THE CHRISTIAN VISI TOR.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 11, 1862.

We shall need a Refuge.

From what? From the stormy blasts and terrible thunderbolts of God's anger. The day of God is at hand, and "thunder and darkness, fire and storm, lead on that dreadful day." Who may abide the day of His coming? The man without a refuge in that dread hour, will be driven away by the angry blast of a violated law, where hope can never come.

As the furious whirlwind rushes towards the astonished traveller, he flees for shelter. So it will be with the ungodly in the last day. They will hide themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains, and will say to the mountains, "Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the Throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb."

But in that day, rocks and mountains will be wrapt in the general conflagration, and consequently can afford no shelter. Now, there is a refuge where perfect safety can be secured. " A man shall be a hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempest"the Man Christ Jesus. Emmanuel God with us is the appointed hiding place for sinners exposed to the fearful tempest of the last great day.

This refuge is all-sufficient, and is now open for the reception of all who will enter. Faithful sentinels stand at the gateway, saying, "Unto you, O man, I call, and my voice is unto the sons of men." Why not heed the gracious message, enter this glorious refuge, and be eternally saved ?

Heart Power.

As the heart of man is the seat of physical vigor, so is it the seat of moral and religious force. Man cannot be successful as a farmer, mechanic, philosopher, poet, statesman, or divine, unless his heart be thrown into his work. Here is the seat of all actionthe spring of all power.

Spurgeon, in discussing this subject, says: "A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still, if his heart be full of love to a cause, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has heart power, heart force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those niceties which are so much looked upon in society; but once give him a good strong heart, that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the object, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is power."

**** COMPLIMENTARY.

(From the Globe of Monday.)

We have received a number of the Christian Visitor, bearing date 1st of January, 1868, which has been published now and laid before the public as a specimen of its size and appearance after that date. It is a fine large sheet, counting 24 wide columns, the largest portion of which is reading matter printed type in the usually neat style of Messrs. Barnes & Co., the publisherse The Rev. I. E. Bill, editor, and sole proprietor and manager, will henceforth devote all his time to the interests of the paper, while among the contributors we notice the names of the most influential and learned members of the Baptist Church. With such advantages we have no fear but the present appearance of the Christtan Visithe, and its claims upon the Baptist Denomination, of which it is the organ, for support, will be fully maintained in future. Through the many vicissitutudes and reverses, of the Visitor, Mr. Bill, believing that its existence was highly beneficial to the Church, followed it most perseveringly, and thus saved it from extinction, which, otherwise, was very probable ; and now, under favorable auspices, he gives his readers a first class religious paper, and one which will require a large income for maintenance. It remains with the Baptist body particularly to give that support to the paper, of which it is so worthy. It is a credit to the body which it represents ; its editorials are marked by force and ability, while, besides a large share of religious matter, all domestic and foreign news of interest is to be found in its columns.

ing, when we closed our meetings to meet appointments which had been previously made. The result of these labors may be summed up in a few words. Old Christians have been enabled to praise God ; the wanderer has been restored ; mourning souls have been comforted, and willing converts have been enabled to take up their cross and follow their Saviour in the ordinance of Christian baptism. In all, ten have been added to the Church-five by baptism ; three from sister churches ; one restored, and one from another denomination. C. SPRAGG. Coverdale, Dec. 4tn, 1862.

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Quarterly Meeting.

The last Quarterly Meeting of York and Carleton Counties, for the year 1862, was held with the Baptist Church at Jacksontown, on the 8d of Octoher. The following ministering brethren were present :- Rev. B. Hughes, Rev. J. G. Harvey, Rev. W. T. Corey, Rev. G. W. Springer, Rev. James Tupper, Rev. Jos. Blakeney, Rev. George Campbell, and the writer. The meetings were well attended, and God blessed the preaching of his word. A spirit of deep solemnity. pervaded every meeting. Christians were in earnest for the salvation of sinners. On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, we held our ministerial Conference in the meeting house, and as there was no business, before the meeting, it was dismissed, with the understanding that the next Quarterly Meeting of York and Carleton. Counties be held with the Baptist Church Presquisle, to commence on the first Friday in January, 1863. at. 6 o'clock, P. M. Brother J. G. Harvey to preach the first sermon. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Presquisle, Nov. 20, 1862.

For the Christian Visitor. Revival at Titusville.

DEAB VISITOR-Our protracted meeting, which was commenced a month ago, and which is still continued, has been a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. We had been in a sad condition -the ways of Zion mourned-few came to her solemn feasts. About three months ago, we felt stirred up to pray for, and expect a blessing. At the appointed time, brethren Cady, D. Crandall, W. A. Corey, and J. Titus came, clothed with spiritual power. We give thanks to God for this gracious deliverance. The Church is greatly revived; wanderers are reclaimed, and sinners are being converted. Six believers have been baptized; others seem to be coming. Brother Crandall continues with us, zealously and successfully labouring for God.

I write this for the encouragement of our beloved sister churches, many of whom I know to be situated as we were a few months ago. Dear brethren, have faith in God ; lay aside your worldly cares, and gather for prayer. If you will read Joel ii. 12-19, and follow the Divine counsel, I believe we shall enjoy a glorious season of revival throughout our churches this winter. Begin on Thursday next, the day recommended by the Convention for humiliation and prayer, or as soon after as possible.

Yours in Christian love. A. B. MACDONALD. Upham, Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice.

PROTRACTED MEETING.-A series of religious services will commence (D. V.) at the Narrows, Washademoac Lake, on Thursday evening, the 11th Dec. Ministering brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend. W. T. COREY. December 4, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA."

HALIFAX, Dec. 9th, 1862. Arabia left Liverpool 29th; Queenstown 80th; arrived at Halifax at 7.30 A M. 9th. She has 45 passengers for Boston and £62,000 stg. for Halifax. No specie for Boston. *Bohemian* reached Liverpool on morning of 28th. Glasgow at Queenstown evening of 27th ; Liverpool evening of 28th. Hummonia was at Southampton on morning of 28th. Scotia

was at Queenstown early on morning of 29th. Daily News devotes editorial to refutation of idea that the Democratic party can be called Conservative; it reviews the course of the party in the past to show that assumption of Conservatism is absurd

Morning Post points out that virtual want of contidence in Government which recent elections indicate, and would furnish Government with plausible pretext of retreating from its position with semblance of dignity. It fears, however, that until Government is orcibly ejected, no hope can be entertained of the

War being brought to conclusion. Army and Navy Gazette says Burnside's change of base to Acquia Creek gives it but little confidence n plans of Federal leaders. It does not believe Con-

federates will quietly submit to movement. At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, it was states that if £1750 were not immediately provided, the Great Eastern must pass into other hands, and it would require £5000 to bring her home. The Directors proposed to raise £100,000 on mortgage for three years. Ship earned £45,000 in 111 days. Scott Russell censured general management. Proposal

Contributions for relief of Lancashire distress con tinued on most munificent scale. American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool voted £1000 stg. to the

Extraordinary general meeting of Atlantic Tele-graph Company called for 12th December for the purpose of considering proposition for issue of six hundred thousand pounds new capital in preferential shares of five pounds each, bearing eight per cent., guaranteed by British Government in event of success, any further profits to be first applied to pay four per cent. on old capital, and surplus to equal division between old and new shares and formation of reserve fund.

FRANCE.-Bourse firm-70.40 Greek question ontinued prominent topic. Great demonstrations in favor of Prince Alfred continued in various parts of Greece. It is rumored that the Russian Government. intends to address a communication to the English Government, seriously objecting to the candidation of Prince Alfred. The French journals represent that England had assembled 12 war vessels at Piraeu; but the Globe pronounces the statement utterly devoid of foundation.

BELGIUM .- Parliament voted a half million francs for public works in relief of the distressed cotton operatives.

ITALY. - Chamber continued to debate Roman question. Among other propositions, was one that the Parliamentary session for 1863, shoul assemble at Naples.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .--- Very stormy weather had prevailed, doing much damage to shipping, and interrupting business. Steamer Mississippi, from New York for China, was abandoned at sea. Crew landed at Cape. Bark Parana, for Shanghai, was wrecked at Serious Bar, Oct. 9.

MONEY MARKET .--- Funds steady. Market strengthened by the arrival of over £700,000 in specie from West Indies and New York ; drain of gold continued, but in a modified form. Demand for discount moderate. Cotton buoyant, closing at an advance of \$\$\frac{1}{2} @ 1d. for American; \$\$\frac{1}{2} @ \$\$d. for Surats. Bread-stuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Consols 98\$\$@ 98\$. Bullion in Bank decreased £145,000. QUEENSTOWN, 30th .- Paris Bourse flat. Rentes 70-10.

The Prince Alfred excitement continues in Greece.

The President's Message.

As the annual message of President Lincoln is

influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have sug-gested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have pro-tested against the sending of such colonists to their respective territories. Under these circumstances I have declined to move any such colony to any such State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and Fhave at the same time offered several States, situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti, as yet, are the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with the certainty of build be and the state of the second seco here could go with the certainty of being received as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interests demand. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both those countries from the United States.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Chref:

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Ausria, the Netherlands, Italy, and some of the other European states, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS.

I have favored the project for the connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic Telegraph ; and a similar project to extend the Telegraph from San Francisco to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian Empire and territories of the United States, which with unimportant exceptions have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Union.

FINANCES.

The vast expenditure incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war however, and the increased disbursements necessary for the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best mode of providing the necessary revenue without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor. The suspension of specie, payments of the banks soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of United States notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them universal currency and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

It is of the first importance to consider and estimate this ever enduring part-that portion of the earth's sur face, which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of the national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate. and productions are of advantage in this age for one

nitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea coast, and touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America, and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco.

from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations; and this is true wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it be-tween the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any part or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any part or place south of it, except upon terms declared by a Government foreign to them. In this view, I recommend the adoption of the fol-

lowing resolution :

Resolved-By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures or conventions of the several states, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures or conventions, to be valid as part or parts of the said constitution, viz. :

ARTICLE.—Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1900, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit : The President of the United States shall deliver to every State, bonds of the United States bearing interest, at the rate of _____ for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States ; said honds to be delivered to such State by instalments or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterwards. Any State having re-ceived bonds as aforesaid and afterwards introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof and all interest paid thereon.

ARTICLE-All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free ; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ANTICLE-Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

THE FUTURE OF THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES. The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige but merely authorizes Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or the other, inasmuch as it comes to no-thing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters through their representatives in Congress. I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colo-nization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the coloured persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginery, if not sometimes malicious; it is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white labourers. It there ever could be a proper time for mere argument that time surely is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity. Is it true then that coloured people can displace any more white labor by being free than re-maining slaves ? if they stay in their old places they jostle no white laborers ; if they leave their old places they leave them open to white labourers. Logically there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation even without deportation would probably advance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labour would still have to be performed ; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white labourers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it, and highly Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in bonor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows how to save it. We even here hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free-honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the best hope of the earth. Uther means may succeed, but this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just A way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless, of tagend diay sigh dis ABRAHAN LINCOLN mos

(From the Church Witness of Wednesday.)

We have received the first number of the new series of the Christian Visitor. It presents a very creditable appearance, and must now be highly valued by its subscribers.

As stated in our last, we shall not issue the second number of our new series until the second week in January. The small paper is published for the purpose of filling up the old volume, as due to subscribers. All subscribers to the new series, commencing the 1st January, and paying two dollars in advance, will get the small paper from the time of paying in, until the volume ends, free of charge.

and Wheiceale Dealer in Drags, dicince and Chemicale,

CORRESPONDENCE Brushes, Søaps, Perlumery, &c.,

For the Christian Visitor. DEAR VISITOR, --- I was obliged to leave the revival at Cocaigne River, as noticed in my last, to meet my engagements with the 2d Coverdale Church Con Sabbath the 22d ultimo I preached in the morning at the meeting house in Coverdale, and in the afternoon at the school house near Stoney Creek, that being one of my preaching stations. I there met with Brother McLatchy. We held another meeting there in the evening, when our hearts were made glad, and we said, surely the Lord is in this place. We protracted the meetings; a revival followed, and some ministering brethren came to our aid. Brethren Slackford and Irving rendered timely assistance. Though prior engagements cut short their stay, yet their absence was in some measure relieved by the arrival of Father Goldrup, who continued with us until Saturday, when, at our most earnest request, he kindly consented to supply for me on Sabbath at Monetan, adol. J2 Jaar 2 Jail 61 Dec. 4. On Saturday evening Brother Manning Starritt

kindly came to our aid. He remained until insteven-Dot & Poster's County, Ling Ste, 5th Johns, N. B. ·; ·. · 4.

SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.-The recitations at the close of the term, will take place on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The first term in 1863, will commence on Monday, made to the House of Representatives near the close 5th January.

Notice.

To be published-if a sufficient number of subcribers can be obtained-a volume of miscellaneous matter and reminiscences, extending over twenty-six years, with sermons, by Wm. Hall, Baptist Minister. All ministers of the Gospel, and editors of religious newspapers, will be entitled to a copy, gratis, by getting twelve subscribers.

Secular Department.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL.

In a letter addressed to the Earl of Caithness, the Prince of Wales states that the prospect of an alliance with the Princess Alexandra has made him really happy, His Royal Highness adds, "If I can make the future life and home of the Princess happy, I shall be content. I feel doubly happy in the thought that my approaching marriage is one which has the civilized world. approval of the nation, and I only trust that I may not disappoint the expectations that have been formed of me." on the land of Cana :

s still increasing, and the subject is claiming more and more the attention of Government and people. The news of Gen. McClellan's removal caused a depression in American securities in the London money market. The papers generally censure President Lincoln for his removaler won ditw me seeing an to

It is reported that the Confederates have, secured a number of fast sailing steamers in England, for the

purpose of running the blockade, approximiting auctos purpose of running the blockade. The text of the Russian note declining the pro-posal of mediation, has been received, and fully bears out the telegraphic summary of it. The Saturday Review states that Napoleon has movements on foot which does not appear on the surface of the mediation scheme, and hints at a probable alliance between scheme, and hints at a probable alliance between France and the Southern States in connection with a design on Mexico. The French press is generally design on Mexico. The French press is generally reproachful in its tone towards England for refusing to second the Emperor in his degire to mediate. The London papers on the other hand, think that subse-quent events including the Democratic successes in the Northern States at the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet in acting as they the states are not at once pre-pared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual conven-tions to exchange and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. have done. The Spanish papers hint at Mexico being destined for a French "Canada,"

The movement in favor of placing Prince Alfred on the throne of Greece is gaining strength. The Prince of Wales and the Prince of Prussia have been received by the Pope of Rome in a private audience.

proclaimed this year under circumstances of peculiar impressiveness, we furnish such extracts as will be likely to interest our readers.

TOREIGN AFFAIRS

The correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during last year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect, of the last session of Congress,

If the conditions of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted, as we are, might reasonably have apprehended.

In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime powers, which, at the eginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country, but the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice. The civil war which has so radically changed for

the moment the occupation and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppres sion of the African slave trade has been put into operation, with a good prospect of complete success It is an occasion of especial pleasure to acknowledge The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts that the execution of it on the part of her Majesty's still increasing, and the subject is claiming more Government, has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal cicizens.

DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM THE BLOCKADE

A civil war occurring in a country where foreign-ers reside and carry on trade under treaty stipula-tions, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce neutral reclamations between nations which have a

claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the

formally adopted. AFRICAN COLONIZATION. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigra-tion with a view to such colonization as was contem-Pope of Rome in a private plated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others

people. Whatever they might have been in former ages, steam and telegraph intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the constitution, and the law for the suppression of the African Slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps, as any law ever can be, in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly sup-ports the law itself. The real body of the people abide by the legal obligation in both cases, while a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before ; the foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surren-dered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassible wall between. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this ; they cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws ? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can be among friends ? and, suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide:

Trace through from the East to the West, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find that a little more than one third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are mere surveyors' lines over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the sectional obligations upon the seceding section of the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section se-ceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

tion would ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of cot-ton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minne-sota, and the territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, and part of Colerado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not pre-vented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachu-setts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Re-public. The other parts are but marginal borders

TOYS OF TASI THE SEAT OF WAR. Mertin

General Burnside makes slow progress towards Richmond. His army is still in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, endeavoring to provide shelter from the in-clemency of the weather. Ice has formed in the clemency of the weather. The has formed in the Potomac and Acquia Creek; four inches of snow is on the ground, and the winds are raw and severe. Six men have been frozen to death, and some others have died from the effects of the cold. The Con-federates are said to be suffering just as severely. rederates are said to be suffering just as severely. They are not idle, however. Strong squadrons of cavalry have crossed the river at different points and made important seizures. They secured at one swoop 300 men, at another forty, and at another a train of 130 waggons, no doubt well loaded with supplies. No one seems to know for a certainty where the re-doubtable Stonewall Jackson is; the impression seems to be that he is now within supporting distance of Lee.

of Lee. Three Federal regiments have been captured by General Morgan in Tennessee. A Confederate Colonel (Norris) with his brigade has, however, met with the) fare , and stord ilud buterated as add broke in.

CONFEDERATE STATES. The Southern papers complain of the conduct of the Federal soldiers under Gen. Burnside. The outrages which they have committed are said to require retaliation, prompt, swift and effective. The real issue of the struggle now pending on the

banks of the Rappahannock is clearly perceived. The Richmond Enquirer says: "If an overwhelming vic-tory is gained by Lee, the defence of Washington will be gone, and that city may be captured. Such a result should be before the eyes of our soldiers, and be the object of the contest. Upon the next bettle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end or drag The magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest, and also the richest, in developed resources, in the production of Salt is a scarce article at the South, and various