## THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR, Published every THURSDAY, by BARNES & Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICE, Corner of Prince William and Church Streets. SAINT JOHN, N. B. TERMS :- Cash in Advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

HE CHRISTIAN VISITOR affords an excellent medium for advertising.

For the Christian Visitor. HOW THE WILL OF GOD SHOULD BE DONE ON EARTH.

PREACHED BY REV. C. TUPPER, D. D., BEFORE THE BAPTIST CONVENTION IN MONCTON, AUG. 24, 1862. No. 3.

Text:-"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

HI. In contemplating the desirableness that it ould be so done on earth, among the numberblessings and benefits that would result there

m, may be specified :-1. The promotion of health. All bodily disthe Divine commands cannot, in this sin-strickworld, exempt persons from all sickness. But wast amount of disease and suffering results m intemperance, and various excesses and vioions of the divine law. All this would be oided by obedience to the Lord's precepts, ich are invariably in accordance with the laws man's physical constitution. Afflictions aris-from diseases to which temperate, virtuous, obedient believers are subject, would be borne cheerful resignation and consoling hope; would work for the spiritual good of the sufrers, divinely sustained under them, (Ps. xli. 3; m. iii. 26, 27; Rom. viii. 18-28; 2d Cor. iv. 6. 17.) That health, which is one of the greatof earthly blessings, would be greatly increas-in the world by the doing of God's will as it done in heaven, is too evident to require

2. A competency would be enjoyed by alt. That han by indolence, extravagance, dissolute courses, sting to be rich, and other violations of the ord's revealed will, in numerous instances plunge themselves and their families into abject and dis-tressing poverty, is unquestionable. Were the divine commands universally obeyed, every one would be industrious, economical, and temperate in all things, (Eph. iv. 28; Jno. vi. 12; 1st Cor. ix. 25.) None would be defrauded or oppressed. There would be no burdensome rates or taxes to be borne. As none would be eager to hoard up riches, so they who might be more prosperous han others would cheerfully assist any that might need assistance. The prayer of Agur, "give me neither poverty nor riches," undoubtedly would 6: cvii. 31, 38.)

nove legions of calamities, and restore comfort in bitterness for his first born. to numberless sorrowing hearts. The overwhelming distresses hitherto endured by those against whom crimes are committed, would all be prevented in the future. The remorse, disgrace, dread and final sufferings to which the perpetra tors of crime are subjected, would henceforth be endured no more. No longer would criminals break the hearts of affectionate parents, fond partners, and other loving relatives, of whom multi-tudes have been overwhelmed with inexpressible and incorporated in the true church. rief by reason of crimes committed by those ear and dear to them. The universal cessation all idolatry, profanity, Sabbath desecration, shonoring of parents, murder, unchastity, theft, alculable benefits on the human race. How imensely would the condition of mankind be ameorated by uniform obedience to all human laws cessation of crime, to a great extent, both boily suffering and mental anguish would cease. . Peace would become universal. What is the istory of the world hitherto but the heart-rendng recital of successive devastating wars, inflict-ng innumerable woes upon the children of men!

tive will by all, would necessarily cause "wars cease to the ends of the earth." The destrucre and ruincus war now unhappily raging on nis continent, producing immense expenses, oundless destruction of property, incredible loss human life, and inexpressible sufferings, both sonal and relative, corporeal and mental, would immediately terminated. The utter extinction all national and civil wars would preclude an alculable amount of distress and misery. The prevention of all contentions, slanderings,

w-suits, &c., in communities and neighborhoods ould annihilate no small measure of perplexity, squietude, and wretchedness. Every man would stly regard each neighbour as a sincere friend, om he could meet with pleasure, and in whom could confide with perfect safety.

The extirpation of all family broils, which keep

any people in a continual ferment, and render em exceedingly unhappy, would greatly dimin-a sorrow, and increase enjoyment. What a de-thful spectacle is presented by a family in ich each member takes real delight in augnting the happiness of all the rest! Such uld every family be, if the entire fulfilment of

So also would perfect peace invariably pervade ery christian church, and the whole body of the interests of religion retard- the salvation of fallen men. of animosities and bitter contentions

God's will as it is done in heaven. There no

d, and constant peace of mind d, by universal obedience. L 23; Matt. v. 16; Jno. xv. 8; 1st

Seeing, then, that God would be glorified, His ingdom advanced, and the welfare of the chiliren of men enhanced unspeakably in this life, and infinitely in the future endless state, by the universal doing of His will on earth as it is done in heaven, it must be apparent that this is exceedingly desirable.

Kenangan No L (C: V. p. 1.) line 65, for "its" alvanced to be proposed to the pious Shunamite, and she answered, "It is well."

In proving the interesting doctrine of Infant salvation, we will notice some passages of Scripture in which the doctrine is taught. 2 Sam. xii. 21, 23, the pious king of Israel said, "while the child was retained to which they have been removed one of blessedness or of woe? In a word, are they saved or are they lost? "Is it well with the child," was the question which the prophet's servant proposed to the pious Shunamite, and she answered, "It is well."

In proving the interesting doctrine of Infant salvation, we will notice some passages of Scripture in which the doctrine is taught. 2 Sam. xii.

Christian Vizitor.

"Hold fast the form of sound words."-2d Timothy, i. 13.

For the Christian Visitor. THE EXTENSION OF THE KINGDOM OF

THE INTRODUCTORY SERMON, PREACHED AT THE WESTERN NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, BY REV. S. ROBIN-SOD, AND PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Psalms lxxii. 16-17-" There shall be an handful of corr in the earth upon the top of the mountains: the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon: and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth &c.

Another reason for believing the final number of the saved shall be greater than the number of the lost, is found in the promises made by God concerning the restoration of the Jews.

The Jews have remained a distinct people, al-though despised and scattered among all nations under heaven; they have been so oppressed and persecuted as to make it a matter of surprise that they still have an existence.

Great nations that have conquered and flour-ished, but in their turn have been conquered, broken up and scattered, have, in a few ages, been absorbed and amalgamated among the surrounding nations, so as to leave no trace of their nationality. Such is the case with all the great nations of antiquity. The Jews still remain a distinct people, retaining their national feeling and religious peculiarities. Like the gulf stream, amid the waters of the ocean, keeping its onward course, yet not mingling with the surrounding waters. The Jews in Judea, Europe, Africa, and America bear such a family likeness, that they can be recognized wherever they are met; their number is supposed to be about the same, as when at the height of their glory, in Solomon's time, -four or five millions of souls.

Why so kept, if God does not design to return them in the latter day? But what reason have we to believe that the Jews will be converted and brought in. The scripture says: "The children of Israel shall abide many years without a king, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod, and without teraphim. Afterward shall the children of Israel return, and seek the Lord their God. and David their king, and shall fear the Lord

and his goodness in the latter days." "And I will bring them out from the people and gather them from the countries, and will bring them to their own land, and feed them upon the mountains of Israel, by the rivers, and in all e uniformly offered and answered. Then would the inhabited places of the country. And I will the earth yield her increase, and God, even our set up one shepherd over them, and he will feed od, would bless us," (Prov. xxx. 8, 9; Ps. lxvii. them, even my servant David; he shall feed them,

and he shall be their shepherd." Crime would cease. No occasion would ex- "And I will pour upon the house of David, ist for locks, bolts, or bars. Penitentiacies and and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem the spirit prisons would be needless. Every man's proper- of grace and of supplications, and they shall look dication of every vestige of drunkenness—that mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, prolific source of crime and misery—would re- and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is

> It is also written in Luke xxi. 24: "And Je rusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." How long shall the Jewish exilement continue,

or how long shall Jerusalem be trodden under the feet of the Gentiles? "Until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled." Until "the Gentiles shall come to his light, and kings to the brightness of his rising;" then shall Israel be brought in,

In Romans xi. 26, the Apostle says: "For l would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery (lest ye should be wise in your own conceits), that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved." Such are some of the blessed promises of God

concerning the bringing in of Israel. Paul says, in the same chapter, "For if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world: what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead?" The teachings of the Bible are very plain on the subject of the conversion of the Jews, and the effect of their conversion on the nations of the earth. The bringing in of the Jews will be like he rendering of perfect obedience to God's pre- life from the dead to the whole world. Every great change connected with the Jews, ever since the time of Moses, has greatly influenced the nations of the earth, and their calling and restoration will be connected with the millennial glory of the church, and the earth being filled with the knowledge of the Lord.

The Jews appear to be God's reserved army, kept to do his own work, in the world's conversion to himself. How admirably they are adapted to this work!

The Jews speak the languages of all the great nations of the world; and when restored, they will not have to learn the languages of the nations, to qualify themselves as missionaries; to the Chinese, Hindoos, Europeans, and all other nations, they will be prepared to preach the

And will not the restoration of the Jews, and their conversion to God, greatly increase the number of the saved, and strengthen the conviction that their number will preponderate over that of

The redemption of Christ was designed for sinful men, to save them from sin and death; and while in its design, its execution and completion, it contemplates this object; yet it affects other orders of beings, such as the angels of God. We have reason to believe that the work of Christ had reference to their enjoyment, as well as to

There are several passages of Scripture in which something of the kind is intimated, Eph. ng the professed followers of the Lamb! Uni- i. 9, 10, "Having made known unto us the mystery of his will, according to his great pleasure, which he hath purposed in himself. That in the dispensation of the fulness of times, he might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven, and which are on earth, even in him." Heb. xii. 22, "But ye are come Peter i. 12, "Which things the angels desire to look into." They are interested in this great work, for they rejoice when sinners are converted to God.

question is, what becomes of such infant throngs swept away from the embrace of weeping mothers? After opening their eyes on this lower

SAINT JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863.

wherefore should I fast? can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he shall not return believed his child was in heaven, and that he would soon meet him again. For he had a bless-ed hope of heaven himself, when he uttered these

thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand are pleasures for evermore. As for me, I shall behold thy face in righteousness; I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." Where then, after the termination of his earthly pilgrimage, did the Psalmist hope to go? The

words, "Thou wilt show me the path of life: in

passages we have quoted clearly show. Well, whatever was the place to which he hoped to go, there, was he assured, had his child gone before him.—" I shall go to him, but he shall not return

neaven. Luke xviii. 16: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." "Verily I say of men in totally different circumstances? Are unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, shall in no wise enter therein. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them." What a beautiful sight is here set before us

Creator of all things in heaven and earth, who had kindled every seraph's fire, and arrayed with immortal beauty every angel's form—pressing in-fants to his bosom, and folding them to his arms! In order to obtain Never did those arms appear more glorious unless when stretched upon the cross, than they did on this occasion.

The idea cannot be entertained for a moment, that the Saviour who blessed these children on earth, should reject them in heaven; that he who welcomed them in his state of humiliation, should

spurn them away from him in glory.

In Matt. xviii. 3, Christ says, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." children are set before us as what we must become, before we can enter the kingdom of heaven. And strange indeed if such, after whose spirit we are exhorted to aspire, in order to secure our own fitness for heaven, should be themselves, after all, excluded from heaven.

Our Lord's figures were founded on facts; and while we admit Christ may be referring to them who are made like little children by converting grace, yet if little children were not intended for Christ's kingdom, we can see no meaning or word imitation may not properly be used in the adaptation in the figure Christ uses in this passense of exactly copying another without any re-

Are we not sustained in the conclusion to saved will preponderate over the number of the lost; when we believe in the pleasing doctrine, when controled by common sense, reason and that one-third of our race, dying in infancy, go to heaven and are eternally saved.

I know many have made the enquiry, how are those who die in infancy saved? Do they go to heaven because they are not involved in the guilt and punishment of Adam's sin? Or do they go to heaven through the atonement of Christ. answer to such enquiries you will find embodied in the following beautiful epitaph, which has often been quoted in connection with this subject:-

"Bold infidelity turn pale and die; Beneath this stone four infants' ashes lie

Say are they lost or saved?

If death's by sin, they sinned, for they lie here;
If heaven's by works, in heaven they can't appear.

Reason, ah how deprayed;
Revere the sacred page, the knot's untied;
They died, for Adam sinned, they live, for Jesus die

Another reason for believing the number of the saved will finally exceed the number of the lost, and the last argument which I shall advance in favour of the doctrine, is the glorious state of the church, when all shall know the Lord from the least unto the greatest; when the kingdom and the greatness of the kingdom, under the whole heaven, shall be given to the saints of the Most

We have been too much influenced by the modern theory, that the millennium of the church will be for a thousand years. That theory is based upon a perverted and misapplied passage of scripture, in Rev. xx. 1-6: "And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit, and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent which is the devil and satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled. And I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished. This is the first

What can be plainer, it is asked, than that Christ will reign after the resurrection a thousand years; does it not appear perfectly conclusive? We say no! It does not say the bodies shall be raised, but "I saw the souls;" the word soul is never used for the dead body. The souls of whom? the righteous dead? no, but of them who were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and the word of God." The whole is only a symbolical representation, not a literal account of the resurrection, or the millennium, but a revival of the martyr church in the latter day glory.

How absurd would it appear if it were all taken

literally. The chains in the angel's hands literal chains; Satan bound literally; the key a literal key. But there is an uncertainty in the calcula tion of the time. The very parties which take it literally, make it a rule when explaining prophecy to take a day for a year, and it probably is the correct way of computing in many instances in prophecy. But apply this principle of interpre-tation to the thousand years, in this passage be-fore us, and we will have three hundred and sixty thousand years. I do not say the millennium will continue for that length of time, but as I have already said, the prophecy does not apply to the length of time, or the nature of Christ's reign, but to a martyr scene, connected with the millennium of the church. The glorious kingdom of Christ in the latter day will, as we have shown, have a tendency to increase the population of the world, by paganism, war, persecution, and intemperance, being done away with. And the length of that happy time may far exceed vision being in reserve. Gen. Crittenden's corps was posted in comparatively clear ground on their

saved: and that Christ will have a long and glorious reign in this world—that the number of the to me." These words plainly show that David saved will be greater than the number of the lost, believed his child was in heaven, and that he or that the number of the saved "shall be as the grass of the earth?"

> IMITATION. BY REV. DR. SPURDEN.

No. 2.

The universal propensity to imitate being ac knowledged as an element of human nature, and the duty of setting an example worthy of imitation being admitted, the question arises, how are we to imitate that which is excellent in others? One may say "My duties are behind the counter in a store, how can I imitate David the King of Israel?" The duties of another may be within Our Lord taught the doctrine of infant salva-tion, and that such constitute the kingdom of heaven. Luke xviii. 16: "Suffer little children cupied in manual labour; a fourth in professional engagements; how can such imitate the conduct we reduced to the conclusion that lives of missionaries are useful as models to missionaries alone, lives of statesmen to statesmen, &c.? Or is it true, that every faithful record of the struggles, works and character of one who is worthy With what emotions must ministering spirits have of the name of a man, in any station, is benegazed upon it! Here is the King of Kings, the ficial as an example to all who may read it. ficial as an example to all who may read it, although especially useful to men in similar circumstances? This latter conclusion I believe to

> In order to obtain a clear view of the nature of true imitation, I lay down the following propositions:

A man may do exactly what another does, and vet not imitate him at all. A man may be doing something very different from the mere external act of another and yet be imitating him all the time.

In other words, imitation when applied to the conduct of rational beings is not a servile copy of the outward act of another, but is conformity to the spirit which breathes in his actions. To do exactly as another does is mimicry; to do what another would do in similar circumstances, is what understand by imitation.

The first is the feat of the parrot or mockingbird, and as this creature is destitute of intelligence, it can never do more than mimic; it cannot imitate as man can.

The second is the profoundest act of homage

that the human intellect can pay to virtue. I am not disputing about words; I do not say that the sense of exactly copying another without any regard to difference of circumstances; but that is not the sense in which I use it now. There is in human nature a disposition to copy the actions. words, and manners of another; this disposition conscience, does not exhibit itself in a blind mimiery, but in a discriminating regard to its model, and surrounding circumstances. It is to this latter mode of copying—the only rational one—that I apply the word imitation.

Let me illustrate my meaning. Suppose one, on

reading the memoir of Judson or any other Missionary, to be fired with the desire of doing what was done by his pattern, and without any consideration of ability, and general fitness, should thrust himself forward to fill a post similar to that assigned to Judson, and think that in doing so he was imitating Judson, following in his footsteps, and so forth. If his friends and brethren should favour such a delusion, the Lord would soon teach him that he had mistaken his vocation. the was a mere parrot, and that it is not by a servile copying of the actions of another that the important principle of imitation in our nature is to work out the ends for which it has been implanted within us. Suppose another, reading the same life, were to recognize in himself the want of those characteristics, and in his condition the absence of those favourable circumstances which met in his exemplar; but suppose him also to be fired with the same desire for the honour of his Saviour, and to evince this desire by interesting others in mission work, and exerting himself, both by words of good cheer and deeds of liberality and prayer to God, for the success of those who can go forth to the heathen. His would be a true imitation, approved of God and beneficial to man. Every one will perceive that this illustration might be diversified in a thousand ways; and further that by pursuing this method of imi-tation there is no limit to the benefit to be derived

from biography and history. An interesting question still remains to be touched upon, viz., how shall we imitate our Lord Jesus Christ! This subject I must reserve for another occasion.

## THE SEAT OF WAR.

The battles in progress last week at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and Vicksburg, are among the most terrific and bloody of the war. The telegrams, as usual, are so conflicting that it is impossible to decide which party has really gained the victory, but one thing is certain, both sides have suffered tremendously. We furnish the information as given by telegrams to the American press, beginning with the-

New York, Jan. 3.—A special despach from Nashville gives some details of the battle at Murfreesboro, which are as follows: It is one of the most ferocious battles of mo-

dern times, sustained by both sides with a splen-

General Rosecrans marched from Nashville last Friday, Dec. 26, with about 45,000 effective men and 100 pieces of artillery, and skirmished all the way to the battle field, the enemy resisting bitter-Tuesday was spent in reconnoitering. The enemy were strongly posted with artillery on the

bank of Stone River, the West side, his flanks resting at Murfreesboro, west side. The centre also had the advantage of high ground, with a dense growth of cedar masking them completely. Their position gave them the advantage of a cross fire. Gen. McCook's corps closed in on their left on Wilkerson's right. Gen. Negley, of Gen. Thomas' corps, worked with great difficulty to the front of the rebel centre, Gen. Rosecrans' dihas not revealed anything definite, but is it not reasonable to conclude that in the number of the population and in the length of time, "in which all shall know the Lord," that the number of inhabitants in the world, the subjects of Christ's kingdom in the earth, will be greater than the number of persons living on the earth in all preceding generations.

But finally, is it not conclusive, when we take into consideration the blessed truth that all the world will be converted to God; and the delight ful thought that the Jews shall be brought in; and the comfortable doctrine that that part of the human race, dying in infancy, go to God and one

ies received new supplies of ammunition and Col. Anthony, of the 27th Mississippi are killed. enemy began to give way, Gen. Thomas pressing the 25th Louisiana, are mortally wounded. Whit-400 prisoners they had taken from us, and cap- inst. turing 500 prisoners of the enemy.

miles. The reserve brigades are getting in line. As I write reinforcements are arriving, and Gen. drove it over a mile in great confusion. The ground. Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters, for the first time in the history of the rebellion. At one time Gen. Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff. This coup created a tremendous enthusiasm among the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance, with excellent results. The battle of the 1st (Thursday) was a tremendous bloody fight indeed. The enemy attacked us at daylight in the morning, believing us to be terribly crippled. Our right was hardly pressed and fearfully cut up. Gens. Negley and Rosecrans' divisions drove the enemy at every point before them. The enemy at one time completely flanked our right, which was reinforced and regained its position. Several batteries were lost and recaptured by our regulars. A panic ensued at one time owing to a demonstration on our rear by the enemy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Nashville. It is reported that General Bragg was killed to day. There was heavy cannonading today until noon, when the rebels attacked our left wing, and were terribly repulsed. There was very little fighting yesterday. Our forces do not occupy Murfreesboro'. The rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital building on Thursday. They are being strongly reinforced from the rebel army at Richmond. There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne to-day, between the mechanics and rebel cavalry. The latter were routed, with the loss of 33 killed. All contrabands captured by the rebels on the Federal wagon trains are immediately shot. Twenty thus killed are lying on the Murfreesboro pike. Major Slemmer and Capt. King, who were being conveyed away in an ambulance from the battle-field, were captured by the rebels, taken four miles away, and then paroled and thrown out on the road. Gen. Willich is not killed, but is wounded and a prisoner. Yesterday Gen. Rosecrans' personally took command of the 4th U. S. Cavalry and attacked General Wheeler's rebel cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed. Capt. Mack, chief of artillery on Gen. Howe's staff, is mortally wounded. A despatch from Col. Anderson to headquarters here says: "We have whipped the rebels decidedy, and are at Christians, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the railroad."

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Col. M'Kee is reorted killed. Our loss of officers is heart rendng. The fighting to-day has been light. It closed last evening with terrible slaughter of the enemy. The first day's fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position. The third day we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter, ourselves sustaining but slight loss.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 .- A special despatch from Murfreesboro', dated Friday, states that the rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday in their fierce attacks on our centre and right. On Thursday night Gen. Rosecrans ordered Beatty's brigade to cross Stones river on the left which was accomplished. On Friday afternoon the rebels made a tremendous attack on our centre, but were handsomely repulsed. At the same time they threw an immense mass of infantry against Beatty's brigade, driving it across the river, when Negley's and Davis' divisions went to their aid. A most desperate struggle ensued and all the artillery of both armies was brought to bear. Our men suffered terribly and unflinchingly. At last Negley ordered a charge, when the rebels gave way. The 78 Pennsylvania charged home on the 26th Tennessee, capturing its colors. Another regiment charged and seized the whole rebel battery. A grand shout of victory arose along the whole ine, when Gen. Rosecrans advanced his whole ine to the left, establishing itself on the east bank of the river, the enemy's former position, and the right holding its original position of-Wednesday. The advantage is with us. The battle will be resumed on Saturday, and all feel confident of victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The wires of the telegraph line to the West are disarranged-probably by storms consequently we have nothing further from Murfreesboro'. The Richmond papers of the 3d inst., contain despatches from Murfreesboro of the 1st inst. Bragg says the expedition made under Gen. Forrest fully accomplished its object. The railroads are broken in several places. A large amount of stores have been destroyed, many arms captured and 1200 prisoners paroled. Gen. Morgan has done his work, but the full effect is not known. The Federals in Tennessee and Mississippi are without railroad or telegraphic communication with the rear. Bragg's second despatch of the same (last Thursday) says:—"The enemy has yielded his strong point and is falling back. We occupy the whole field and shall follow. Gen. Wheeler made a complete circuit of their army on the 30th and 31st ult., with his cavalry. He destroyed 300 wagons loaded with baggage and commissary stores and paroled 700 prisoners. He is again behind them and has captured an ordinance train. To-day he secured several thousand stand of small arms. God has granted us a happy new year." The Lynchburg papers of the 1st contain the the Emancipation Proclamation. It is reported nessee Railroad, by a body of Yankee troops, on Vicksburg, who penetrated into Tennessee 90 miles through

THE OFFICE OF THE

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

REV. I. E. BILL.

Editor and Proprietor. Address all Communications and Business Letters to the Editor, Box 194, St. John, N. B.

The Christian Visitar Is emphatically a Newspaper for the Family. It furnishes its readers with the latest intelligence,
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR.

were massed, and a terrible fire was opened. The | Col. Black, of the 5th Georgia, and Col. Fisk, of on their centre, and Gen. Crittenden advancing ney's cavalry captured 200 prisoners, a large supon their left. The battle was severe at that ply of wagens and 400 beeves. Richard Yeadon hour. The rebel cavalry during the battles was of Charleston offers \$10,000 for the capture of very troublesome, cutting off our trains. On Gen. Butler. Over 1900 Union prisoners are now Thursday, the 4th regulars made one splendid in the Libbey (Richmond) prison awaiting an exdash at the enemy, capturing 67, and releasing change. The rebel Congress meets on the 12th

The Boston Courier says :- "The accounts A despatch to the Philadelphia Press, dated from the Army of the Potomac are avowedly of Battle Field, Murfreesboro, Friday, Jan. 2, P. M., the most unfavorable character. We observe that says:- The fight was renewed this morning with movements are making which seem preliminary great ferocity. Gen. Resecrans collected his to a return towards Washington; wor do we bescattered troops and reorganized them last night. lieve, from all we hear, that it would be possible To-day we have driven the enemy nearly two to lead the men forward, even if the officers judged an undertaking practicable now, which, it seems from the testimony before the public, the best of Rosecrans is determined to destroy the enemy at them thought was not so, before the fatal day any cost. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Gen. of Fredericksburg. With an army in the frame Thomas threw his entire corps d'armee against of mind which it is well known prevails at Falthe centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, mouth, certainly nothing is to be expected of it. and the question now arises, to what means is Mr. rebel killed and wounded lay in heaps upon the Lincoln to resort, in order to carry out his newly adopted policy.'

> THE ATTACK UPON VICKSBURG. CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 3.—Despatches from General Sherman on the battle-field, Vicksburg, received at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, Dec. 17, give the

Gen. Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo River, ten miles above its mouth, and, forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the reach of fire of the rebel gunboats, Gen. Sherman encountered the enemy in force. A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours. The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works on the hill.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayous intervening.

At daylight on Sunday a concentrated advance was made by Gen. Sherman's whole force. Gen. Steele held the left, Gen. Morgan and Gen. Blair the centre, and Gen. L. M. Smith the right. Gen. Steele turned the enemy's right so as to communicate with Gen. Morgan's division, which had been separated by swamps running at right and gles to the main front. By sunrise the whole front was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was vary severe. The rebels in front of Gen. Morgan's division were intrenched in high-rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm. The gun-boats did not co-operate, but the Benton engaged the rebel fortifications at Hains Bluff. During the action, several of the Benton's crew were killed, and her day's fight the 58th Ohio, the 8th Mo. and the 2d Ky. sustained considerable loss. Gen. Banks and Admiral Farragut were expected to co-ope rate in the movement, but had not arrived at the

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Richmond papers of Wednesday, contain a Vicksburg despatch of Tuesday, which says :- "The Federals made four desperate attempts on Saturday to force the rebel ines on Chickasaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. The 17th Louisiana regiment repulsed three regiments

(By Telegraph to the Associated Press.

BANGOR, Jan. 8. Vicksburg fortifications extend back six miles. Sherman fought to within two miles of city, and was repulsed by superior force. Enemy concentrated from Jackson and Grenada, and along railroad at Vicksburg, numbering over sixty thousand. Sherman's loss about four thousand. He is confident of holding his first line of defence. Nothing heard of Federal force below, or that gunboats took any part Confederates admit loss of twelve to fifteen thousand at Murfreesboro', but claim capture of four thousand orisoners and 26 guns. Grant's army still at Holly Springs. Reported Bragg would go to Chattanooga. Gen. Carter's expedition returned from East Tennessee, having destroyed two important bridges, killing, wounding, and capturing five hundred and fifty Confederates, seven hundred stand arms &c. Confederates official despatches from Vicksburg say Sherman, finding all attempts unavailing, has re-email barked apparently relinquishing his designs on city. Richmond papers admit Bragg's defeat at Murfrees boro', and lament that Yankees would obtain possession of Eastern Tennessee. Bragg has fallen back one Shelbyville. Federal loss at Murfreesboro's now placed at 7,000. Raleigh papers mention large reprobably against Wilmington. President Davis arrived at Petersburg. He spoke encouragingly of prospects of South and West. He is reported as denouncing Federal Government for enormous crimes. Rumored change in Federal War Department before 20th. Supposed Hooker will relieve Burnside at latter's request. Rumour says Butler will go back to Mississippi with a large command. Butler is at Philadelphia, and justified in execution of Mum-

BANGOR, Jan. 9. Advices from Springfield, Missouri, report Confederate force about six thousand, under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery, within two miles, and opened on place without giving notice to remove women and children. Gen. Brown loop-holed houses, and will make a vigorous resistance. No fears are entertained for Gen. Sherman, at Washington, as Gen. Grant is on the alert. One of Wilkes' squadron captured Confederate steamer Virginia in the Gulf. Richmond Inquirer reports recapture of another supposed blockade runner, the schr. Emma Tuttle, by the original officers and crew on board, who carried her back to Nassau, with prize crew prisoners. One of the Confederate rams at Savannah reported a failure.

Richmond papers state that Forrest captured Trenton, Union City, and Humboldt, with 2000 prisoners. The attack on Jackson a feint to cover other operations. Gov. Letcher's message says better the war be indefinitely continued than Virginia suffer dismemberment of her territory. The Tribune has disclaimer of French minis as to any designs of Napoleon adverse to the res toration of the Union. Fighting in progress at Springfield, Mo. Federals hold all the strong positions. Rosecrans advanced head-quarters ten-miles beyond Murfreesboro. President Davis, in response to a serenade at Richmond, on Monday. claimed victory at Murfreesboro, and predictin dissatisfaction of North West with North, whic ultimately will separate West from East. He denounced the Yankees as the offscouring of the earth. Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky, denounces particulars of a serious breach in the East Ten- Gen. Sherman only changed his point of attack

who penetrated into Tennessee 90 miles through Pound Gap, burning the bridge at Zollicoffer, near Bristol, and also that at Watuga, nine miles beyond the bridge at Zollicoffer. It will require a considerable time to repair them. The Enquirer contains the following despatch:

Murressboro, Dec. 31.—The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McGown's division attacked enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 p. m. the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre. Our loss is heavy. Gen. Raines, Col. McNair and