Female School, they will please make known their wishes; which shall be duly regarded.

Yours, in Gospel bonds, CHARLES TUPPER,—Secretary.

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visitor.

DEAR EDITORS,—I fear that you will conclude me forgetful of the Visitor, so faithful in its calls on me. I have several times lately sat down with a view of furnishing you with some English news, but something has always detained me from doing so. Amongst the many exciting movements of the day, is the commemoration, by the Directors of this country, of the 2000 ejected ministers from the Church of England, in 1862. There is a threatened storm of words. The infamous reign of the Second Charles is likely to be well canvassed this year in England.

It was a reign of terror to her that profligate Stuart occupied the throne, and crushed his best subjects, whilst he surrounded himself with the vilest specimens of humanity in the nation. The consequences of his "St. Bartholomew's Day," in 1662, promises to be the battle-field of a stormy controversy before this year comes to an end. Already the preparations for the conflict are making, and the mutterings of the storm are already heard in our ecclesiastical horizon. We fear that brotherly love will not go far to dispel the gathering cloud. Now, what is all this about? Whence this mighty posture, these gathering of forces, and the martial clang of arms? It is simply this: whether the ejected ministers, in the year 1662, were Dissenters from the Church of England or not? The Church people claim them, affirming that these men came out of the Church of England adhering to its principles, and rejecting those of Dissenters.

Now, our Church friends either do or do not know better. If they do not know better, they ought to inform themselves before they commit themselves. If they do know better, their unrighteous procedure will never support their unrighteous cause. Leaning contended for the honor of being the birthplace of Homer, but we suppose the poor wandering minstrel had some hungry days of it for all that, and was not much feted by his contemporaries. The ejected were known rebels, fanatics, traitors, and a number of other petty things in their day; and the earnestness with which these nauseous epithets were used, was seconded by fines, imprisonments, torture and death. But now that a halo of religious glory surrounds their missions,—now that two centuries bear testimony to their sublime self-sacrifice to the very essence of non-conformity, liberty of conscience,—now that their successors cover the land, and diffuse their Scriptural doctrines everywhere,—that very Church that threw them out now claims them, and protests against the Dissenters for doing so! Poor men! There is a hard case; the Church of England refused them the right of hospitality when they lived, and now the Dissenters are chastised for presuming to entertain their memories hospitably. Perhaps they were not Dissenters in the sense of opposition to the principles of a State Church; but all we care about in this matter is the vindication of historical accuracy, and the blowing aside of the dust which some parties are trying to cast adrift in the eyes of the public. Those two thousand men became Dissenters in fact. That is the whole question. The Church of England threw them out; and, therefore, from that moment they ceased to belong to her, as a matter of fact. If the Dissenters have no right to them, the Church of England has. They refused to subscribe to the principle on which it pleased the very devout Charles to found his State Church; that is to say, they chose to be Nonconformists. The penalty of that crime was expulsion; they were expelled accordingly, and found what they sought—liberty of conscience. The truth is, the intellectual giants of the Puritans were mighty in the Scriptures, and delighted in the investigation and exhibi-

tion of those priceless treasures with which heaven has sought to enrich mankind.—They were sturdy miners in a vast field of wealth, which is literally inexhaustible. Whilst other men slept they were at work, and with the candle of the Lord shining on their toil, they brought to the surface many diamonds of vast value, which require only to be re-set to give out fresh lustre upon the churches of the present. Those great and good men created a monument for themselves; and, in the days of philosophical nationalism, ending in helpless rejection, and of medieval ritualism, ending in drivelling superstition, the best thing we can do both to do justice to their memory and to lend ourselves for the work they left us as a legacy, is to brush the dust and cobwebs from the monument, and let it stand out in its own imperial splendour.

I mentioned in my last letter to the Visitor that God was working graciously in our midst. The last week in March I had the privilege of baptizing eight willing converts. Nine more stand ready for baptism; and others are seeking the salvation of their souls. The breath of the Lord is breathing life into the slain. This is what we want, the breath of heaven. We have here the secret of all success, the strength of all gospel ministrations, the spring of all revivals. Without it our valleys of death will never be peopled with living forms. They are full of slain. Go where we will, and we walk among these dry emblems of death, in our churches, in our homes, and in our cities. And yet the breath of the Spirit is omnipotent which sweeps the valley from end to end; and though itself the most restless of all the winds of heaven, it may be put in motion by the gentlest of all sighs, the prayer of the best and the lowest of the children of God. Let us offer up united prayer for the slain, whether the slain in the world or the slain in the church, or the slain at home; call aloud to the four winds to revive the face of the desolate earth, and that the breath of life may enter into the dry bones, until the thoughtless is aroused from his slumbers, and the journalist shaken from his confidence, and the man of the world awakened to a view of his insensibility, his folly, and his sin,—the valleys may be clothed anew with all the verdure of spiritual life, and the new risen in Christ may stand upon their feet an exceeding great army.

Yours very truly, J. W. GOUCHER, Harlington, Middlesex, England, April 16th, 1862.

Secular Department.

THE NEWS.

UNITED AND CONFEDERATE STATES.—The engrossing subject of this quarter during the week, has been the evacuation by the Confederates of their works at Yorktown and Williamsburg. The Federals appear to be vigorously pushing forward with land and naval forces towards Richmond, and driving everything before them; while the "Merrimac" and her consorts, which now constitute quite a formidable fleet, remain at Norfolk, idle spectators of the peril in which the Confederate cause appears to be involved.

From Corinth the accounts are contradictory. It is stated that Beauregard is retreating, but as the Federals are not making much progress, this may well be doubted. The Confederates must have been greatly strengthened in this direction, by the release of the army and garrisons escaped from New Orleans. The surrender of New Orleans without a blow is not yet accounted for.

There are circumstances which show clearly that all these movements were designed, and it is possible that there may be a deep-laid plan on the part of the Confederates, to draw the Federals into closer quarters, hotter weather, and farther from their supplies, and then bring the whole strength of the former to a desperate struggle. If such is not the plan, the Confederates must be weak indeed, and their Confederacy near, its end. A short time will, in all human probability, solve the problem.

FROM ENGLAND.—The chief feature of the news from England has reference to the Inter-Colonial Railway. It will be seen that the British Government are not willing to contribute toward the undertaking, but will guarantee the interest on the necessary amount required to build the road, by which the money can be obtained at a very cheap rate. The acceptance of this proposal would involve New Brunswick in a heavy annual liability,—say £40,000 or £50,000, in addition to the large amount we have now to pay. But there is much to be said in favor of the scheme. A large proportion of the money, say two millions of Pounds sterling, would be expended in this Province,—twice the amount for half the cost of the St. John and Shediac Road. The Inter-Colonial would enhance the income of the European and North American Road, and reduce the amount of its annual deficiency, perhaps as much as the sum required for the former, and the undertaking would necessitate a better and wiser disposition of our Crown Lands, and a more economical administration of our public expenditure in other particulars.

Aside from these considerations, we think that, by a union of the Lower Provinces,—a natural concomitant of the Inter-Colonial Railway,—a saving might be effected in the cost of their Government, more than sufficient to pay their proportion of the interest on the debt, and thus also the conflicting views of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island be reconciled, and the expense and benefits become a common interest. We will return to this subject more fully on another occasion.

A Man Stabbed at Salisbury.

On Saturday, 26th inst, a man named Marshall—a Nova Scotian—in self-defence stabbed Edward Crawman, of Salisbury. George L. Pitfield, having some animosity against Marshall, was endeavoring, by threats and imprecations, to aggravate him into a quarrel. Not succeeding, he finally pushed said Crawman against Marshall, and he (Marshall) pushed Crawman away from him. Crawman then struck Mar-

shall, and Marshall stabbed him in the chest. Crawman is under the doctor's care, and Marshall incarcerated to await his trial. Pitfield and Crawman, with a number of their friends, were somewhat intoxicated. Marshall was sober, and is, I have been informed, a Temperance man.

Thus it is in our country villages, towns, large cities,—not only in ours, but the wide world over, wherever man has degraded himself by worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus; an acedama is the legitimate and inevitable consequence. O, that rum-sellers and their patrons could at one glance scan their blood-stained victims all along the stream of time. O, that the Great King above, in his mercy, would open their eyes to behold the woe that has been, and is being entailed on the human race by their nefarious traffic. Would they not in agony of soul exclaim "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath wounds without cause?" And would not the reply to their interrogation be, "They that tarry long at the wine; they that drink strong drink." Who would not breathe out a prayer that rum may cease to madden the minds of men? that they no more may have provocation to use weapons in self-defence that are forbidden by the laws of our country, and terrible in the sight of God.

Temperance men and christians, when you cross the threshold of the dram shop, your station is near the Malestrom of destruction; you are giving countenance to sorrow and mourning, misery and degradation, tears and bloodshed. You are countenancing that which, according to Sacred Writ, will usher many precious souls into the vortex of eternal night.—"No drunkard can enter the kingdom of heaven." Pax. April 29th, 1862.

THE MILITARY CONCERTS.

Table with columns for concert dates, titles, and amounts. Includes entries for 'The Home', 'The Ragged School', and 'The Orphan Asylum'.

Table showing total expenses and net proceeds for the military concerts, totaling \$994.89.

Table showing traffic receipts for the month ending 30th April, with corresponding month last year, including passengers, freight, and mails.

Prince Edward's Island and Reciprocity with France.

The Legislature of this little Colony appears to have been quite alive to the importance of securing the same privileges with regard to ship-building and the wood trade with France, as have been accorded by that country to Canada.

THE NEWS.

The House then resolved itself into Committee, to consider the propriety of addressing Her Majesty the Queen, with respect to procuring for this Colony, from the French Government, the same privileges in trade, as have been lately extended to Canada.

Mr. Neill proposed a resolution to the following effect: "Whereas the Imperial Government of France has lately extended to Canadian built ships and to articles the growth and production of that Province the same privileges in that country as are enjoyed by British built ships, and articles of British growth and manufacture. Resolved that a special Committee be appointed to prepare an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen, and that the Legislative Council be requested to join in the same, praying that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to communicate with the Government of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French, conveying the earnest desire of this Legislature to have the like privileges extended to this Colony."

Mr. Coles moved further that he be recommended to the joint Committee to propose in the aforesaid Address to Her Majesty the Queen, that the Legislature of this Island be willing to concede to the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, the benefits of a free fishery on the coasts of this Island, similar to those now enjoyed by the citizens of the United States, and on the same terms, under treaty stipulations, in consideration of the advantages which are sought from the Government of France.

Mr. Pope moved in amendment to Mr. Coles' resolution, that in the event of the French Government acceding to the prayer of the Address, this Legislature hereby pledges itself, to reciprocate with that Government to the same extent as Canada has done. These resolutions excited considerable discussion.

The one proposed by Mr. Neill was unanimously agreed to. When the question was taken on Mr. Pope's amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Coles there appeared for the amendment—Yeas, 17; Nays, 5. So the proposition of Mr. Coles was lost, and it is questionable if the Legislature of P. E. Island has power to barter away its fishery rights without the consent of H. M. Government.

Free Port in Gaspereau.

The Canadians are beginning to discover that the Free Port they established last year in Gaspereau, for the purpose of drawing trade away from their neighbours, has simply had the effect of putting so much money in the pockets of importers, there not being sufficient competition in Gaspereau to put down the prices to consumers, who are no better off than before the establishment of the Free Port. It is said Mr. Galt estimates that \$10,000 in the shape of unpaid duties, were thus transferred from the public chest to private pockets last year; and it is quite probable the Free Port of Gaspereau will be abolished.

A man named Rice, employed as a Watchman on Lawton's wharf on last Friday night, is missing, and is supposed to have fallen off the wharf and to have been drowned.

LOW FARES.—The fare to Fredericton by steamer is now reduced to 50 cents, owing to the competition of the rival lines. This should induce travel.

About 50 men of the 63d Regiment at London, C. W., have joined the Sons of Temperance.

AN OBSERVER'S article is deferred till next week.