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TRIAL.

BY M. B. W. HOUGH.

We are not poorer that we wept and yearned—
—J. R. Lowell.

No, though the fountains of our love are broken,

And deepest feelings in our bosom stirred,—

Though we have watched and wept for some small token,

Some sympathetic word.

We are not poorer,—though our heart's pure treasure

Of earnest love, is on its object spent,
E'en our watching, dawns a holy pleasure—

The soul's enfranchisement.

Yes, it has freed us from our earthly passions,

In some small measure, that we wept and yearned;

It bade us scan with care the bitter lessons
In life's hard task we learned.

Though o'er our spirit roll the deeps of sorrow,

And dire misfortune seems to rule the wave
Nor hope, nor comfort, can our present borrow—

The future seems a grave.

Yet, we are richer, if to stern endeavor
The mighty forces of our being bend,

And weaker grow our craven fears, and ever
Hope's rainbows o'er us blend.

O, what a wealth is this, our daily sorrow,
Our daily longing for the good to come,

Our weary watching for the glorious morrow—
The Spirit's harvest home!

'Tis the long rain, the awful deep-toned thunder,

The fierce warm sun, that makes the green
grass spring;

And the deep trials that we labor under,
Are they not quickening,

Some good resolve, that in our bosom, slumbered,

Or calling forth our sleeping powers to life?

Do they not tell us that our names are numbered—
Enlisted for the strife?

O, the stern lessons, we are ever learning,

Are giving to our faith a stronger wing—
Why then would Man escape this tearful yearning.

This wealth of suffering?
N. Y. Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF AN EAST INDIAN EMBASSY IN ENGLAND.

The steamship Ripon brought to Southampton on May 28, from Alexandria, an extraordinary embassy from the Kingdom of Nepal, on the borders of Tibet. It consisted of His Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koorman Ranagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, and his suite of twenty-four persons, the most distinguished of which were Col. Juggut Shumshere Koorman Ranagee, and Col. Dheer Shumshere Koorman Ranagee, brothers of the General, Capt. Rummih Singh Adhikaree Khajee Kurbeer Khutree, Capt. Hemdul Singh Thapa, Lieut. Kurbeer Khutree, Lieut. Lall Singh Khutree, and Lieut. Bheem Sen Rana, and a great many other terrible men with terrible names. The General's visit to England is as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepal to the Queen of England, and he is charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents, consisting of the most valuable Nepaulese pro-

ductions and manufactures, worth, it is said, nearly a quarter of a million of pounds sterling, from the King to her Majesty.

According to the accounts in the Southampton papers, the travelling expenses of the embassy, since it left Nepal, have amounted to nearly ten thousand pounds. His Excellency and suite profess the religion of Buddhism, and on account of their strict notions respecting their religion, diet, and ablutions, and their dread of having their food, or vessels which contain it, touched by Christians, they were compelled to engage the whole fore-cabins and saloons of the Ripon, in which they fitted up a cooking apparatus, which was constructed out of a large square box made of planks and paddle floats, filled with mud and sand. The fuel they used was charcoal.— Their principal food on board was poultry, kids, eggs, rice, and vegetables. They took in themselves, at each port they touched at, what water they wanted.

As the description of this embassy will likely interest our readers quite as much as political details, we subjoin other particulars:

The features of the Nepaulese partake of the Mongolian and Hindoo caste. Many of the embassy are most pleasing and handsome looking men, and their dresses are gorgeous beyond description.

The general is a handsome and most intelligent man, about 32 years of age, very dark, with long jet hair. He is the first Hindoo of high caste that has visited England.

The Ripon arrived in the Southampton dock soon after seven in the morning. Many of the General's suite were promenading the deck, and among them his two brothers, very handsome young men, and splendidly dressed. The General made his appearance on deck at about half past seven. His dress consisted of a black satin cloak, profusely embroidered with gold of elegant workmanship. His head dress was a cap nearly covered with large emeralds, diamonds and other precious stones.— The cap was surmounted with a bird of Paradise, the fastening of which was covered by a profusion of brilliants. His fingers were covered with rings, on one of which was a diamond, an amethyst, and an emerald of immense value. His wrists were also covered with bracelets adorned with gold and precious stones.

He left the ship soon after 9 o'clock in the morning, to go to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's offices, just outside the dock gates. On walking from the ship, His Excellency was preceded by one of the chiefs of his suite, and followed by a large number of other chiefs. Such a strange and gorgeous sight is seldom witnessed. There were 14 or 15 princely personages, evidently from a refined and highly civilized State on the borders of the Himalayan range, with most strange but handsome countenances, clothed in dresses of elegant and costly workmanship. Many of their head dresses, when the sun shone on them, were literally blazing with brilliants. They were all armed with pistols, mounted, and many of their swords were in golden scabbards.

The ambassador declined to go to any Southampton hotel unless he could have it entirely to himself. This arose from religious scruples, lest any food prepared for Christians should be mixed with his own. In consequence of this determination immediate arrangements were made to enable the ambassador and suite to sleep and cook their food at the Peninsular offices during their stay in Southampton. During the whole of Saturday afternoon the Hindoo servants were busy conveying their cooking utensils, water pitchers, bedding, rice and other kinds of food from the ship to their temporary abode. A tent was formed in a back yard, where a Nepaulese cooking apparatus was fitted up. Messengers

were employed running all over the town purchasing eggs and vegetables. The Hindoos refused hen eggs, and preferred the larger eggs of ducks and geese. They took a great fancy for cauliflower, which is very plentiful at Southampton, and purchased an immense quantity of that vegetable. They appeared to observe the utmost secrecy in dressing and eating their food, and were much alarmed lest any of the blacks and other persons belonging to the Peninsular Company should observe them. But though so secret about their cooking and eating, they appeared to be quite indifferent as to who saw them at their extraordinary ablutions. They wash after they touch anything, the washing being more like a religious ceremony than for the purpose of cleanliness. Not only the Hindoo servants, but some of the chiefs were in the back yard washing themselves almost perpetually. They stripped, with the exception of a slight cloth around the loins, and they would wash themselves all over with about a half pint of water. The servants of the embassy were evidently of the lowest caste—some were meanly and miserably clad, many of them without shoes, and their clothing formed a striking contrast to the magnificent costume of the chiefs.— His Excellency dined with a few members of his suite on Saturday. After dinner they all commenced smoking. They also rode out in a carriage in the evening. They seemed much pleased with the apartment in which they resided, which is a very spacious and handsome one, and particularly in the evening, when it was lit up with gas.

The Ripon brought home a collection of birds and beasts from Ethiopia, Abyssinia, and other parts of the world. There were a fine young lion and leopard, a wild hog, a pair of pelicans, three eagles, a gazelle, three lynxes, two musk rats, a Sahara ibex, (a goat with magnificent horns,) a number of kangaroo rats, a little larger than English mice, of a very light brown color, and remarkable for the length of their hind as compared with their fore legs, several Cashmere goats, a wild cat, rather larger than a domestic one, marked like a leopard, with a beautiful head. There were also a number of venomous serpents and gigantic lizards; several of the cobra capellas were as big round as a man's wrist. The beasts, birds and reptiles were attended to by several grim and picturesque-looking Arabs and Abyssinians, many of the former with large grisly beards. Among them were two African serpent charmers; one of the latter was a lad, a strange little shriveled-face fellow, who caused much amusement by his comic manners, his grotesque dress, and daring handling of the beasts and reptiles. In each of his ears were two brass bed curtain rings, his trousers did not reach below his knees, and he wore a pair of large Wellington boots. His legs and boots appeared like two mahogany posts in a pair of leathern buckets. He played with and teased the most savage of the beasts and reptiles with the most daring intrepidity; but the most extraordinary performances of this youthful charmer were with the venomous serpents, at the request of the Admiralty agent; and for the trifling backsheesh of a silver sixpence, for which he made a profound and slave-like salaam, he exhibited his power over the serpent tribe to the writer of this notice when he went on board the Ripon in Southampton Docks.

He took out the cobra capelles from a box, fondled with them, kissed their heads and mouths, held them in his mouth, irritated them apparently to madness by scratching them on the back, and even suffered them to bite him without experiencing any apparent injury. It was a singular sight to see one of these serpents irritated, standing firmly on a small portion of his tail, while the body was forming graceful

curves, and it was preparing to spring upon the body with its mouth open and its fangs quivering.

The greatest curiosity, however, brought by the Ripon was the Hippopotamus. The one brought home in the Ripon is a male specimen, in good health, about ten months old, and 500 lbs. weight. It fed on milk and rice, about 80 pints daily of the former, and the latter was consumed both boiled and raw. A number of cows and goats were kept on board the Ripon to supply the milk.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]
EARTH AND MAN.

Professor Guyot's lectures on Comparative Physical Geography, in its relation to the history of mankind, which were delivered in French at the Lowell Institute rooms in this city, were translated into English by Professor Felton, and soon after issued in a handsome volume by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. The book we learn has had a good sale, as such a book should have; so that a new edition is called for, and will soon be out. It is one of the most graphic and eloquent expositions of physical nature that it has fallen to our lot to become familiar with. And it will gratify all who know, from sad experience, that geography as generally taught in schools, is a mere collocation of dry statistics, to learn that the author of "Earth and Man" is preparing a series of elementary works on Physical Geography, adapted to the earlier, as well as the maturer faculties of learners.

Professor Guyot makes geography mean something more than a mere description of the earth. It is not enough, he tells us in his introduction, for it coldly to *anatomize* the globe; it should take up the *physiology* of our planet, and give what may be called its *life*. This, he says, is the geography of Humboldt and Ritter. We quote a passage to illustrate his position, that it is the universal law of all that exists in finite nature, not to have, in itself, either the reason or the entire aim of its own existence:

Every being exists, not only for itself, but forms necessarily, a portion of a great whole, of which the plan and the idea go infinitely beyond it, and in which it is destined to play a part. It is thus that inorganic nature exists, not only for itself, but to serve as a basis for the life of the plant and the animal; and in their service it performs functions of a kind greatly superior to those assigned to it by the laws which are purely physical and chemical. In the same manner, all nature, our globe, admirable as its arrangement, is not the final end of creation; but it is the condition of the existence of man. It serves as an instrument by which his education is accomplished, and performs in his service functions more exalted and more noble than its own nature, and for which it was made. It is, then, the superior being that solicits, so to speak, the creation of the inferior being, and associates it to his own functions; and it is correct to say, that inorganic nature is made for organized nature, and the whole globe for man, as both are made for God, the origin and end of all things.

The problem the author seeks to solve, viz., that science may attempt to comprehend the purposes of God as to the destinies of nations, by examining with care the theatre seemingly arranged by Him for the realization of the new social order towards which humanity is tending with hope—involves the study of the characteristic forms of the continents, the influence of those forms on the physical life of the globe, and the historical development of humanity. We need hardly say, that all these subjects are treated with great perspicuity and beauty, and that, on reaching the end of