

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.

As the furious whirlwind rushes towards the astonished traveller, he flees for shelter.

But in that day, rocks and mountains will be wrapt in the general conflagration, and consequently can afford no shelter.

This refuge is all-sufficient, and is now open for the reception of all who will enter.

Heart Power.

As the heart of man is the seat of physical vigor, so it is the seat of moral and religious force.

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."

COMPLIMENTARY.

We have received a number of the Christian Visitor, bearing date 1st of January, 1863, which has been published now and laid before the public as a specimen of its size and appearance after that date.

(From the Church Witness of Wednesday.) We have received the first number of the new series of the Christian Visitor.

As stated in our last, we shall not issue the second number of our new series until the second week in January.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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.

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.

Quarterly Meeting.

The last Quarterly Meeting of York and Carleton Counties, for the year 1862, was held with the Baptist Church at Jacksonville, on the 8d of October.

Revival at Titusville.

DEAR 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.

Yours in Christian love. A. B. MACDONALD.

Notice.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A series of religious services will commence (D. V.) at the Narrows, Washdemoc Lake, on Thursday evening, the 11th Dec.

Notice.

To be published—if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained—a volume of miscellaneous matter and reminiscences, extending over twenty-six years, with sermons, by Wm. Hall, Baptist Minister.

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.

The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts is 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.

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

The text of the Russian note declining the proposal of mediation, has been received, and fully bears out the telegraphic summary of it.

The London papers on the other hand, think that subsequent events including the Democratic successes in the Northern States at the recent elections, confirm the wisdom of the British Cabinet in acting as they have done.

The movement in favor of placing Prince Alfred on the throne of Greece is gaining strength.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARABIA"

HALIFAX, Dec. 9th, 1862. Arabia left Liverpool 29th; Queenstown 30th; arrived at Halifax at 7.30 A. M. 9th. She has 45 passengers for Boston and 202,000 stg. for Halifax.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, it was stated that if £1750 were not immediately provided, the Great Eastern must pass into other hands, and it would require £5000 to bring her home.

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

Extraordinary general meeting of Atlantic Telegraph Company called for 13th 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.

FRANCE.—Bourse firm—70.40 Greek question continued prominent topic. Great demonstrations in favor of Prince Alfred continued in various parts of Greece.

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

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Very stormy weather had prevailed, doing much damage to shipping, and interrupting business.

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.

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

FOREIGN 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, made to the House of Representatives near the close 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 beginning 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.

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.

The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into operation, with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government, has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside, and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, 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 common interest in preserving peace and friendship.

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 Governments of those states are not at once prepared to redress.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress.

influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonists to their respective territories.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, and some of the other European states, remain undisturbed.

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.

FINANCES.

The vast expenditure incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

It is of the first importance to consider and estimate this ever enduring part—that portion of the earth's surface, 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.

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 supports the law itself.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other nor build an impassable wall between them. 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.

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 more surveyors' lines over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence.

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 cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political, folly or mistake.

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

provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them. This great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented.

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 bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments or in one parcel at the completion of the abolition, 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.

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 not 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 abolition of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

ARTICLE.—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 nothing 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 colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the colored persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious; it is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white labourers.

Follow 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 honor 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. Other 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.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

General Burnside makes slow progress towards Richmond. His army is still in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, endeavoring to provide shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Ice has formed in the Potomac and Aquia Creek; four inches of snow 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 Confederates 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 180 wagons, no doubt well loaded with supplies. No one seems to know for a certainty where the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson is; the impression seems to be that he is now within supporting distance 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 same fate.

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 victory 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 battle, therefore, depends whether the war shall end or drag along in undecided battles or mere material victories." Salt is a scarce article at the South, and various