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## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 23, 1862.

## OUR GENERAL CONFERENCE.

On the first Saturday in July next, the Thirty-first General Conference of Free Baptists in New Brunswick, will meet in Annual Session. The Conference is to be held with the Church in Carleton, St. John. The large and commodious house recently in course of erection there, has been completed, and will probably afford ample room for the meetings. The facilities for travelling both by rail and steamers, with the central locality in which the Conference is to be held, will likely bring together a large number of people—probably many from Nova Scotia.

The annual meeting of a religious body, representing some four or five thousand church members, ought to be an event of some importance, and should be preceded with prayerful preparation. However insignificant a religious denomination might be, it cannot exist without exerting a powerful and controuling influence on some; and not only the present happiness and usefulness, but the eternal well being of individuals and churches, is depending upon the prosperity and success of the body with which they stand connected. One aim of every member of a religious denomination should be its health and prosperity. For this he should labor. In the providence of God the Christian church is now in her militant state, divided into various sections and bodies, each having its own peculiarity, but all holding the head, which is Christ. That which ignores this, is not a Christian church. And while we are set in different sections and branches of the great sacramental host, loyalty—first to our King and Lord, and second, to the communion to which we belong, should be the grand feature of our discipleship. No person should join himself to any body or community unless he intends to seek the peace and prosperity thereof. It should be the aim of every Christian to promote the interests of Christ's kingdom generally, and this can be done best by laboring in the particular department assigned to us, in the providence of God. Happy indeed is it for him who finds his proper place and sphere of usefulness, and possesses sufficient grace and humility to fill it.

In view of our approaching Conference, we conceive there is great need of earnest prayer. To divide and distract is the work of the enemy. To unite and bind together is the work of the Holy Spirit. Any spirit which does not tend to the latter, cannot be the spirit of Christ. "United we stand, divided we fall," and hence the urgent necessity of a prayerful preparation for reviewing the history and former operations of our denomination, with a view of adopting measures which may tend to the future well-being and prosperity of our people. To improve, to purify, and to establish the churches in the order of the gospel, should be one especial object of our Conferences. Age and enlargement, with the social developments and improvements around us, call for increased anxiety and care.

That some decisive measures should be adopted for the preservation of our churches, no one will deny who is acquainted with them. Already some have become extinct, and others are tending thereto. Some churches, that twenty-five years ago were large and influential, have actually died out; and to prevent a continuance of such occurrences, should engage the unselfish and prayerful consideration of the body. The experience and observation of the past are certainly worth something; to ignore them would be unwise. From these, we think, enough may be learned to guide us in relation to the future. We intend, between this and the time of our Conference, to state some facts, and make some suggestions, relative to our denomination, which, we trust, may not be inappropriate, but useful. We earnestly desire such a course to be pursued—whatever it may be—as will most tend to promote the spirituality, holiness, enlargement, and power of our ministers and churches. For this we are trying to labor.

## REVIVALS IN BRIGHTON.

A letter from T. J. C. Sewell, of Brighton, Carleton County, informs us that a refreshing work of grace has recently been enjoyed in the Upper Brighton Church, under the labors of Elder McMullin. Thirteen were baptized, and eighteen united with the church.

A good work has also been begun in the church at the mouth of the Backgamack, under the labors of Brother M., and a number have already been baptized. It affords us no little pleasure to receive these tidings of revival intelligence. The long and dark night begins to break, and may God hasten, in our churches, the glorious day of revival influence and spiritual power.

MUSICIAN DONATION FOR MISSIONS AT MADAGASCAR.—Some generous Christian has sent a donation of £1,000 to the Directors of the London Missionary Society, in aid of the funds that will be necessary to send heralds of the gospel anew to Madagascar.

## DEATH OF A PRINCE IN ISRAEL.

New York papers announce the death of the Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., on the 23rd instant, aged eighty-four years and one day. He was a distinguished writer and preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of his death, it can probably with propriety be said—a prince and a great man has fallen in Israel. Dr. Bang began life as a school teacher, at the age of eighteen years. At twenty-two, he was converted, while teaching in Canada, and the next year commenced preaching, which he followed for sixty years. An interesting biography of his life in the *Methodist*, contains the following in relation to his early labours:—

His first year is said to have been one of great trial. He preached with all the ardor of a youthful evangelist, full of fire and vigor, but souls were not converted. Temptation came—his heart and courage failed, and he was disposed to quit his work and go home. One night, after a weary day of fruitless labor, he slept heavily, and dreamed he was working with a pick-axe on the top of a basaltic rock. His muscular arm brought down stroke after stroke for hours; but after all the rock was hardly indented. He said to himself at last, "It is useless—I will pick no more." Suddenly a stranger, of dignified mien, stood by his side, and spoke to him. "You will pick no more?" "No." "Were you not set to this task?" "Yes." "And why abandon it?" "My work is vain—I make no impression on the rock." "Solemnly the stranger replied: 'What is that to you? Your duty is to pick, whether the rock yields or not. Your work is in your own hands; the result is not. Go on!'" He resumed his task. The first blow was given with almost superhuman force, and the rock flew into a thousand pieces. He awoke; went to work with fresh zeal and energy, and a great revival followed. From that day, he never had even a "temptation" to give up his commission.

The biography referred to describes Dr. Bangs as a business man of rare sagacity, foresight, and enterprise. He managed the business department of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York for many years, and increased it to an enormous power in the denomination. He at different periods edited the "Christian Advocate," "Methodist Magazine," and "Methodist Quarterly Review," and was eminently instrumental in raising the great religious body to which he belonged, to its present influence and usefulness. The death of such a man, at the advanced age of more than four-score years, is truly like the gathering in of a shock of corn, fully ripe for the harvest. The following paragraphs from notices of his death, in the *New York Observer* (Presbyterian) and *Independent* (Congregationalist), indicate the reputation of the deceased, and the esteem in which he was held by all religious denominations. The *Observer* says:—

He was one of the ablest, wisest, best, and most distinguished preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been a minister in that connexion more than sixty years.

With the exception of the Rev. Dr. Spring, the Rev. Dr. Bangs has been longer in this city than any other clergyman. No man's name stood in higher repute. His unspotted life, his simplicity of character, his earnest devotion to goodness and truth, and his no less earnest hatred of wrong, gained him the love and esteem of all denominations of Christians in New York, while his intellectual force and energy have left their mark upon the moral condition of the city.

From an extended editorial notice in the *Independent*, we extract the following:—

He served his Master with great singleness of purpose, and devoted to his one work the undivided energies of a remarkably vigorous and active mind. He found the Church almost entirely destitute of a home literature, and with a ministry, however active and devoted, sadly deficient in point of education. He labored diligently, though at great disadvantages, to overcome his own lack of early instruction, and with so much success that he was justly recognized as well as entitled to receive and wear the honorary doctorate—among the very first that was ever bestowed upon a Methodist minister in this country—by which he has come to be universally recognized. He endeavored also, both by his example and by more direct efforts, to awaken a higher appreciation of learning among all classes of the denomination, and especially in the ministry. He was a pioneer in the interest of academic education, which began to be attended to by his Church some thirty years ago; and was also active and efficient in his labors to elevate the standard of ministerial education. \* \* \*

But the crowning glory of this venerable minister of Christ was his personal piety and steady and glowing religious zeal. His old age was radated with the light of heaven, and his evening of life was without a cloud. The whole Christian church is enriched by the legacy of his good name and worthy example.

## CHURCH WARFARE.

An unfortunate difference has arisen in England between some Dissenting ministers (so called), and some ministers of the Established Church. It originated in connection with the bicentenary celebration of the events connected with the Uniformity Act. The London correspondent of the *Methodist* gives the following brief notice of the difficulty:—

Excited by bicentenary celebration of Bartholomew's day and the ejection of two thousand ministers from the pulpits of the Establishment by the Act of Uniformity, some of the more violent and injudicious of the Independent ministers very much to the grief of their brethren, have been endeavoring to make a mess of it; and some of the Evangelical clergy of the Established Church have not acted more judiciously. Unwarned and uninstructed by the temperate and able official report of the Rev. John Stoughton, the Rev. R. W. Dale of Birmingham (the successor of Angell James), and others, have thought proper to charge the Evangelical ministers of the Established Church with dishonesty and habitual falsehood. In consequence of this, the Rev. Canon Miller, of Birmingham, Rector of St. Martin's, and the Rev. F. S. Dale, incumbent of St. Luke's, Birmingham, have withdrawn from the official communion with the British and Foreign Bible Society. But the Rev. Canon Stowell, with far greater magnanimity and truer practical logic, has refused to follow their example. He will not discontinue his Christian intercourse with all Christian ministers not of the Establishment, for the indiscretion of a few, nor abandon the sublime cause of the noble British and Foreign Bible Society, lest he should meet on its platform men who have said hard things of the order to which he belongs. He will not, he says, "Confound the moderate and charitable Dissenters with the more rabid and intolerant; and he believes the former are those whom they chiefly meet in the Committee Rooms and on the platforms of the Bible Society." Nor do the calumnious assertions of the latter disturb him. All honor, then, to Canon Stowell; more charity to the more rabid and intolerant Dissenters; and more wisdom and magnanimity to those good men who are the Rev. Canon Miller and the Rev. F. S. Dale, of Birmingham.

Nor is the ecclesiastical warfare thus raised confined to the vicinity of the Bull-ring. The dissenting ministers are delivering lectures on Church history with one purpose, and the Established clergy are

holding forth on the same topic for quite an opposite one. Thus, at Ipswich, no less than three clergymen have entered the field of controversy with replies to the lectures of dissenting ministers. One of them belongs to the High Church, a second to the Broad Church, and a third to the Evangelical party. In the town where I reside, a lecture was announced, to be delivered in the public room by a Rev. Mr. Williams, an agent of the Liberation Society, and a short reply by a lay-member of the Church of England, has been circulated in print. I very much regret these "passages of arms" between Christian brethren; for, though chivalrous, they are hardly charitable, and are, in my opinion, very likely to damage the cause and character of our common Christianity.

The *Freeman* announced a few mornings since that Archbishop Connolly of Halifax, had left for Rome, being summoned thither to assist in the canonizing of the Japanese martyrs. The Italian correspondent to the "News of the Churches," says:—

Most of your readers are doubtless aware, from the information diffused by the newspapers, from the holiness the Pope has summoned a species of council to meet at Rome in the month of May, for the avowed purpose of canonizing a band of missionaries, both male and female, who were slain by the Japanese a long while ago,—in other words, so far as his authority goes, of adding another company to the multitude of saints who already blasphemously divide with Christ, according to Romish notions, his work as "the only Mediator between God and man."

NEW YORK HEATHENEN ABANDONED.—The Police have made speedy work in enforcing the Concert Saloon Act. Scores of the most shameless dens of infamy in the city have been cleaned out—bars, "waiter-girls," and petty theatricals having been ousted without ceremony. The proprietors have repented the policy of the Sunday-Theatre keepers, in disputing the constitutionality of the law, and have subsidized the best legal talent to contest the question. It is believed, however, that the effort will prove abortive; and then there will be no alternative but a resort to decent avocations on the part of some thousands, who have preyed on public morals until their orgies became too disgusting for endurance. One feature of the new act has a reach quite beyond the system of iniquity immediately concerned. It excludes liquors of all sorts from theatres and other places of public amusement, and takes the dram from the drama. The dram-shop, the house of infamy, and the theatre are thus divorced, and their seductions can no longer be combined. The importance of the reform may be seen at a glance. It should be sustained by every friend of virtue, and the authorities should have adequate support from all good citizens in carrying it out firmly and fully.—*N. Y. Observer.*

GARIBALDI'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—A deputation of young men belonging to various educational institutions of Cremona, recently waited upon Garibaldi. In his address to them, the following remarkable words occur, which ought to be read and remembered by young men every where. He said:—

"Youth should indulge no vices, for vice is the disease of the soul; youth should love instruction, because an uneducated man is no better than a monkey. He who acquires most knowledge rises nearest to his Maker, from whom his soul springs. Instruction should be grounded on solid moral education, and on this the social edifice should rest. Do you care for honour? Honour can only be acquired by virtue and instruction; nations, like individuals, when weak, are insulted and enslaved. Bear with other people's weakness; submit to no insults; love instruction; instruction is bread and independence; it availed me in foreign lands to place me above want. Love instruction; it was the want of it which prevented our joining together in a single family. Had Italy been better instructed she would long before this have known that her boundary was not the wall of a town or the hedge of a garden, but the high Alps and the broad sea; she would have swept from her all that defiles her."

The municipal and scholastic authorities of Cremona have decreed that these memorable words should be written in golden letters on the threshold of their gymnasium. In his farewell address, he said:—

"I know you will never be at peace until this Italy, so fair and so unhappy, shall be rid of the foreign domination which soils it. No! we must not rise in the morning with the stain on our brow of having brethren who are yet slaves! Farewell!"

## Correspondence.

## CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

Inquiry—Seat of Government—Education—Expenditure—Railway—Entertainment to Soldiers.

CANADA WEST, May 12, 1862.

Has the *Intelligencer* suspended publication? or has the Post-office department ceased to perform its duty? or has some censorship of the press been established, which has sifted out the *Intelligencer* as containing matter not to be disseminated? or have "the exigencies of public service" produced the state of things which these sentences are intended to deplore? Or is there some other reason, good and sufficient, that the writer should not receive his copy of the paper aforesaid, as formerly? He will begin to think the propriety of indulging in the language of complaint by and by, if his old friend does not soon show itself.

Some readers may remember the contests respecting the seat of Government, indulged in years gone by, and the appeal to Her Majesty to select a capital for Canada. The vote requesting the Queen to do this thankless service, was carried by a bare majority, and it is saying nothing against the capacity of our sovereign lady to affirm that she was not competent to make the selection—if indeed she ever gave the subject a moment's thought. However in due form it came to our knowledge that Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint Ottawa, formerly known by a very homely name—Bytown—as the seat of Government. It was a By-town—a town almost every one would have passed by who had no local feelings to gratify. It is true that some intelligent persons, aware of the difficulty of a provincial settlement of the points in dispute, owing to the irreconcilable antagonism of the two sections of the Province, were satisfied with the choice, and pronounced it a wise one. Possibly your correspondent expressed this view at the time; because he dimly remembers having some such feeling. But time effects changes, and now he feels that the whole affair has been sadly mismanaged. Perhaps one circumstance, to be named presently, has given an undue bias to the judgment—but the fact is as stated. The choice of a new capital, involved the erection of Government buildings, at an estimated expense of six hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$640,000), and the department in charge of the business put this limit upon the expenditure. And now what does the innocent reader suppose will be the actual cost? The time to answer the inquiry is not yet, but the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works estimates it at the enormous sum of two million six hundred and three thousand four hundred and ten dollars (\$2,603,410). Are we not a rich people—a great people—a people ruled in mastery style—and worthy of the title sometimes claimed for our Province? "The brightest jewel in the crown of Britain!" Take care, New Brunswick! Should the Representatives seriously moot the question of a re-

moval of the seat of Government. The removal will take money out of the pocket. O father-land! therefore, beware. Money well spent is wisely invested; but there are some things projected which demand a more careful counting of the cost than we have made.

Would the reader peruse a paragraph on Railways? The *Montreal Witness* sounds a long and loud note of alarm, respecting a bill before Parliament for the fusion of the three leading Railways. After giving the contents of certain sections, it adds: "In plain language this appears to mean neither more nor less than putting the property of the companies beyond the reach of their unfortunate creditors—legalising repudiation; while the roads would be placed, again unencumbered, in the hands of an unscrupulous Railroad king, to make a fresh start in that race of extravagance and corruption which they have so long run, at the expense of a patient people, and giving the Directors incalculably greater facilities for controlling that important department of commerce, our freight business."

Turn we to something more pleasant—the entertainment given by the citizens of Montreal to the soldiers. Three days were devoted to it—about one third of the guests being present each day. The Anglican Bishop of Montreal presided at the first day's proceedings and addressed the soldiers. He was followed by Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, and by Col. Wilnot, R. A. To give some idea of the preparations made for the entertainments, it is noticed that the committee ordered 3,200 lbs. of sandwiches; 5,000 tarts; 2,200 lbs. of bread; 150 lbs. of best cake; 80 boxes of oranges; 15 barrels of apples, with coffee and tea in almost measureless quantity. The second and third day's proceedings were in substance a repetition of the proceedings of the first day, the guests and speakers being different. Col. Wilnot's address, as reported, is manly, and what is better, devoutly Christian. He held up before the soldier the example of Christ. The following statements deserve to be deeply pondered: "The truest man is the truest soldier, and the truest man is he who most nearly resembles the True Man and Great Example of us all. Is it so? Who was the most gentle, the most patient, the most enduring, the most unmovable in the presence of danger, the most dauntless in the presence of death? And is not this the character of every true soldier? We have many examples set before us. We should, I think, strive after the highest, in order to approve ourselves before all men worthy of the vocation whereby we are called. You remember, for you have often read, how the mob, present at the crucifixion, jeering, said of our Lord—'He saved others; himself he cannot save.' Of course not. How can a man who desires to do what is noble and worthy, think of himself?" May we all prove ourselves to be true soldiers of the cross—earnest followers and imitators of the Captain of our Salvation. A. B.

## THE NEWS.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The English and French papers are discussing the policy of an active intervention in American affairs. It is strongly asserted that France is eager for it, and is pressing England to act with her; but we also find the truth of this report again positively denied. The visit of the French Minister to Richmond, is said to be entirely of a political character and the object of it was known to President Lincoln. The *London Morning Herald* argues from the reports of M. Mercier's mission to Richmond that the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says France and England suffer more from neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

Capt. Wilson, who recaptured the *Emily St. Pierre* from the prize crew, has been formally presented by numerous Liverpool merchants with a valuable service of plate, gold chronometer, also with a sextant from his own crew, and with £2000 by the owners of the ship.

The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool has also announced its intention to present him with gold and his cook and steward with silver medals. Valuable money presents were also made to the cook and steward. Speeches eulogistic of the captain's act were made on the occasion by several prominent merchants.

The Prince of Wales and Suite, or a portion of them, have been admitted to the mosque of Hebron, containing the alleged tombs of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, &c., which has not been opened to any European for six hundred years.

ITALY.—A writer in the *Independent* says: "I have within a few weeks read sixty or more of letters, etc., from different parts of Italy. Her patriots are almost maddened by the infernal policy of the French emperor. The state of southern Italy is fearful. Organized atrocities at Rome, which, by aid and comfort of the Emperor, is made garrison, mint, recruiting ground for the ex-King of Naples. Language is inadequate to describe the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the bands of brigands so organized and sustained."

## GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

One of the brightest May days, says the *London Morning Star*, of the 2d instant, that ever shone upon the earth, has given a happy auspice to the opening of the second Great International Exhibition in our British capital. The early morning rain gave coolness to the air, and a soft breeze gently wafted fleecy clouds across the sunny sky. No wonder if tens of thousands seized the opportunity of general release from business to seek retreats of rural beauty, where all sights and sounds concur to make a tranquil joy beyond the power of pomp and glitter to inspire. But if there were such, London did not miss them yesterday. The million-peopled city seemed to pour its throngs upon the westward roads alone. The streets that always echo to the tread of feet native to all climates, were now the visible highway of nations; features and costumes that belong to foreign lands, and will not be divested of their individual character by any process of cosmopolitan assimilation, mingled in welcome plenitude with the sons and daughters of all quarters of these isles.

From the hour of opening the doors, 10 a.m., the company arrived in an unbroken tide, by hundreds and thousands. As noon drew on, every available spot on the ground floor and galleries, commanding a view of the Nave, along which the procession was to pass, was positively crowded, the ladies with their gaily varied dresses largely predominating. For the first two or three hours the ear was charmed with the music of the regimental bands, of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Fusilier Guards, drawn up at the western end of the Nave, and the eye was constantly occupied with watching the arrival of invited guests, such as the Foreign Ambassadors, civic dignitaries, and the officials of provincial corporations—the Mayors in gay robes and gold chains—Members of the two Houses of Parliament, &c.; some of the costumes being not only curious, but picturesque. There were Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Persians, and Persians, all more or less embroidered and enriched, Hungarians and Highlanders, Swedes and Orientals—great men of almost every clime and creed and costume. Where there were so many, enumeration is simply impossible.

The principal points of attraction for the proceedings of the day were the platforms beneath the western and eastern domes respectively. On the first named

there stood a raised dais spread with crimson cloth, and surmounted by a royal canopy richly draped with Utrecht velvet, marble busts of the Queen and the late Prince Consort occupying conspicuous places on either side. Here were the crimson and gold chairs of state, for the Royal Duke and the two Princes, and also seats for Her Majesty's Special Commissioners. The spacious area in front was kept clear for the assembly of the numerous noblemen and gentlemen who formed the great body of the procession. Under the eastern dome there is also a raised platform, and immediately behind it, the vast orchestra, for 2,000 vocalists, and 400 instrumental performers, surmounted by an inscription so conspicuous, that it may be read from the other end of the building thus:—

"THE WISE AND THEIR WORK ARE IN THE HANDS OF GOD."

The intense glare of the sunlight at this spot was subdued by an awning of buff and blue under the dome. The appearance of the orchestra with its thousands of occupants, the ladies in light coloured dresses occupying the centre, forming a scene which the *Times* compares to "a prize bank of azaleas at a flower-show," was very beautiful. Looking from end to end, the general effect was somewhat marred by the trophies and other objects which occupy the centre of the nave; otherwise we doubt if a more striking spectacle of its kind has been seen before.

At length the tide of distinguished visitors entering by the western doors ceased, and all was for a time silent expectation, broken only by the occasional music of the bands. By and by the grand flourish of distant trumpets, and the sound of cheering, betokened the arrival of the Royal and illustrious Commissioners at the central entrance.

After a brief interval, necessary for arrangement, Earl Granville, as Chairman of the Exhibition Commissioners, stood forward and presented an address to Her Majesty's Special Commissioners for the opening ceremonies, to which the Duke of Cambridge replied. This portion of the ceremony closed with the handing of the keys of the building by Earl Granville to the Royal Duke. The procession was then re-formed, and proceeded slowly along a reserved avenue on the north side of the Nave.

As it moved off, the bands of the Foot Guards, stationed on the western platform, played Handel's "March" in *Scipio*, but when it had advanced well out of ear-shot, the pipers of the Fusilier Guards, who closed the rear, struck up a pibroch. The platform under the Eastern Dome was at length reached. Here it was that the distinguished visitors, not actually taking part in the opening ceremony, were gathered in the largest numbers. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Mecklenburg, and the Princess of Cambridge, occupied conspicuous places in stately chairs. When all were seated, the special musical performances took place. The orchestra, whose numbers have been already mentioned, was presided over by M. Costa. The specially composed music consisted of a grand overture, by Meyerbeer, (1) Triumphant March, (2) Sacred March, (3) Quick March and National Air. These were followed by the Chorale, by Dr. Sterndale Bennett, to the words by the poet Laureate.

Uplift a thousand voices, full and sweet,  
In this wide hall with earth's inventions stored,  
And praise thy invisible universal Lord,  
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,  
Where Science, Art, and Industry would find  
Their myriad hosts of plenty at our feet.

O silent father of our kings to be,  
Mourn'd in this golden hour of jubilee,  
For this, for all, we weep our thanks to thee!

The world compelling man was thine,  
And lo! the long laborious miles  
Of Palace, to the giant aisles,  
Rich in model and design,  
Harvest tool and husbandry,  
Loom and wheel and engine-ry,  
Secrets of the salient mind produce,  
Steel and gold, and corn and wine,  
Fabric rough, or fairy fine,  
Sunny tokens of the Line,  
Polar marvels and the East.

Of wonder, out of West and East,  
And shapes and hues of art divine!  
All of beauty, all of use,  
That one fair pallet can produce,  
Brought from under every star,  
Blown from over every main,  
And mixt, as life is mixt with pain,  
The works of peace and war of war.

O ye, the wise who think, the wise who reign,  
From growing commerce loose her latest chain,  
And let the fair white-winged peace-maker fly  
To happy heavens under all the sky.  
And mix the seasons and the golden hours,  
Till each man finds his own in all men's good,  
And all men work in noble brotherhood,  
Breaking their mailed feet and armed towers,  
And raising by obeying nature's powers,  
And gathering all the fruits of peace, and crowned with  
all her flowers.

The Bishop of London then stood forward to conduct the devotional service, dedicating the building. It opened with the first Collect in the Communion Service and the suffrages, "O Lord, save the Queen."

"Because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou, O God." The more special prayers followed:—

The service closed with the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction,—"The Peace of God," &c. The choir then sang, with powerful effect, Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge then rose, and in a loud voice said,—"By command of the Queen, I now declare the Exhibition open."

This announcement was greeted with loud cheering by the audience on the platform, and was conveyed to the multitude beyond by a flourish of trumpets. The arrangements included the firing of a salute on the site of the Old Exhibition.

To enter now on any details of the objects in this marvellous collection were indeed a hopeless task. One very striking general contrast between the present Exhibition and that of 1851 is embodied in the observation of the *Globe*:—"The marked characteristic of the show opened yesterday when compared with its predecessor, is the immense display of arms. It is Ekeek, and Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Sheffield; it is the rifled cannon, the musket, the plated war ship, the huge solid bolts, and the deadly shell, the trophies of small arms, that testify to the most startling diversity. War sends her implements of attack and defence into the very midst of the triumphs of peace."

The Exhibition was, however, far from being complete on the first of May. Even the French Court was only half filled and several of the Colonial courts not ready. We are happy to say that this was not the case with New Brunswick. Mr. Daniel—the uncle, by the way, of one of our most esteemed citizens, T. W. Daniel, Esq.—appears to have laboured most zealously and successfully to complete the New Brunswick display. The *London Daily Telegraph* says:—"The contents of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Courts have been disposed in a fashion, which is exceedingly picturesque, and leaves little room for finishing strokes of artistic arrangement." This is very gratifying and we tender our thanks to Mr. Daniel for his exertions. Our contemporary gives the following account of the Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick Courts:—

Few colonies, if we consider the comparative insignificance of the settlement in point of size and population, can boast a more creditable display than Prince Edward Island; and there are none of its objects which will be regarded with greater interest than those which have been produced by the aboriginal