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REV'S. I. E. BILL & R. THOMSON,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

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MEMORY.

The past she ruleth. At her touch
Its temple valves unfold;
And from their gorgeous shrines descend
The mighty men of old;
At her deep voice the dead reply,
Dry bones are clothed and live;
Long-perish'd garlands bloom anew,
And buried joys revive.

When o'er the future many a shade
Of saddening twilight steals,
Or the dimm'd present to the soul
Its emptiness reveals;
She opens her casket, and a cloud
Of cheering perfume streams,
Till with a lifted heart we tread
The pleasant land of dreams.

Make friends of potent Memory,
O young man! in thy prime;
And with her jewels bright and rare,
Enrich the hoard of Time.
Yet if thou mockest her with weeds,
A trifle 'mid her bowers,
She'll send a poison through thy veins,
In life's disastrous hours.

Make friends of potent Memory,
O maiden! in thy bloom;
And bind her to thy inmost heart,
Before the days of gloom;
But sorrow softeneth into joy,
Beneath her wand sublime,
And she immortal robes can weave
From the frail threads of Time.

The Coming Struggle among the Nations of the Earth;

Or, the Political Events of the next Fifteen Years, Described in accordance with the Prophecies of Ezekiel, Daniel, and the Apocalypse.

(CONCLUDED.)

The only way that seems likely for Britain to preserve her Eastern market open in this emergency, will be to place a Jewish colony in Palestine; and thus, it will appear, that the river was dried up in order "that the way of the kings of the East might be prepared." The drying up of the river, or the destruction of Turkey, will render it necessary for the "kings of the East," or the British power which rules there, to promote the return of the Jews to their own land, by placing its mighty banner of guardianship over it, and holding out every inducement for the sons of Abraham to repair to it. Be this, however, as it may, it is Britain that restores the portion of the Jews, as we learn from the eighteenth chapter of Isaiah, where the prophet is furnished with a command to "the land shadowing with wings, that sendeth ambassadors by the sea," enjoining it to put forth its power for the protection of "a nation scattered and peeled, a nation terrible from their beginning hitherto, a nation rooted out and trodden down, whose lands the rivers have spoiled." What a powerful and graphic description is this of the present and past state of the Jews! How their former greatness and present degradation and desolation is associated and contrasted! But how, it may be asked, do we identify the "land shadowing with wings?" We are told that it is *beyond* the rivers of Ethiopia. Now, going east from Judea, across the Euphrates and Tigris, we reach Hindostan, the most important of our Indian possessions, and therefore, governed by a power that "sendeth its ambassadors by the sea;" in other words, by an island state, which shows that the reference is to Britain, and to her alone.

It will, therefore, be necessary to occupy Egypt, Ethiopia, and Seba, besides other places, in order to make these a wall of defence for the Jewish colony, and hence the language

of Jehovah to his restored people—"I gave Egypt for thy ransom, Ethiopia and Seba for thee." By possessing these, she will also lay her hands upon Edom, Moab, Ammon, and other places on the Red Sea, till at length, being shadowed on every side by the wings of this mighty power, the new commonwealth will grow and prosper, like a cedar on their own mountain of Lebanon.

But by this time the autocrat of Russia has got the nations of continental Europe beneath his feet; and, like Alexander in ancient, and Napoleon in later times, he thirsts for universal conquest. For the history of his career from this point, onward to its close, we turn again to the regular course of the prophecy. If the reader will, before going any farther, take up his Bible, and read carefully the last five verses of the eleventh of Daniel, and from the beginning of the thirty-eighth chapter of Ezekiel to the twenty-third verse of the thirtieth chapter, he will clearly understand the following, which is but a paraphrase of it.

Turning his eyes eastward, on the wealth and prosperity of the countries under British protection, the triumphant conqueror of Europe will conceive the idea of spoiling them, and appropriating their goods and cattle.—Scarcely is this idea formed than its execution is begun, and sudden and terrific as a whirlwind he enters "the glorious land." So sudden and unexpected is his onslaught, that the British power is unprepared, and Egypt, Ethiopia, and Libya fall into his hands. But tidings out of the East and North shall trouble him. "Sheba and Dedan, and the merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof, shall say unto him, Art thou come to take a spoil? hast thou gathered thy company to take a prey?" How emphatically does this language identify Britain as the noble and single-handed opponent of Gog, the king of the north, and corroborate our former statements regarding the extension of her empire in the East! We would particularly point the reader's attention to the "merchants of Tarshish, with all the young lions thereof;" what a beautiful description is this of the Honorable East India Company, and the peculiar constitution of the Anglo-Indian Government! This constitution, as is well known, is both civil and military, commercial and imperial. The former is represented by the merchants, the latter by the young lions, or the officials of the company, who receive their authority from the lion of Britain, and may therefore be fitly termed thus, even as the representatives of the Persian and Macedonian sovereignties were called young rams and young goats. Indeed, the applicability of the title is admitted by the company itself, whose arms are a shield, the quarterings of which are filled with *young lions* rampant.

The East India Company will, in alarm, notify the inroad of the autocrat, and the loss of Egypt, and receive instructions from the home government to adopt measures for opposing him, with an accompanying assurance of immediate support. Hence "tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him." The news that the Anglo-Saxon race have resolved to oppose his despotic progress will reach his ears, and the intelligence will annoy him. But he will lay siege to the Holy City, which will soon surrender to his power, and enable him to "plant the tabernacle of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain."

It is only while tracing the windings and developments of Daniel's vision and John's Revelation that we learn the secret of Poland's downfall and Hungary's degradation. Those nations stand upon the image territory, and are involved in its destruction; therefore all efforts to save them must be vain. As powers, they are doomed to fall; and though their wrongs shall one day be righted, for the

present their noble-hearted patriots must resign themselves and their cause to the will of Heaven.

And here, too, in the light of this truth-diffusing prophecy, do we understand the past and learn the future of IRELAND. The state of this country has long made it a puzzle to the world; and many have been the attempts, both within and without, to discover the cause and the cure of its evils. The prevalent feeling is, that its union with Britain constitutes the Alpha and Omega of its misery, and for many years it has sought to have the union repealed. Its patriots have even endeavored to identify their cause with that struggle which America successfully sustained with the mother country; and the idea has taken root in many hearts, both in Scotland and England, which cry shame against the injustice. Now, *nothing can be more erroneous than this idea.* The Irish struggle can never be identified with the western colonial emancipation; neither can it, on account of the absence of the religious element, be compared to the Scotch or English wars of independence. But without going into the vexed question of the justice or injustice of forcibly perpetuating the union, we would ask the question, What would be the consequences to Ireland herself, were she to become an independent nation? These, in a political and social point of view, stand clearly forth to the eyes of many of those who steadily oppose the repeal agitation; but it is only when observed through the medium of this Scripture prophecy that we can discern their full extent and awful magnitude. Passing by those moral and political evils which appear on the surface, what, we ask, would be the fate of the country *fifteen years hence?* "This true, Ireland is not on the image territory, and though not probable, it is still possible, that she might escape being conquered by one of the toes; nevertheless, she will be legitimately within the dark region of the curse. She is among those who *worship the beast and its image.* She has received its mark in her forehead; and if standing alone, and in these circumstances, when the hour of judgment comes, *how shall she escape?* We hesitate not to assert that Ireland's union with Britain is the *only thing that stands between her and utter ruin*; and that while Poland and Hungary failed in their effort for freedom, because they were doomed to destruction, Ireland has failed to regain her independence, because *she is destined to be saved.* We cannot here specify the means which Britain will use for her regeneration. This the future will show; but regenerated, purified, and elevated she will be, and by that very union which she would so rashly sever.

In the preceding columns, we have seen that Britain will be kept comparatively free from the war and strife that will soon rage on the continent. How the late past harmonizes with this decision! While nearly the whole of Europe has been convulsed, our sea-girt isle has remained in peace, and kept so far aloof from the oppressors and the oppressed, that many generous but mistaken minds have charged her with coldness and pusillanimity. She has, indeed, given shelter to both when exiled from their own lands, but she has hitherto been kept from entangling herself with the commotions of the times; and while strife and feud have raged around, peace has been in all her borders. This course she will continue steadily to pursue; though, as we before stated, the doings on the continent will keep her in continual alarm and watchfulness. This feeling of uneasiness and anxiety will, however, be greatly dispelled by a knowledge of the truth; and the author of this paper hopes that, for this very purpose, it will be widely circulated.

What a sublime position does that individual occupy, who can stand at a distance and gaze upon such a thrilling spectacle as Europe

will soon present with calmness and assurance, "seeing the end from the beginning!" Can any thing, indeed, be more sublime than this? It is like one of the ancient prophets of Israel gazing from some far-off mountain side on the fulfilment of one of his own prophecies. As he gazes on the scene,—perhaps a city staggering into the bosom of an earthquake, or the progress of a battle between Israel and her enemies,—is it possible to imagine the calmly-glowing feelings of his soul, as, privileged beyond all mortals, he contemplates what had already been pictured to his mind, and can tell the next dwelling-place that shall go crashing down, or the next enemy that shall "lick the dust?" Still greater, if possible, is the position occupied by one who can pass the boundary of the everlasting present, and boldly map the events of the future.—Godlike he sits on the edge of the thick darkness, and resolves the mystic shapes that flit and gambol there into regularity and order. The dense mist which has hitherto overhung this end of the "bridge" rolls slowly upward, and the things it concealed loom forth, dimly it may be, but still visible enough in their outlines and lineaments to enable him to recognize them when the wheels of time bear him slowly past them. The very idea of superiority of position like this is enrapturing. To think that it is only a select few that are thus highly privileged; that those whom the events so nearly concern are ignorant of them; to witness the terror and astonishment with which they are met by those they come to destroy; and, above all, to know that he and his kindred are beyond the reach of their sweeping embrace, is to occupy a position never before reached by any save the inspired of the Lord.

Such a position may BRITAIN and AMERICA occupy, if they can but speedily arrive at the knowledge of it. In a very short time the conflict will begin. The "powers that be" cannot long remain in their present relations, and the moment approaches when the dreadful moral volcano must burst. Already is the sound of the storm heard among the tree tops. The Russian army is gathering on the frontiers; France has fallen back to that form of government whose only tradition is war and conquest; the new emperor is fast increasing his naval power; Turkey is trembling, and all Italy is in a smothered flame. *The sooner then, that a knowledge of the political future is obtained, the better; and while the Anglo-Saxon race rejoice in their exemption from the doom of other nations, let them learn their destiny, and prepare to fulfil it.*

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Gregory, one of the Greek Christian Fathers, gives expression as follows to the softer and more profound emotions of one who knew and felt the mysteries of Christianity: "When I see every rocky ledge, every valley and plain covered with new fresh verdure, the variegated foliage of the trees, and the lilies on the ground, gifted by beneficent nature with the combined attractions of odor and of color; when I see the blue ocean at a distance toward which the clouds seem to be floating on their way through Heaven, my soul is possessed by a melancholy which is not entirely without a sense of enjoyment. When the fruits have withered away in Autumn, and the leaves fallen to the earth, and the boughs of trees, deprived of their green garniture, wave dry and shrivelled, we are led instinctively, in the midst of the everlasting and regular changes of Nature, to feel the harmony of those wondrous powers which inform all things. He who contemplates them with the eye of the spirit, recognizes the littleness of men surrounded by the wondrous magnificence of the Universe!"