THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 18, 1862.

Our New Series.

of the new series of the Visitor has met with universal approval. The commendations which we furnish from our contemporaries, show how it has been received by the press. We thank our brethren of the press for their expressions of good will.

Rev. J. C. Hurd, in a business note of the 15th inst., says "The new series of the Christian Visitor came to hand all right. I can only say for myself, that I am highly pleased with its appearance; it promises well, and will undoubtedly succeed. As to the people of Fredericton, I have heard but one opinion. and that the most favorable. Their highest expectations are fully met—they seem fully satisfied."

We are further indebted to our brother Hurd for an increase of subscribers in Fredericton, with cash in advance; all of which will be acknowledged in due

The Two Dollars.

Some disappointment has been expressed from certain sections of the country in reference to our terms. We have only to say in regard to this, that we have exerted ourselves to the very utmost to keep the price down; but to do this, and at the same time to furnish a paper that would command the respect and satisfy the wishes of our people, as a whole, was an utter impossibility.

At the Association, it was stated that two thousand subscribers, all paying in advance, would enable us to keep the price at a dollar and a half. But the two thousand advance subscribers are not on hand, and therefore we must act accordingly. More than this, the price of paper has gone up in the States from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. The consequence is, our paper this week costs us one quarter more than it did a month ago, and we know not where the price is to stop. Under these circumstances, it would be madness in us to attempt to furnish the paper at the former price.

We are willing to do any thing we can to accommodate, in the shape of club rates, but beyond this we cannot go.

Our brethren, ministers, and churches all must feel that if they would have a paper that shall be a credit to the denomination, they must put it upon a paying

Divide the Sum.

Those who find it inconvenient to pay two dollars in advance for the Visitor, may pay one dollar every six months; and if this be too much, they can pay fifty cents every three months. This division gives us more trouble in keeping accounts; but we propose this for the purpose of meeting the cases of all, as far

The rule should be, the Christian Visitor for every Baptist family in reity and country; and let the ministers and agents in their respective districts make such arrangements as will accomplish this result.

Portland List.

Rev. E. C. Cady has entered heartily into the circulation of the new series in Portland and Indiantown, and as the result of his exertions since the specimen copy appeared, he has handed in this week the names of forty-four new subscribers, and he expects soon to increase the list to fifty. Brother Cady makes this matter emphatically his own business. If our brethren of the ministry all do likewise, we shall have in all places similar results.

A Word to Subscribers.

All who paid a year's subscription for the Visitor in advance, during our visit to the Churches on the DOLLAR AND A HALF scale, will receive it at that rate until their year shall have expired. All who subscribed upon that scale, but did not pay at the time, will receive it at the same rate, if they pay in by the 1st of January, 1863. All old subscribers not paid at that date will be charged the same as new sub-

Commendations of the Press. From the Christian Messenger, Halifax, of the 10th inst.

The Christian Visitor for 1st January, 1863-a specimen copy—has made its appearance in a new and very much improved dress. The new name assumed some time since, "New Brunswick Baptist," is now dropped, and it wisely, we think, resumes its old name. A very sensible change is also made in putting the price at two dollars. We hope it may thus be saved from the embarrassments it has long labored under. The second number is to appear the second week in January. We congratulate our brethren in the sister Province on this step in advance, and shall hope to enjoy fraternal intercourse with them through their organ and its respected

editor, Rev. LEBMA .H .T

-9 W. ARE From the Colonial Presbyterian of the 11th inst. We have received the first number of the new issue of the Christian Visitor, edited by the Rev. I. E. BILL. published by Messrs. BARNES & Co. It is printed from new and beautiful type, on excellent paper, of the same size as the issue of the Colonial Presbyterium. The editor is supported by several popular contributors, and in every respect this issue of the Visitor proves to be creditable to the editor, publishers and readers. We are glad to notice that the proprietor has not fallen into the too common practice of offering the paper at less than cost. It is published at \$2 a-year in advance, and if paper continues at its present price, it has recently risen more than one hundred per cent. that is to just double its price, a very large circulation will be acceded in order to sustain the Visitor, or any other paper of the same size. From the St. Croix Herald of the 10th inst.

The Christian Visitor comes to us this week enlarged, and much improved in typographical appearance. Now is the time to subscribe for one of the best papers published in the Province of New Brunswick. Terms, \$2 per annum, payable in advance. Address Barnes & Co., publishers, St. John, N. B. From the Religious Intelligencer of the 12th inst.

A specimen number of the new series of the Chris-tian Vision has been issued from the printing office has been issued from the printing office Barnes & Co. The regular issue is to John.

commence in January. It is the same size as the Intelligencer, on paper of similar quality, and in the usual typographical style of the papers printed by Messrs. Barnes. It is now the sole property of the Rev. I. E. Bill, who will hereafter devote his whole attention to its interests. Mr. B.'s taste and talents It is encouraging to know that the specimen copy as an editor, are well known and appreciated. His zeal and energy to restore it to its former popularity are commendable, and will, no doubt, meet the approval and support of the denomination. We observe in the issue before us, a commendation from the Baptist pastors in St. John and Portland. This is as it should be, and, with the influence of the ministers in its behalf, it cannot help but prosper. Each religious body should have its own paper. We wish it success. Its price is two dollars, in advance.

Ordination.

We are informed by Rev. G. F. Miles, that Alfred Chipman was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry, at River Philip, on the 26th ult.

Delegates from the following churches were pre-

Little River, Rev. William Dobson, brethren Levi Johnson, George Thomson, and Thomas Johnson; Great Village, Rev. J. E. Balcom; Amherst, Rev. G. F. Miles, brethren J. M. Layton, Hugh Logan, and Cyrus Black; Sackville, N. B., Rev. T. Todd.

ment of Rev. G. F. Miles, Moderator, and brother Cyrus Black, Clerk. The candidate related his religious experience, call to the ministry, and views of Bible doctrine; all of which was highly satisfactory, and the Council proceeded with the ordination accordng to the following order: Sermon by Rev. J. E. Balcom. Text-"Preach the word." Questions, Rev. T. Todd. Ordination prayer, Rev. William Dobson. Right hand of fellowship, and charge to the candidate, by Rev. G. F. Miles. Charge to the Church, by Rev. T. Todd. Concluding prayer, by the can-

The exercises were exceedingly solemn, and deeply

The missionary labors of brother Chipman have been very useful at River Philip. Six persons were paptized by Elder Dobson the Sabbath previous to the ordination. May the good work continue.

Brother Chipman goes to Pictou on a six months' mission, under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Baptist Missionary Board. May success attend his labors in that important field.

Donation Visit.

The Baptist Church and congregation of Amherst met at their parsonage on Tuesday, the 9th instant, where more than one hundred persons sat down to a delicious tea, prepared for the occasion. Deacon Cyrus Black delivered an address to the pastor, Rev. G. F. Miles, to which he made an appropriate reply. Rev. T. Todd interested the meeting with a pleasing speech. The charming singing by the choir, added much to the enjoyment of the hour. A purse, and other valuables, were presented to the pastor, amounting in all to upwards of two hundred dollars. This is the second treat of the kind given by the good people of Amherst to their postor during the eighteen months of his ministry among them. They adopt this method, to show their appreciation of his pastoral labors, and to promote a kindly feeling between the minister and his flock.

It is said that a certain minister was in the habit of borrowing five dollars from one of his parishioners every Saturday night, and returning it punctually every Monday morning. When asked why he did so, he replied he could always preach better when he had money in his pocket. If these donation visits keep up, brother Miles can preach with money in his pocket without borrowing.

We are informed that brother L. H. Marshall has accepted a call from the churches at Pugwash and Goose River to become their pastor. Our valued brother has done a good work in New Brunswick during his residence in the Province. If he feels it his duty to pass the lines, and go to Nova Scotia, we trust he will continue to be successful in his Master's

Rev. H. Charlton has received a call from the Church at Butternut Ridge, and has entered upon his work in that place. We hope the work of the Lord will prosper in his hands.

Rev. Edwin Clay, M. D., has removed, with his family, to Pugwash, where he is devoting himself to his medical profession. Before leaving Carleton, he preached a farewell discourse to the Church and congregation, to whom for several years he was accustomed to address, as their esteemed and successful pastor, the messages of redeeming love. The house was densely crowded, and many were stirred with deep emotion, as they listened to their pastor's parting address. We shall rejoice to hear that our brother's voice is fully restored, and that he is once more engaged in preaching the Gospel of the blessed God.

All monies received for the Visitor, old or new series, during our visit to the Churches, and since, will be acknowledged in our second issue of

At the annual meeting of the Saint John Reigious Tract Society, held this 11th day of December, 1862, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:

Hon. A. McL. Seely, President; Jas. Paterson, L. L. D., Cor. Secretary; G. W. Whitney, Rec. Secretary; John Fraser, Treasurer; Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Dr. Botsford, John Fisher, James Reid, John Boyd, John Wishart, and The following statement will show the operations

of the Society for the last year: Dec. 10. To balance of cash in Treasurer's hands, \$18 63

Feb. 4. By Bill remitted London Society,
£38 sterling, \$189 15
4. G. E. Fenety's ac't, for advertising, 1 80

of twenty-five per cent. on purchases. Subscriptions received by the Secretary and Trea-

To the Editor of the Christian Visitor

The minds of many are now stirred up in this City o give increased attention to the great business of

Sabbath school instruction.

A Convention has just been formed, of which Mr. Kinnear is the President, having a Secretary, and certain rules and bye laws for its guidance. Having attended several of a denominational character, four years ago, in the United States, and being present at the meeting last Tuesday evening, in the Vestry of the Baptist Church in Brussels street, I was enabled to form an opinion of the modus operandi of said Convention. No institution deserves greater attention than the Sabbath school. It is the great training school of the Church, and without superseding the moral and religious training of home, it is calculated to serve as a powerful auxiliary to promote a sound religious education.

This short article will not enable me to give all my views on Sabbath school instruction. I may have that opportunity from the pulpit; but these sugges-

tions may be of some service to the good cause.

In connection with the regular weekly lessons and instruction they had in the United States, a monthly meeting on the Lord's day evening, called the Sabbath school concert (not a singing concert), but a meeting of the teachers and scholars, pastor and members, children from other schools, and visitors, all gathered in the body of the place of worship, or yrus Black; Sackville, N. B., Rev. T. Todd. in the Vestry. I will here give a programme of the Sabbath school concert, as I conduct them in my

Programme of Sabbath School Concerts.

1. Introductory, by Choir.
2. Prayer, by Minister.
3. Overture, by Scholars.
4. Recriations of Scripture and lessons—1st class, 2d.

class, 3d class, 4th class. Piece of music, by Choir. Hymn, by scholars.

Recitation of single passages by teachers and scholars.

8. Singing, by scholars.
9. Recitations, by 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th classes.
10. Singing, by Choir, and Catechetical questions, by

the pastor.

11. Addresses, by Superintendent and others.

12. Prayer. 13. Concluding hymn.

Not to last more than two hours.

In conclusion, training is the great desideratum at the present day; training, previous to conversion, and training after that period, in order to form harmonious Christian character. It is a well known principle in morals, that the antecedents of our life give a coloring to all our subsequent career. The child is father to the man, and if we wish to avoid those impulsive aspects which often mark Christian character, we must train better, so that our course may be as "the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day." "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not go, and when he was Yours in Christ Jesus, WM. HALL.

Dr. Guthrie on the Lancashire Distress.

I cannot enter into politics on this occasion any

nore than the other speakers, but I may mention that

At the meeting held a few days ago in Edinburgh, on behalf of the Lancashire distress, Dr. Guthrie, who was one of the speakers, said, in the course of his re-

I happened to see a letter from one who is of the greatest authority connected with America: and in that letter he said he had no hope of seeing a settlement of the American war with anything less than a complete wreck of the whole Republic. I was sorry, indeed, to hear of this, and to think of the suffering which it must create in America as well as in this country. But whether it be or not we need not delude ourselves with the idea that this suffering will be soon at an end. (Hear, hear.) We must make up our minds to have a long-continued and sustained effort. (Cheers.) I have my own opinions, and others may differ from me; but I say that for myself am willing, by public tax or voluntary contribuion, to continue to the utmost of my power, by means of the sternest self-denial to maintain these Lancashire weavers, manufacturers and spinners, until we raise cotton enough in our own colonies-(cheers)and never take another bale wet with the tears and red with the blood of the poor slave. (Great cheering.) We should have come to such a resolution as this. We are not without sin (Cheers.) I say we are not without sin against our brother. We need not throw the blame of slavery on America, as if it belonged to it alone. We have in Africa, India, and Australia, abundance of soil to raise cotton for our own necessities for the necessities of all Europe. We have not done as we should have done. We have gone and bought cotton red with the blood of our ellow creatures while we might have raised it our selves in our own possessions, and laid slavery in the dust long before now. I am thankful and we should be thankful that we are not suffering as others are but God is rebuking us for that sin. As shown by Mr. M'Laren and the other gentlemen who have spoken, these Lancashire people are not the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and let the parties who are guilty pay the penalty, as they incurred the sin, I say God is rebuking us in this matter, and I believe that months will pass when it may be said, His hand is stretched out still. May we learn a lesson from this judgment-may we be thankful that we are not suffering as America is suffering-may we prove our gratitude to God not by empty words, but by noble deeds. (Cheers.) I say, though no man on this platform has been so much abused by American writers as I have been, because I have told the truthno man in Edinburgh has been more abused-nevertheless, I say in the sincerity and fervency of my heart, may she cast off that poisonous garment which is around ber, and renew her youth and strength as was in days of old. (Cheers.) May she learn a lesson from the rebuke which God is giving her-may she learn, from the Lakes to the Guli of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, as sounding in her ears, the voice that sounded in the ears of the Egyptians. Her fields are devastated, the cry of sorrow arises from her mighty cities and forest homesteads her rivers are changed into blood, and there is hardly a house in which there is not one dead. Plague comes after plague, and the voice in these plagues is the voice of old, "Let my people go." God is speaking both to America and to Britain. I read His words in an old and true book. He speaks to America. // He says to her, "Is not this a feast that I have chosen? to loose the lands of wickedness, to undo all the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free." Turning to Britain next, He says to her just what follows, "Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house When thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh." May both countries hear what God is saying, when I 1862.

Jan. 11. To balance of sales from Depository..... 115 10

Dec. 11. To subscriptions, 1862....... 55 00

duke has said, are we not of one blood, of one speech,

"11. Balance of sales from Depository....... 119 84

of one faith—I should say of one affection—and might of one faith—I should say of one affection—and might we, if we stood together shoulder to shoulder like brethren for civil and religious liberty, not set the world at defiance? (Cheers.) If we so walk in the

Subscribers to the Society are entitled to a discount I asked for £700 they gave me three times £700. It was like the echo repeating and repeating itself.
As that statement I have made will go forth to the public, I hope the response will be such as the necessity demands. There never was such a necessity. May it turn out that there never has been such a response, (Cheers.) I will just leave the matter with you, after reading a sentence from a letter I received this day from Manchester. My correspondent says: "One of our ministers told me, the other day, that he knew a clerk who had been in a superior position, who gave his children a superior education, whose daughter had been at the boarding school. He was thrown out of employment; but, after trying every means of supporting himself, he had at last laid down saying, I can die, but I cannot beg." In another, a tady said: We have ourselves came across cases of men who have been driven to insanity by the pressure of the calamity." (Dr. Guthrie resumed his seat amid loud cheering.)

Secular Department.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL.

The Prince of Wales is to be married in April Great preparations are being made for the event. The Princess Alexandra has returned to Copenhagen. She is greatly admired in England, both for the beauty of her person and the sweetness of her disposition.

ITALY. The King has returned from his excursion

into Central Italy. It is superfluous to say that he was everywhere very well received, and that he spoke here and there with that appearance of good faith, that naïvete, and that conviction of the great destiny of Italy which he always displays. He personally sees neither difficulties nor diplomacy, and would, if he might, cut every knot with the sword. But the conduct of Victor Emmanuel has for some time back m uch attracted the attention of observant and an xious persons. The King is a gallant soldier; but as regards war, and all that pertains to war, he used to care for absolutely nothing but the battle-field. He lid not visit the barracks, nor concern himself in the formation of regiments, nor exercise any pressure apon the Minister of War. But within the last month be has taken quite a new turn. He holds reviews, inspects barracks, busies himself about the strengthening of regiments, and treats the soldiers with the most flattering familiarity and the most remarkable kindness. His change of demeanour has set affoat vague rumours of various kinds. There are not wanting persons who even hint of a coup d'état, of a dissolution of Parliament, a dictatorship vested in the King, or the summoning of a new and more supple Chamber of Deputies which would be in no hurry about removing from Turin, and which would give no trouble about Rome or Venice until some turn of European affairs should render action easy and promising in those directions. Now, I should add, that no one, even of those who spread those rumours, doubts the personal loyalty of the King. But they believe him to be weak, and especially liable to petticoat influence; and they know, too, that the pressure from Paris is active and persistent in urging such a regime as that of the Emperor Napoleon.

At the present moment an immense activity prevails in the arsenals. The navy is progressing ad mirably. Twelve new ressels of all kinds and dimensions are in course of construction has and 2000 tons, on Cole's system is being built. There is a general and vague impression abroad that war is near, and nearer perhaps than any reality warrants us in supposing. Complications in the Danube are talked of as conditions which may afford to Italy a chance of accomplishing her unity.

An extraordinary suit was recently brought in one of the English Courts, showing that English papers have been bought up to advocate the interests of France. The suit is an action brought by Mr. Sergeant Glover, formerly proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, against Count Persigny and M. Billault, both of whom have filled the office of Minister of the Interior in France, while the Count was for a time the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James. The sum sought to be recovered was £14,000, and it was claimed "for work done and money laid out by the plaintiff in conducting the Morning Chronicle. and writing and translating certain articles from the

THE SEAT OF WAR.

After anxious weeks of preparation, the two great armies, numbering on both sides nearly half a million of brave men, came together at Fredericksburg in deadly combat. The Federals had succeeded in crossing the river by means of pontoon bridges, under protection of gunboats, and had got possession of the town; but the Confederates had chosen their battle ground, and were fully prepared to meet their assailants. On Saturday tremendous efforts were made to break the Confederate lines, but in vain. The slaughter on both sides was frightful to contemplate. The telegrams received, are very indefinite, but sufficient is said to indicate a terrible repulse on the part of the Federal troops. They were forced to retire from the field, re-cross the river, and again seek the protection of their gunboats, al not an heartolai ye

The fearful details are as yet withheld; but as the telegraphic power bears the sad tidings from city to city, and from village to village, all over this mighty continent, what lamentation and woe will fill the land. Fathers and mothers weeping for their sons, and wives for their husbands, and refusing to be comforted, because they are not. Thou God of love, comfort their stricken hearts, and save the nation that thou hast so greatly blessed, from this murderous.

The telegrams received in City, furnish the following particulars:

238 stering. ## 258 stering them to abandon it. A stronger detachment was sent volunteered, and 34 were not subjects of military

proceeded with and completed, and the army moved across. On Friday at noon, Burnside's whole force was concentrated in Fredericksburg-the passage of the river not being disputed by the Confederate artillery at all. At two o'clock, however, all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills opened fire upon the city, but the only effect reported is the destruction it caused to the buildings which remained standing. The infantry up to this time were not brought into action. On the following day, (Saturday) the real struggle took place. The Federals attacked the Confederates in their en-

renchments. Three times they are said to have advanced, and as often to have been repulsed. They suffered terribly from the concentrated fire of the Confederate batteries, and finally retired, exhausted, defeated. On Sunday nothing appears to have been done on either side; but on Monday the whole army, or rather what remained of it, retreated across the river, and now actually occupies its original position in and around Falmouth. The loss in this new effort is not stated; we are only informed that one division, that of General Franklin, which crossed a few miles below Fredericksburg, and encountered Stonewall Jackson, lost six thousand men! If this division suffered to this frightful extent, the loss of the main body of the army must be very great. The consternation at Washington is extreme; it is even rumored that the Cabinet will be reconstructed, and in that case that McClellan will again be summoned to head the armies of the Republic. General Sigel has joined Burnside at Falmouth with his division, so that the Confederates will not likely commence a direct attack upon him there. But the road to Washington is now open, and a sudden movement in that direction is not impossible, when we consider the character of the Confederate Generals-Lee, Jackson, and Stuart.

The House of Representatives at Washington has adopted a resolution, by a vote of 78 to 51, endorsing President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The Federals have gained an important victory in Arkansas; but they seem to be losing ground again

in Tennessee. Nashville is seriously threatened. The destination of Gen. Banks' expedition has not yet transpired.

Extracts from the letter of a British officer travelling through the greater part of the States. He says-"I have lately returned from a month's cruise

through the 'Disunited States,' having been through thirteen States, saw the sun rise on the Western prairies, sailed down the muddy waters of the muddy Mississippi, and traversed the far-famed plantations of Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, mingled with hosts of armed men, saw the awful effects of a bloody war, and finished up by spending a couple of days in Washington, the so-called 'City of Magnificent Distances.' On the whole, I had a glorious trip of upwards of 4000 miles, and came back as brown as a berry. This is the second trip I had this year. I had one in spring, with official despatches for Washington, but I was only away a fortnight. Matters are worse in the States this year than they were last. The splendid army of the Potomac, styled the Grand Army, has dwindled down from 350,000 to 50,000 men, the rest being made up of raw recruits. Death and disease have played almost unheard of havoc; dimensions are in course of construction has and despite the rascally lying of the Government, the abroad. At Millwall, for instance, a war steamer of people at last are beginning to be convinced, by what stroying rapidly their young men, filling their towns with cripples, leaving widows and orphans by tens of thousands, and threatening the nation with a national bankruptcy. To appreciate in the slightest the horrors of this civil war, you must see and travel through the land. The nation is suffering evidently under the fierce wrath of the Almighty; and their own rulers seem to be, as it were, determinedly hurrying them on to ruin. Roguery, treachery, and distrust, are rampant in the Government; and the only hope now left is, that the Democratic party, having been successful in the late elections, will end the war by compromise when they come into power in January. I am amused at how easily the home press is gulled by the Yankees. The Times gave out that the latter beat the Southerners at Antietam. It was all a farce; and Government manufactured the telegrams, and put McClellan's name to them. I can assure you that the French, and printing them in the Morning Chronicle." Southerners only left Maryland because they had The claim is disputed, and thus comes to be heard of. twelve miles in length of loaded waggons of spoil to escort home; and since that they have coolly returned to the Potomac, in the very teeth of McClellan, whose helplessness is shown by the very fact that, for the last thirty-five days, he has been actually idling in Philadelphia and Washington. I believe him to be a fine, manly, honest fellow, but no General; and he is continually worried by politicians. Of course, you have ere this heard of the 'great victories' by the North in Kentucky. It now turns out they were beaten; and the best proof of it is, that Buell, the General commanding, has been dismissed by Lincoln. I could entertain you for hours with account of the extraordinary state of affairs in the North, and certainly, I question if you would believe them. I would not myself, were I not an eye-witness. Their misfortune may be accounted for in the following verse,-'Pride cometh before destruction, and haughty spirit before a fall.' In the range of human foresight, the North never can conquer the South

seen both sides, and have formed what I consider t be a pretty correct opinion." According to the statements of Governor Bucking ham's Message to the Connecticut Legislature, the draft has proved a great failure in that State. At an early hour on Thursday the 11th in- the 1,212 men drafted in the different towns, only ? stant, three pontoon bridges were begun across the principals and 142 substitutes have been mustere Rappahannock in front of Fredericksburg. The Con- into the service of the United States. Of the remain federates permitted the work to proceed till it was half completed, when they opened a brisk musketry been exempted by aurgeons and selection, 166 wer fire upon the men engaged upon it, and compelled unaccounted for on the 10th inst., 10 had previous

The latter, supplied with a veteran and well appoint

ed army of half a million, the finest irregular cavalry

in the world, and a spirit of demoniac hatred to their

opponents, are nasty nuts to crack. I know this

much, we could not conquer them; and I question

the Yankees can do what we cannot. I have now