Brunswich

Gegan of the Eastern and Western Mew Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men."

VOLUME XV.

JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1862.

NO. 29

Poetry.

Wildwood Blossoms. The blossoms of the wildwood, Blooming on the hillsides free, How they take me back to chitchood, How they take me back to childhood pays I never more shall see —
Happy days when tired of roaming,
With the butterfly and bee.
I came homeward in the gloaming,
And my mother welcomed me.

"Mother. I am tired of playing, All the 'ong, long summer day."
Theu slie smiled and kissed me, saying, "Birds have ceased to sing and play.
Time my intie ones were resting,
In the rest, too, for the day;
Oh! those kisses! that caressing! How it soothed each care away!

Lips, whose words of blessing cheered me Ye were stilled long years ago; Arms that lovingly caressed me, Many years ye have hain low,
Oh, my mother, angel mother;
Orphaned through the world I go;
For m all the world no other,
Can a mother's love bestow.

Never, now, when heavy hearted, Weary, homesick, may I come, As in days long since departed, Quickly scattered all my gloon Sweetest music to my hearing.

Miscellaneous.

THE SLAVI.

Two powerful races have presided for several cent tries over the development and progress of modern civilization—the Teutonic, whose chief representatives have been from England, Germany and the United States, and the Latin, which has been mainly represented by France, Spain, and Italy. They rule in all America and Australia, and in two thirds of Europe, and under their religious, moral and political influence nearly all Asia and Africa are now emerging from the depths of ignorance and barbarism into the sun-light of civili-

The time cannot be very remote, when these two races must recognize a third one -the Slavi-as fully their equal. A thousand years ago it seemed as if the Slav were to be the leading races of Europe. Besi les the vast regions now occupied by them in Eastern Europe, there were pow erful and advanting empires, in what is row Eastern and Central Germany, in Austria, and in European Turkey. coming into contact with the more civiliz ed Teutonic race, their power began to wane, and they entered upon a long period of suffering and decline. One of their kingdoms after the other was wrecked, and at the close of the middle ages, only two had been left-Poland, which was decay ing, and Russia, which was half savage Melions of Slavi became the subjects of Austria, of other German princes, and or Turkey. In many districts tueir nationality gradually dissappeared; in others, as in Austria and in Turkey, they dragged out a miserable existence, down-trodden by princes of a foreign race, separated—as much as lay in the power of their o pressors-from the civilized world, and destitute of all literary culture. Toward the close of the last century, Poland was shattered to pieces, and Russia alone left, to represent the Slavic race among the nationof Europe.

Russia has been for at least a century eniversally acknowledged as one of the Grand Powers of Europe; yet her influence has been hitherto by no means commensurate with her extent and population. One half of her population were until re cently destitute of personal rights, and were therefore without interest in the progress of the nation and race. Now servitude has been abolished, Russia has a population of more than seventy millions of freemen, and is rapidly advancing not only in territorial extension and in population. but also in enlightenment of its masses and civilization. They begin to become conscious of their actual strength and their unparalleled prospects, and all parties now dream of the brilliant future of the Russian

Empire and of the Slavic race. The Poles, who are still, next to the Russians, the most numerous and powerful o' the Slavic tribes, are likewise gaining in power, and were never so confident as they are now of the recovery of their national existence. They have ma e for nearly a century a heroic resistance to the combined efforts of Russia Austria, and Prussia, to extinguish their nationality, and they never appeared so unconquerable as they do at present. The success of the Italians, in obtaining their national unity,

friends of Poland who believed that a Polish Empire could ever be reconstructed, there are now but few among her enemies who expect that such an event can be averted. The kingdom of Gallicia, which now belongs to Austria, and a part of the Prussian province of Posen, are sure thus to emancipate themselves from their present subjection to the Tentonic race, and become again Slavic soil.

Not less sure is the success of the Slavic provinces of Turkey. The rule of the M hammed in the European part of Turkey would have long ago been overthrown by the Christian population who form the majority, but for disagreement of the grand powers of Europe, some of which volunteered their patronage to the Sultan, in order to counteract the growing influence of rival powers in Eastern affairs. The moment this patronage is withdrawn. there will arise new Christian States out of the ruins of this last of the Moham medan empires. The largest of these will be Slavic. The Servians, the Bosnians, the Bulgarians, the Montenegrins, all will re-appear upon the stage of history, rejuvenated by the refining sprit of modern civilizaton. All these trib's have learned to cherish the idea of a great historic mission of the clavi, and in the course of time they will not fail to act their part in the ealization of this mission.

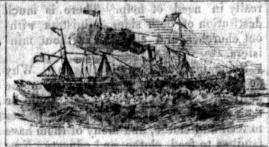
The Slavic tribes who inhabit the kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia, in the south-east-rn porti in of the Austrian Empire, are closely kindred with the Servians, Bosnians, and Montenegrins of Turkey. They speak the same dialect, differing in the several provinces only in a few unessential points, which the cultivation of a common literature and the common eftorts for the consol dation of a powerfai Servian nation will cause to disappear. As late as 18.8, they were in cousequence of the utter ignorance in which the Ausd red as the most p lant tools of Austrian de potism. It was they who were used to defeat the patriotic efforts of the Italians and Hungarians. Since then the aspect of affairs has greatly changed. When recen'ly a great national demonstration took place in Servia against the Turks, the most profound agitation spread at olice amonthe Croats, in their capital, Agram, the Austrian Eagle was torn down, and large bands of volunteers prepared themselves to ioin their kinsmen in Turkish Servia in a war for the territorial enlargement of their common Servian nationality. The nations of Europe are all drifting towards a reconstruction of the map of Europe, on the basis of the different nationalities, and as soo as they shall become masters of their own destiny, Austria will have to part with the Servian kingdoms of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatra, no less than with the Polish kingdom of Gallica, the Italian kingdom of Venetia, and the Magyars of Hungary.

More doubtful is t e cuture of the Slavic tribes in Hungary, and in those provinces of Austria Wach form part of the German Confederacy. Even there are many and large districts which are predom nanti, Slavie. The Kingdom of Bonemia, for intance, with a population of more than four millions, is inhabitied by about three miltions of Stavi, against less than one and a half millions of Germans. Even these scattered tribes, which have been insulated from the rest of the Slavic world for nearly a thousand years, are longing to maintain their nationality. In Bohemia, the attachment to the common interests of the Slavie world is perhaps stronger than in any other Savic country. Yet, surrounded as they are by majorities of other races, mos ly superior to mem in wealth and civi-lization, they will have a hard struggle, whose issue no one can predict.

One of the greatest Slavic scholars of the are, Schalarik, estimates the aggregate number of all the Slavi at about 80,000, 000, of whom 39,000,000 are Russians, 13.000,000 Russniaks or Ruthenians, (ilso mostly in Russia) 10,000,000 Poles, (i eluling Silesians and Kassubes.) 4,500,000 Bonemians and Moraviaus, 3,000 000 Bulgarrans, 2,500,000 Slavacas, etc. As already indicated, we may expect with certainty in a not remote future, the consolidation of three great Slavic empires, (with perhaps, one or two smaller ones.) Ku-sia, Poland, and a new one, which will comprise the Siavic tribes of European Turkey and South-eastern Austria. The undisputed sway of Russia in Northern Asia, which is more and more advancing southward. secures to the Slavic race at the same time an immense, perhaps a predominant influ-

and, if there were formerly few among the being educated at the British school at Corby, a village in Northamptonsnire. John And roon, the fugitive slave,

ence over the future destinies of Asia.



LATER FROM ENGLAND! Arrival of the " Arabia" off Cape Race

The R. M. Steamship "Acabia" which left Liverpool on the 26th and Queenston on the 27th arrived off Cape Race at 4 P. M. on Sunday. The Telegraph line being down the despatch reached here only fast evening.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICAN APPAIRS — The Times editorially concerned that rate defeat of McCleilan has changed evely thing. It is now beyond doubt that a general rising may be articipated in all the Federal States. The Northern ers are no fools and are receiving the conviction that such a people as the Confederates can never be subjugated. If war is to go on the immense keys ordered by the President must actually be made, but men will not be forthcoming—volunteering makes slow progress. The Times New York correspondent declares that in eleven days only 15,000 men declares that in eleven days only 15 000 men had on me in in spite of the enormous bounty offered. Up to the very latest, society haborne the wasting away of the army with comparative equaminity; but the foreigners and rowales are now all but expended, and the North will find that they cannot be replaced by in ney. Each Northerner must now come torward in his awa person and figut in swamps and forests or scheme of conquest must be abandoned. If the scheme of enlistment fails, then all is over, and after a few months the adependence of the South must be acknowledged. The Confederates are well aware of Northern difficulties. The Times has also a special desp-ten announcing that McClellan was to be superseded by H dieck.

hat McClellan is in a better position for oflensive operations against Richmond than ever

PARLIAMENTARY .- In the Commons on the 24 h, the Bill making provision by means of rates in aid, &c. to meet distress in manufacuring districts was further debated and read second time. Some speakers advocated a can rather than rates.

In the Lords on the 25 h Bill to provide or the continuance of Fortification

as debated and read a second time. CANADIAN AFEAIRS .- In the Commons the ime evening Adderly, in directing attention o the sat of the cereaces in Canada, remarked that the House ought not to separate until it bad received some distinct statement from the Government as to what their in entions were on the subject. He wished to enow whether ministers conidered that the colony was or not exposed to danger. Mills believed that the decision recently arrived at by the Canadian Parliament in reference to the Militia did not represent the feelings of the Canadian people.

Sir D' Lacy Evans did not think there was any imm drate danger of the invision of Canada: Northern States had no means whatever of under axing such a project; if the popula tion of Canada was true to itself it could preerve its inder endence without assistance of British twops.

Mr. Ruebuck said that Canadian people had been induced to believe that maintainence t their independence was of great importance to England, we ought to show them that we and not care one fartning about their adhesion

Sir Cornwall Lewis thought, that looking to position of contest between the North and South, and to the manner in which the affair of the " frent" was treated by the American Government to re was no immediate probabi hity of the rupture of pacific relations between England and America; invasion of Canada meant wir with England and in that event the United States must look I sward to interference with hi caude of Southern pirts; nothing, at present seemed to re unlikely than that the United States should voluntarily ortginate a war with England. He admitted that the Canadians had not made the efforts they ought for sir ag nening the Milnia but he did of think that as a y ground for sending out e info cem ms. Win regard to future relaions with Canada he look d forward without for all qualities except American, which is apprehense nor regret to he period when she might bed me an independent State but he hoped England would not cost Canada toose or and her adrift before see mad acquired suffici at strength to assert her own indepen-

Mr. D'Israeli thought that England in its deatings with its Colories in 1st 1, ust to the spirit art good sease of its in rabitants and to the charact r, talents and and r sources of the Governors placed ov r them. He protested against discussi g Canadian policy in the House of Chim als: "I was more respectful to the people of Canada that we should as ime that the vote of her parliament represented the opini n of the Colony. He thought a great error had bee commit ed by Her Majesty's Government in sending 8,000 troops to Cana-

provision for their own defence in case of in- own application, been allowed to go on half-vasion, at the same time he did not concur pay, and that he thought he was very ill adwith D Israeli that result was produced by Inforce the regular troops in the Colony. Loking at the state of the Colony at that despatch, additional troops was simply an act of precaution and ought to have stimulated Canada to do something for herself. England has now sent all the troops she could send to Canada, and it rests with Canadians to make all further provision requisite to proteet Colonies from invasion. The subject then

The Daily News says it will be wellif Eng-land des not add Canada as well as the rest of the North American Colomes to the list of her enemies. The News strongly denounces the course of the Times to bring about such

General, News.—The steamer "Modern Greece" which fell into the hands of blockading squadron was owned by Mr. Pearson, of Holl, and was insured at Lloyds at 25

guineas premium. The steamer "Indian Empire" Lite of Galway line was destroyed by fi.e in the Thomas.

The Ship R indeer from Cette [Scueta, probably—Ed Emp.] for New York was set 6 - to by two of the crow, who had previously murdered the second an te, empenter, c.ok. and one seamen, wounded the master, chief mate and two others, and taken \$400 from the cabin, they then stove one boat and left the vessel in the other. The survivors were taken off the burning ship a few hours afterwards and landed at Maiaga on 12th July.

FRANCE. Admiral De la Graviese embarked on 23d o. board the Frigate "Normandie" for Mexi-co. It is represented that the Orleanist Ele-ment in French politics is in favor of Feder-als while the Imperialists are for the Conted-

Bourse quiet, steady 68.45.

trame Ponton to ciule between Civita Vecchia, and Pertacina. Count Mountabella despatched troops from Rome to guard trontier ; corps of 2,500 Bavarians, had embarked Civita Vecenta for some point on Neapolitan

The King of Wurtemburgh, the Grand Duke of Baden, and Grand Duke Sare Coburg are about, formally to recognise the Kingdon:

Latest despatches say that Garibaldi is still Palermo and rumors of fresh expedition under his leadersuip are unfounded.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that Grand Dake Constantine will probably be named Kang of Poland is. stead of Vicercy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The reduction f the Bauk minimum to 2 per cent. excited me comment and roused some slight suspicion in commercial circles in regard to spirit or speculation likely to be roused. The rate h. to been so low since 1852. The "Times" de iends Bank esays in dealings with money, as with any other marketable commodity at had no choice but reduction. Funds received conderable impetus from reduction, Consol having improved from 1-2 to 3-4 per cent. since change. Fine weather for crops assisted buoyant felling.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL -July 26 -The Fimes in its editorial to-day on American af iams says, we must do the New York press the justice to say that, as far as we have seen, it treats the disasters to the Federals with suffi cient jairness, tho' to a certain extent echoing mendacious bulletins of the Government and pompous addresses of McCleilan; it is still in dependent enough and honest enough to le the country underst and the whole truth. While Falstaff and Bobadil describe their exploits. he new paper correspondents quickly explain marters in a manner that has fined the Northern cities with consternation.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, July 27th .-Paris Bourse firm, 68.60. Portuguese harest short; recorted that the ports will open September for importation of grain. British Parliament will be proregued on the

h August. R ports of Garibalai expedition without Tagre is an average demand for money a

Bank since the reduction. The choicest pa-per was negotiated in open market at 12ths per cent. Corton markets dull-declined 1 to 1 ths

Breads uffs active. Flour advanced 6 i. Wheat 2d. Pravisions dull, unchanged. Consols closed 26th, 911 to 941.

The Question of Mediation.

In the House of Common, on the 18th.

M. Chy mede an acpear to Mr. Lindsay to ostpone his motion with respect to mediation the civil war in America. At any time it would be aquest in to be carrious y deart with. but especially new, as there was a rumor of the total defeat or the Umon army. Mr. J. G. Ewart cordially seconded the ap-

vised in taking this step. Mr. Landsay rose to move the following re-

"That, in the opinion of this House, the States which have secoded from the Union of

the Republic of the United States have so long maintained themselves under a separate and established Government, and have give: such proof of their determination and ability to support their independence, that the pro-priety of offering mediation between the contending parties is worthy of the serious and immediate attention of her Majesty's Govern-

He believed that the English public would expect that their representatives should not separate without expressing an opinion on this very serious question, nite disclaimed any idea of giving offence to, the people of the Northern States. If what was reported was true, their feeling toward E gland could not be made worse. But he believed the press did not represent the real opinion of the Ame-

He entered at length into the merits of the question, and sought to justify the Secession novement. In conclusion, he drew a fearful neture of the horrors of war, and urged that for he sake of humanity they should be arrested, and that both politically and commercially a separation of the Union would be for the be-

Mr. Taylor considered the course advised to be ill-judged, inopportune and calculated to increase the feelings of bitterness and arritation which already prevailed in the Northern States toward Great Britain. He complained that the sympatities of the English public had been ealisted by the press in favor of the Confederate States, altogether ignoring the curse of Slavery, which tainted those States and their institutions.

Lord A. Vane Tempest supported the motion, and urged thas a was the duty of the Government to recognize the South.

Mr. W. Forster said that if the forms of the House had again to the had intended to man

fouse had permitted, he had intended to proir at the House will cordially support her Majesty's G. veroment in persevering in the po-1-ting civil war in America. He deprecated the North, deprecated intervention, because it would exasperate the North; whereas, if the thing were let alone the North

would fearn in time that it had undertaken a task two great for its Mr. Whiteside, in support of the motion

welt chiefly on precedents in which, on briefer probation than has elapsed in this case, defacto Governments had been recognized.

After Mr. Gregory had charged the North cith violating national honor, s lvency, and decency in maint during the war. Mr. L. Fuzgerald moved the adjournment of the debate ford Palmerston, however, demurred to this and made a speech earnestly advising that the question should be lett in the hands of he Government.

He said: The question is one of such importance and deficient that I cannot think a sonfess that I regret very much in it my boorable friend has thought it to be his duty to bring it under the notice of the House in the present state of things. There can be out one wish on the part of any man in England with respect to this war, and that is that it should end; but I very much doubt whether the only and wnich can satisf ctorily be look ed for-namely, an amicable separation-is iscly to be accelerated by angry discussion n this House, where the war has been enacted by the champions of either side. It is true hat many things have been said gratifying to me feelings of both parties ; and, on the other hand, in the warmin of debate, things likely to be offensive, and it is human nature to think more of that which is off nsive than that which is gratifying. I regret that the debate has been brought on, and earnestly hope that the House will leave the future in the hands of

the Government.

Content as I believe the country is with the past, I do not ask this as a matter of confiience in the Government of the day, because think that, whatever party may be in office, question of such difficulty, delicacy, and umense importance should be left in the and of the Executive to be dealt with, for is not one in which the House, by resolution pointing out a specific comse, can take upon self a responsibility which properly oclongs to Government. The motion points to two The right honorable gentleman opposite has ably laid it down, and I do not dispute it, used, fire 1; and permanently established. I quite concur that the fact of our acknow

lenging that independence would give the Government in sending 8,000 troops to Canada nad day massing or a local question regretted that is straige state of feeling on a local question to Canada nad resulted in refusal of Canadinas to make one parameter of the cupota ships, had, on his of the recent battless, and of the determinations of British, French, and German fresides, of post commanded to work and the enternal to the first course of the season, without loss of the Arabide as added any of true course of the Arabide as added any of true course of the Arabide as added any of true course of the Arabide as added any of the Arabide and the Arabide

tion of the South to fight to the last for its independence, practically the contest has not yet assumed a character to justify this country in assuming that the independence of the South is fully and perfectly established; had

Some imagine that acknowledgment of the South would establish a different position between it and this country. It would do no such thing unless followed up by active interference, although neutrality is perfectly compa-tible with acknowledgment. The right hon. gentleman opposite said that the concession of belligerent rights was a step towards acknowledgment; but I cannot admit that, No one can be insensible for a moment to the vast importance to this country of a peedy termination of the war. We all know the privations, the sufferings, which a large portion of the people are now undergoing in sole consequence of this unfortunate war; but on the other hand, it had been well said by the hon, member for Bradford, that any attempt to put an end to the war by active and violent interference would only produce still greater suffering and still greater privations. -('heers.)

There is no instance in history of a contest of such magnitude as that now going on be-tween two sections of the same people. There is said to be nearly a million of men in arms on one side and the other. Their mutual ir-ritation and exasperation is admitted by all, and is this the moment at which the success ful offer of mediation is likely to be made to either party? I wish to guard myself against any expression of opinion as to the future.—
This war has been so contrary to every experience that he would be a bold man who would venture to prophesy the state of affairs a month in advance. The country, I believe, is of the opinion that the conduct of the Government has been wise and prudent.—[Hear,

We shall be happy at any time, if the oppor-tunity presents itself, offering a reasonable tunity presents itself, offering a reasonable prospect of doing so with success, to assist in putting an end to this desolating and afflicting war, but I think it had better be left in the hands of the Government to judge of the occasion as it arises. It is on this account that I do not enter info the discussion as to the rights of either side, for if at any time we shall be able to offer our good of the country and insurantial parties comfices, it can only be as impartial parties, committed to no opiniou in favor of either side. but only anxious to promote a settlement as consistent as possible with the interest and feelings of both parties. I therefore hope that the motion will be withdrawn. [Cheers.]

Mr. S. Fe zgerald said that Mr. Lindsay had mourred a great responsibility in bringing on the motion, and if it was persevered in he should support it. The Government were, h wever, incurring the most serious responsibility from the manner in which they were

dealing with this question. After a few words from Mr. Hopwood the motion for the amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. Lindsay withdrew the resolution.

The New American Tariff.

The popular organs of opinion in the Norhern States of America are in costacies at the mischiesous character of the "Revised Tariff." To compensate its extreme meanvenience to themselves they are able to find a truly Christian consolation in the circumstance that it is still more injurious, as they hope, to England and all Europe. The fact that they will henceforth have to pay at least half as much again for everything they import, and that, consequently, they will often have to do without it a together, afflicts them but little, for somebody else on this side is starving for want of employment. The hard necessity of finding reanoney to pay soldiers and contractors comp is them to tax everything that can be taxed, d, as their means are only limited, to buy everything in less quantity and worse quality: than heretotore ; but, "Thank God, the European producer is damaged as much as ourselves." So, when the American wears his body linen to rags, and can no longer walk dewn Broadway in the splendor of glossy "pants;" when he finds himself poisoned by his French wine at what was once a wholesome price; when his razor scrapes without cutting, and his tools break in his hands; when the locomotive runs off a bad rail; when the boiler bursts its sheeting, as bad as it is dear, and scalds a score or two good citizens; when the bolts and other ion work of a large trellis bridge give way, and send a trainfull into the guif below; when the sick man finds his drugs worthless, if not absolutely pois access; when the scissors refuse to cut, and the thimble to save the finger end; when the thritty house keeper deplores the many break-ages she cannot afford to replace; when the, "nelp' cannot renew her Sunday's best, and that we should be perfectly justified it we saw "help' cannot renew her Sunday's best, and her mistress must walk abroad in last year's Southern States, provided only that that independence had been in the words which he pay and had ink—the aufferer is always to flucy; when the printer must work with bad pay and bad ink—the sufferer is always to cheer himself with the pleasant thought that wint he cannot have a mody else is making, and that, if he has not the thing, somebody Northern States no cause of offence o wards clee has not the bread. That is the new Amhis country. But the case of the South erican gispel. It is much as if a man whose American Republics is very different to this, house was bornt down by his own, careless-They were not acknowledged until the lapse of fifteen years after they had practically achieved their independence, and it was quite clear that Spain could not re establish her do.—

There is something ridiculous, even to

musion over the a ; but in the case now, only ghastliness, in the spectacle of the Americans a fortnight ago it was doubtt il whether the dancing in the fetters they have imposed on Unionists or the Confederates had possession their own trade, parading their own sores and