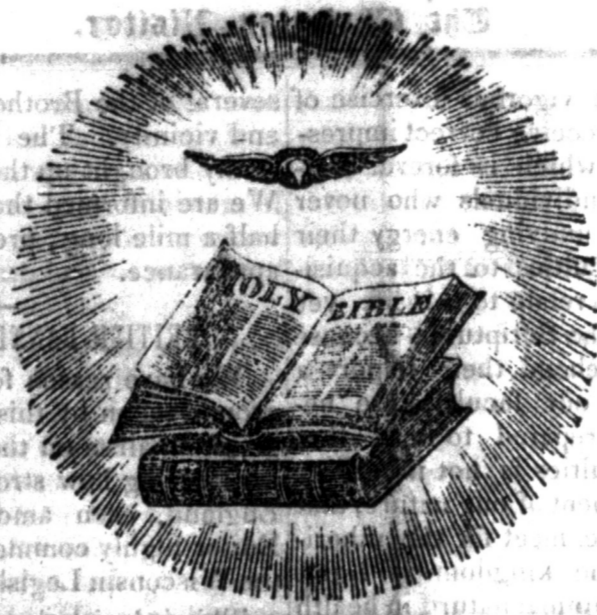


# CHRISTIAN



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## THE ARCHITECTS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All are Architects of Fate,  
Working in these walls of Time;  
Some with massive deeds and great,  
Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low—  
Each thing in its place is best;  
And what seems but idle show,  
Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise,  
Time is with material filled;  
Our to-days and yesterdays  
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion thee—  
Leave no yawning gaps between;  
Think not, because no man sees,  
Such things will remain unseen.

In the elder days of Art,  
Builders wrought with greatest care,  
Each minute and unseen part;  
For the gods see everywhere.

Let us do our work as well,  
Both the unseen and the seen;  
Make the house where gods may dwell,  
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete,  
Standing in these walls of Time,  
Broken stair-ways, where the feet  
Stumble as they seem to climb.

Build to-day, then, strong and sure,  
With a firm and ample base;  
And ascending all secure,  
Shall to-morrow find its place.

Thus alone can we attain  
To those turrets, where the eye  
Sees the world as one vast plain  
And one boundless reach of sky.

## Foreign Policy of the United States.

We are indebted to a friend who placed in our hands for perusal, a small pamphlet entitled, "A Few Thoughts on the Foreign Policy of the United States." Its author is William Henry Trescot,—its origin a Southern one, as is manifest from internal evidences and from its place of publication, Charleston. It is a sober pamphlet, profound, full of suggestive matter, and will be deeply pondered by thinking men. It argues that the wise abstinence from intermeddling with the entanglements of European politics recommended by Washington, was the policy of those times, but does not suit the altered circumstances of a later period,—that present events in Europe tend to an alliance between Russia and France for the control of that continent, which, though not particularly important to us in itself, becomes so when its influence on the commerce of the Mediterranean is considered, and especially as it gives a broader European basis to the Asiatic aspirations of the Northern Autocrat. The writer affirms the growing antagonism of Russia and England, in the direction of Asia, to be the most striking fact of modern European history, and contends that both our present commerce and our Pacific settlements make us a party interested in the issue. He argues that our interests and those of England are harmonious and identical, and suggests the importance of our acting in co-operation with that power. England and the United States in alliance are able to control every rood of the ocean, and have it in their power to check-mate any alliance on land which the two great despotisms of Europe may be pleas-

ed to make. The harmony of English and American interests is illustrated at length, as well as the facility of their co-operation, and the opinion expressed that the occasion and the time have come when the United States should take their seat at the council board of the world.

We are not prepared to estimate the importance of these suggestions,—that they will work in the minds of statesmen and intelligent men generally, yielding some fruit, there can be no doubt. Apart from the political views which may be taken of this subject, it has occurred to us as an interesting and pregnant fact, too vast in itself and in its significance not to be recognized as a link in the chain of an all-comprehending Providence, that the irresistible empire of the seas is in the hands of Protestant Christendom,—of two nations speaking the same language and governed by kindred laws, and identified in their interests against the only antagonism from which they have anything to apprehend.

Mr. Trescot introduces and solves the Cuban problem by proposing the independence of Cuba under the joint guarantee of the United States and England,—that independence being first effected by herself. Other islands must follow in her train, and he would make her the centre of a Republic of Isles. On this point, however, he does not argue, as it seems to us, with either the broadness of views or the power with which he treats of the alliance of the United States and England with reference to the commerce of the East. This Cuban matter is but a minor and incidental problem.

With the closing thoughts indicated in a single sentence, we cordially agree: "Whatever may be men's opinions of this or that scheme of foreign policy, this much is certain, that in the future relations of the world, our part is destined to be a great one,—and it is time that the diplomacy of the nation should be characterized by grave ability, honest, laborious attainment, calm and conscientious purpose." Even so. Our foreign missions should no longer be rewards of political partisanship, or be swayed in any sense by party interests. The destinies of the world, as effected by diplomacy, are too important to be jarred by petty discords and strifes at home,—our national mission too high to be obstructed by the fluctuating results of our Presidential election.

We quote one passage on the alliance of the United States and England for the sake of appending an anecdote which illustrates it.—The passage is this:

Suppose, for illustration, it was desirable to convey an intelligent Asiatic the closest alliance that could exist between nations, independent in their political action, and some times antagonistic in their political theories; how it could it best be done?—not surely by the history of governmental sympathies nor public treaties. But take him to the plantations of the South, and when he has seen in the ripening fields the result of immense capital, large experience and unwearied toil, let him follow the cotton to the warehouses of Liverpool, and the looms of Manchester, and when he has there witnessed the added capital, experience and labour, necessary to its magical transformation, let him track the progress of this marvellous merchandise as American and British enterprise bears it to every hidden land and distant isle; let him see how both countries grow and prosper in this mutual labour; let him hear both people speak one common language, and boast one common ancestry, and would it not be almost impossible to convince him that these two nations could be other than one people?

The anecdote, related in our hearing by the

Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, was this:—When the news of the war between Great Britain and China reached Ava, the capital of the Burmese Empire, Mr. Kincaid was a resident of that City, and on terms of intimacy with a distinguished Burmese noble, an Asiatic of unusual intelligence, who sent to him desiring an interview for the purpose of ascertaining the facts pertaining to the first battle. Overland from the Chinese he had accounts of a great victory achieved by them, which to this noble, who hated the British, was especially acceptable. On the other hand his English newspapers, for he was a patron of these, (from Calcutta probably,) brought him accounts of a British victory, and between these conflicting statements he desired to know the truth. "You," said he to Mr. Kincaid, "are an American; I can trust what you say."—Mr. Kincaid proceeded thereupon to give him such information as he had received, and assured him of the truth of the British accounts. The noble flew into a passion instantly, exclaiming, "you are *the same* as an Englishman—you wear the same dress, you speak the same language, you have the same religion—there is no difference between you—Americans and Englishmen are the same."—N. Y. Recorder.

## THE WAR NOT YET ENDED.

SWITZERLAND MENACED WITH THE FATE OF HUNGARY.

A bar has arisen to prevent the perfect adhesion of the French president to that new holy alliance of despotism whose armies and whose principles are now triumphant from the Straits of Sicily to the Baltic. The French government itself has been lulled into the opinion that its circumspect conduct had won the approbation of the courts of the East.—During the last fortnight, however, the ulterior views of Russia and of Austria, hidden as long as the Hungarian struggle remained doubtful, have become more fully known; and we have reason to believe that France has received cause for distrust and alarm.

Fortunately, the great bone of contention between France and Austria, the position of Piedmont, had been settled by the conclusion of the treaty before Georgey's submission.—But the Roman affair remained undetermined; and in this, it is now acknowledged, the French Government will be forced to assume an altogether new attitude. Now, too, in addition to the Roman affair, there has arisen another, as yet almost unnoticed by the press, but very sure, at no great distance of time, to swell into paramount importance. This is, what is to be done with Switzerland.

When the Russian troops lately approached the frontier, the Swiss raised an army. It being agreed amongst the great courts, however, that they would hereafter settle the Swiss question in common, Russia withdrew for the time. But Hungary subdued, now comes the affair of Switzerland. It is a republic in the midst of Europe, the refuge of republicans, with a free press, with most liberal institutions, and with the democratic party uppermost and governing its respective cantons. Austria declares that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved as long as Switzerland remains in this state; and whilst some recommend a conquest and military occupation, for the purpose of restoring the old aristocratic parties to power, others recommend a partition. Commercial views of course blend with political ones. For Switzerland not only harbours ideas of political freedom, but practices commercial freedom also. An Austrian Zollverein of high duties would be impossible as long as Switzerland remains, as at present, open to British commodities. Switzerland, therefore, is menaced with the

fate of Hungary; and although the Swiss are brave, they cannot, any more than the Hungarians, resist the united forces of Germany and Russia. But in this grave meditation of absorbing a free country, it was hoped that France would prove a willing accomplice.—She had shown herself obsequious in Rome, not very exigent in Piedmont, and had betrayed no sympathy for either Hungarian or German resistance. But French statesmen, however conservative, pacific, or monarchic, cannot consent to blot Switzerland from the map of Europe, even at the price of taking a share. It would be not only disgraceful, but highly impolitic, to allow Austria, especially in such hands as she is at present, to advance her military outposts beyond Bregenz. It would not do to play over again in Switzerland the game of Italy. It would not do to allow the Austrians to occupy the Grisons, whilst France was content with a counterpoise in the seizure of Geneva.

But what to do? The Austrians, with the Russians at their back, menace Switzerland. Even the smallest of their demands will not be complied with by the Swiss, who will raise troops, and menace war. Is France at once forbid the invasion of Switzerland? and if so, is France to undertake, as at Rome, the undemocratizing of Switzerland? She has had enough of this in Rome; but dare she say to Austria and Russia, Switzerland must remain as it is?

These are questions that seriously occupy the consideration of French statesmen. And they are the more serious, because Prussia joins Austria and Russia in the demand to reduce Switzerland to at least homogeneity with the conservative governments around her.—A German republic might have been tolerated up to this time; but now it is of too dangerous an example, and great efforts will be made to blot out all such. The difficulty lies in the attitude to be assumed by France, and on that depends the future fate of Switzerland, and the peace of Europe.

Much will depend too, no doubt, on the conduct of the British ministry. It will be appealed to by the Swiss, and defied, should it remonstrate, by the powers of the East. If England and France think as one upon the question, it is decided, and Switzerland saved. If they disagree, and act separately, the fate of Hungary is to be feared for Switzerland.—London Examiner.

## KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE CONQUEST.

"First, William the Norman; then William his son;  
Henry, Stephen, and Henry; then Richard and John;  
Next, Henry the third; Edwards one, two and three;  
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see;  
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess;  
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess;  
Then Jamie the Scotchman; then Charles, whom they slew;  
Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles, too;  
Next, Jamie the Second ascended the throne;  
Then William and Mary together came on;  
Till Anne, four Georges, and William, all past,  
God sent Queen Victoria—may she long be the last!"

Norman Line.

William I reigned from 1066 to 1087  
William II " " 1087 to 1100  
Henry I " " 1100 to 1135