

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST,

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

The Organ of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches.

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

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NO. 31

Poetry.

Whom, not having seen, we love.

It is easy to love when eye meets eye,
And the glance reveals the heart;
When the flush on the cheek can the soul bespeak,
And the lips in gladness part;
There's a thrilling bliss in a loving kiss,
And a spell in a kindly tone,
And the spirit bath chains of tenderness
To fetter and bind its own.

But a holier spell and a deeper joy
From a purer fountain flow,
When the soul sends higher its incense-fire,
And rests no more below;
When the heart goes up to the gate of heaven,
And bows before the throne,
And striking its harp for sins forgiven,
Calls the Saviour all its own.

Though we gaze not now on the lovely brow
That felt for us the thorn;
Though afar from home we pilgrims roam,
And our feet with toil are worn;
Though we never have gazed that pierced hand,
Dear Saviour came from thee;
When we stood beside the dying-bed,
And watched the loved one go,
In the darkening hour we felt his power,
As it stilled the waves of woe.

And still, as we climb the hills of time,
And the lamps of earth grow dim,
We are hastening on from faith to sight,
We are pressing near to him;
And away from idols of earthly mold,
Entraptured we gaze above,
And long to be where his arms enfold,
"Whom, not having seen, we love."

Miscellaneous.

International Exhibition.

NEW BRUNSWICK AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The area of New Brunswick is 27,000 square miles, being about 2000 miles less than that of Scotland, and rather more than half that of England and Wales. The court devoted to the exhibition from this colony contains some large and expressive photographs of the town, shore, and country aspects of New Brunswick. One of these—a view of St. John, Portland, and Carleton—deserves especial notice, because of its great size and highly illustrative character. It is formed of a series of five photographs united. Upwards of twenty other pictures of a similar character, along with a large map of this part of North America, on a one degree scale, assists on the impression of the civil, rural, and river scenery, and geographical position of this land.

ORES AND MINERALS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

No better arranged set of ore and mineral products are to be found among the colonial courts than that which is displayed by New Brunswick. The specimens, many hundreds in number, are of museum size, and neatly laid out in a series of eleven glazed cases, minutely subdivided within for the reception of each individual sample, which is numbered and named, with the reference book at the convenience of the visitor. Copper and iron pyrites, iron ore in various other combinations, such as hematite, magnetic iron ore, clay iron ore, and yellow oxide of iron, and that very useful state of the peroxide of iron. Tin and lead ores are two other very important minerals to be found here; also many specimens of building stones in red and grey granites, and very compact sandstones; a variety of green mottled serpentine, a brown corneal, and white and red veined and a white pure marble, serve to prove that New Brunswick possesses abundant material for the builder and sculptor. Gypsum, plumbago, and limestone, and above all that important substance, coal, is shown here in many highly bituminous specimens. The "Albert coal" of New Brunswick presents a lustrous conchoidal fracture like pith or glass, showing its highly bituminous character. It is admirably fitted for the manufacture of coal gas or paraffine. A vein of pure canal coal, ten feet wide, has been found in Albert County. The value of the coal export is rising rapidly. In 1858 it was £13,743 and in the following year nearly three times as great. Among ornamental stones are agates, jasper, garnets, and amethysts, and doubly refracting Iceland spar.

WOODS AND VEGETABLE FIBRES.

New Brunswick, like Canada, is a forest land, and timbers are a principal article of export, and thousands of people are engaged in the forrester occupation. The export of timber from the province in 1858 amounted in value to £263,090. The American woods are all well known to the Glasgow trade; and good specimens of the ordinary varieties and also choice specimens of the same, are shown in this court. I on a former occasion alluded at

length to the most attractive samples, and to the very illustrative manner in which they were set out for exhibition by the New Brunswickers. A considerable number of articles for domestic use are shown as made of native timber, and a suite of tastefully executed drawing-room furniture in walnut, with the chairs and couch done up in crimson damask, leave nothing more to be desired under this head.

SEEDS AND GRAINS.

In about 24 casks the cereals of this colony are exposed to the scrutiny of the visitant, along with highly interesting specimens in glass bottles, and a liberal display of yellow and brown "cobbs" of Indian corn hung upon the wall of the court. The cereals are chiefly wheats, barleys, black and white oats, and maize or Indian corn, along with peas, beans, &c. New Brunswick is a region which possesses admirable wheat-producing qualities in its soil climate. The full bodied grains which are here shown is a testimony to this. It is not as to quality only, but in respect also to quantity or yield, it is distinguished among North American provinces. A fair average comparison between it in this latter particular and the State of New York, would present the productive power of the latter as 1, and New Brunswick 1.36; or, whilst New York yields per imperial acre 14 bushels of wheat, New Brunswick yields 19 bushels. Again, a still greater superiority is manifest by New Brunswick over Canada West; for taking the wheat-producing power of the latter as 1, New Brunswick is nearly 1.05. In regard to barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, and in the most remarkable instance of all, potatoes, this superiority of productions is shown on the side of this colony. The general average weight of the wheat runs about 61lbs. per bushel, lighter considerably as we have seen than the remarkable wheats of Victoria and N. S. Wales, which rise to 68, and even to 70lbs. per bushel. What is here stated rests upon the reliable testimony of the late Professor Johnston, and the averages given are drawn from a consideration of the fertility of the whole province. The land is new, and manured only at rare intervals.

MANUFACTURES.

In regard to the advanced manufactures from New Brunswick, which are shown in this court, I have already instanced the suit of drawing-room furniture in walnut which is exhibited. The chairs are vase-backed, of graceful outline, and bold, prominent, and clean worked in the carving, and the framing is substantial. A magnificently-carved and decorated gilt mirror, on a low pier table in the same excellent style, by Mr. C. Potter, complets this group of objects. The frame of the mirror, I should say, is sufficiently massive for a much larger field. The fireside or easy chair and the couch are in keeping with each other and with the chairs, and the mutual consistency of the whole in the wood execution and excellent upholstery deserves great praise. The other articles of decorated furniture which are exhibited are two apartment doors, with their architraves done in walnut and wavy birch, and polished. The articles are designed, I should suppose, to display the ornamental qualities of the native timbers, and this they do. The workmanship is unexceptionable, but the design I should esteem a little heavy. Executions in woods of various kinds are found here in the form of domestic implements, and water vessels, dead eye and sheave blocks, and admirable and highly ornamental steering wheels for shipping.

Your Glasgow shipbuilders will be interested in hearing of two very ingenious improvements—one in the steering apparatus of a ship, and another in a windlass for weighing anchor or other high purchase work on board ship—that are shown here. The former is a patent by a Mr. Allen, and the other by a Mr. Goodman. The peculiarity of the steering apparatus consists in constructing upon the prolonged axis of the steering wheel a bevelled and toothed pinion, which acts in the corresponding teeth of a bevelled or crown wheel mounted upon the upper extremity of a vertical shaft, on the lower end of which, near the deck, another toothed and perpendicular pinion is mounted. This last gear into a toothed segment of about 60 degrees, which is strongly attached to the axis of the rudder, and forms the helm, lever, or tiller. The whole is made of brass, and the points of reaction are securely fixed to the deck. By proper regard to the relations of the parts here combined, it would be easy to state numerically what mechanical advantage is acquired by this plan; at a rough guess, I should say the power of the single steersman must be multiplied about sixteen times. The steering wheel is placed behind the rudder, and the other

parts in advance of it. The windlass, also, well deserves attention. Here the capstan and the usual form of windlass are combined, and the power procured through the first is, by suitable mechanism, employed to impel the second. For this purpose the capstan is made to rest on a strong stage constructed on a higher level than the windlass part. On the prolonged axis of the capstan is fixed a toothed and bevelled pinion, which gears into a corresponding pinion on the horizontal axis of a shaft below, the two ends of which are formed into cranks, each of which again by connecting rods move a long crutch-armed bar that works radially through the connection of the rods, and within its shorter arm moves an attached block to which are fixed the catch and clack action that impels the windlass. The whole combination is novel, ingenious, and very effective. Two very tastefully made sleighs point at a climate different from ours, but at the same time manifest the executive ability of the colonial coach-builder most satisfactorily. A small oscillating steam engine of compact form and good workmanship complete what I can afford to notice under this head.

Agricultural implements, wherein wood and iron are combined, such as wooden ploughs, and in the instance of a large horse rake of peculiar construction, and having about 80 toes, are included. This form of rake is worthy the attention of British farmers, I should suppose, its very effective and expeditious power of work. The toes which touch the field when in operation are very light, and are all under the command of the foot of the driver, by means of wooden lever, which has a shoe on its extremity. In steel and iron the New Brunswickers show a series of heavy and light carriage springs exceedingly well executed, and also a collection of adzes, axes, cooper's knives, gouges, chisels, hammers, and mounted brake saws, all of substantial make and good surface finish, such as might be expected in the wood working tools of the inhabitants of a land of forests.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

This industry is too elaborate, and demands too many antecedent conditions to its most successful prosecution, for us to expect that it could be shown in any degree of perfection by the inhabitants of a new country. Moreover, it would be a needless and unprofitable business for them to strive after what can be so much more cheaply supplied to them from other sources. Different countries, in this view, are to each other like different individuals in the same community—it is best that each should stick to what he can best perform, and permit of the free play of intercourse in the way of exchange. Nevertheless strong woolen cloth, white and grey, and some rare specimens of made clothing, in the shape of cloth-lined bearskin great-coats, and in one example of a delightful bearskin great-coat, valued at £15, which would prove a most agreeable hap in a North American or European winter. What I desire to look at especially is the mechanical or other adaptations that are really American, and to achieve which the genius and executive skill of the people of that continent are called forth. A large glazed stand contains an arrangement of circular saws, several of which present a uniform or wedge-shaped teeth, which will be esteemed a novelty by the British wood-cutter, who uses the hook tooth for his saw of this sort; hand-saws of various kinds, ribbon and brake saw blades, and bread and ham knives, and one sort of large knife, the back of which is toothed like a saw.

In one branch of general industry the folks of New Brunswick appear here in the capacity of rivals of some of your Glasgow houses in biscuit making, and the preparation of preserved foods and fruits. There is also a display of barrels of pickled fish—herrings, salmon, mackerel, trout, and shad, all in half-barrels, and headed up. Among objects of local interest they show a model of a saw mill, a model railway train, and some very remarkable specimens of Indian manufacture, of exquisite beauty of their kind, in the form of bead-work smoking pipes, war dresses, purses, watch and card cases, slippers, &c., worked upon scarlet and other colored cloth in an elegant manner.

In leaving this highly interesting court, I may remark that New Brunswick is, from climate, soil, and present population, a region eminently adapted to the habits and preferences of the Scottish people as a field for emigration. Its present population is something under 260,000, and there remains 15,000,000 acres of land yet to be cleared. The inhabitants share the liberal institutions and prevailing sentiments of the British people. In 1858

their imports were about £1,170,000, and the exports £118,780. I have to acknowledge my obligations to the courtesy and kind attentions of T. Daniel, Esq., New Brunswick Commissioner to the International Exhibition.—Cor. of the North British Daily Mail.



Arrival of the "Glasgow."

(By Telegraph to News Room.)

CAPE RACE, August 15.

The Glasgow, from Liverpool 6th and Queenstown 7th, arrived at 3.30 P. M. The statement that New Confederate steamer Number 290, from Liverpool, put into Holyhead, proved unfounded. She was last seen on the 1st instant off the Giant's Causeway, going 14 knots an hour.

Tuscarora had been in search of her in the Irish Channel, but returned to Queenstown, which port she again left on the 7th—destination unknown.

Movements of the Tuscarora gave rise to some animadversions in political circles. Times editorially argues that if England wishes to give Federalists a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be resented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his 300,000 men and the chances of peace be indefinitely postponed.

Times in another article points to Russell's letter relative to Federal cruisers in the Bahamas to show that Federal States have not done justice to England's forbearance in the matter.

Daily News anticipates that the Cotton dearth lasts till Christmas Parliamentary provisions for the relief of the distress will not suffice to meet the exigency.

Journal of St. Petersburg denies the rumour that Russia had joined France in propositions to England for the recognition of the Confederates and mediation.

Parliament was winding up business and prorogation would take place on the 7th.

In the House of Lords Lord Strathearn moved for correspondence with Mason relative to acknowledgment of the Southern States. To Russell said it was not expedient to produce papers as the agent of the Confederate States was not recognized, and all communications were unofficial. Correspondence had taken place with Adams and Seward, but the British Government replied as before. He stated no communication had been received from any Foreign power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Earl Malmesbury suggested the Government should communicate with other powers with view to offering mediation if favorable opportunity arises. Russell agreed it was desirable, if mediation was offered, that all powers should join in it, he paid high compliment to Lord Lyons. The motion was finally withdrawn.

ONE DAY LATER!

The "Anglo Saxon" off Cape Race.

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

CAPE RACE, August 15, 1862.

The "Anglo Saxon" arrived at five thirty P. M., on Friday.

English papers of the 7th, are generally silent as regards American affairs. The Daily News reverts to tariff question, and argues it will work its own cure, as new range of protective duties is of so ruinous a character that they will not be endured after their pressure has once been fully felt. It hopes people will send good financiers to Congress, and study matters for themselves before Revenue falls and smugglers come into play.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that an amnesty will be proclaimed on Emperor's fête day. Also stated that Napoleon will probably deliver brief speech to diplomatic corps on the occasion, and allude to Italian and Mexican questions.

There are vague rumors that the Emperor will visit Cologne on 20th to meet several European sovereigns.

The Siecle and Opinion Nationale, while blaming the course of Garibaldi, insist on necessity of promptly solving Roman question by delivering Rome up to Italy.

Bourse inanimate, 69 05.

ITALY.

Affairs in regard to Garibaldi's movements unchanged.

Garibaldi received the King's proclamation from the hands of deputations in the midst of his friends, and repelled entreaties of deputation to regard it.

The Times correspondent at Turin says that Garibaldi had gathered together at Naples about five hundred adventurers from the mainland. Altogether, his force does not certainly exceed 850 men and boys. They were at first unarmed, but were afterwards supplied by stratagem with a few hundred muskets.

Garibaldi was in no lack of money; more than three millions francs had been sent him from Mazzinian and Garibaldi's Committees in England.

Papal Minister of War has represented that French army takes on itself entire responsibility of whatever may occur on frontier of Pontifical States in Provinces of Forinore and Velletri.

In Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Ruffilli approved of order addressed by War Ministers to army, and expressed his belief that Civil War in Italy was impossible. Impatience of those who desired Rome for capital was not culpable but generous.

Minister of War replied that he was convinced that he had expressed sentiments of the country and army, and continued thus: Promoters of discord do not compromise the King, but the Government was obliged to disavow their proceedings. The army will always be faithful to the King and to its duty on all occasions. Everything possible will be done to arrest civil war, but acts contrary to wish of the nation will not be permitted.—(Loud Applause.)

SPAIN.

Rumored at Madrid that Murat is intended for King of Mexico. Diario and Epoca say that Spain must renounce policy of isolation in Europe, and recognize Kingdom of Italy.

Brazil letters received. The Bank failure at Pernambuco necessitated stoppage of Richard Rostrom & Co., of Manchester, with various branches in South America. Liabilities estimated four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Some heavy defalcations brought to light in two Brazilian Banks.

TURKEY.

Telegram of 4th, from Cotrinque, asserts that 50,000 Turks attacked Montenegrins on 2nd, in their intrenchments, but were victoriously repulsed by Montenegrins under Minko.

Omar Pasha, on contrary, claims to have driven Montenegrins from all their positions.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds continue dull, but fluctuations unimportant. Moderate demand for discount at Bank. Number of new joint stock schemes starting neutralized plethora in supply of money.

In the House of Commons Mr. Close, in answer to Danby Seymour, said the prayer which the Bishop of Oxford wished used with respect to Civil War was not in violation of the act of uniformity. Seymour gave notice he would repeat question on the 7th.

It is reported that the French Council of State is trying to devise means to render France independent of America for cotton.

The Patrie says when the French army moves in Mexico in November the Navy will make a demonstration on the Pacific coast.

Bourse heavy, 69.

Cotton advanced 1-4 to 3-8. Breadstuffs still declining. Corn steady. Provisions dull. Consols 93 5-8 and 93 3-4.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation, urging young men to arms, in spirited terms.

Victor Emmanuel issued a counter proclamation, denouncing revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigour of the law on those who disobeyed. He declared that he himself would act in the matter of Rome in the fitting time.

These events attracted great attention towards Italy. English journals generally regret Garibaldi's course.

Latest, via Queenstown, 7th.—The Queen, in her speech, proroguing Parliament, said the civil war which has for some time been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended, have not been confined to the American continent; but her Majesty having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered.

No new movements in Italy. Cotton quiet, unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Consols 93 1-2 to 93 5-8.

The "Europa" at Cape Race

CAPE RACE, N. F., Aug. 18, 4 A. M.

Europa from Liverpool on the 9th was intercepted this morning.

It is asserted that the Confederate Envoys at Paris and London have demanded the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It is said England has refused, and France not yet replied.

Garibaldi's manifestations have taken place at Lessota, Theaters, Milan, and in other parts of Italy.

Paris correspondent of London Times says that Slidell had an audience with Napoleon with a view of urging claims of the Southern Confederacy to recognition.

Emperor is reported to have admitted cogency of Slidell's arguments.

Slidell had a subsequent interview with Thonvallo, who it is asserted, alleged that the unwillingness of England was the principal reason why France did not act at once. The recognition of the independence of the South is considered pretty certain.

Both the Confederate steamers Merrimac and 290 succeeded in getting away from "Tuscarora." The 290 was last seen by steamer "John Bell," which arrived in Clyde August 4th, steaming 14 or 16 knots.

A grand banquet was given at Sheffield to Lord Palmerston, who in his speech, regretted the prevailing distress in the manufacturing districts, but thought all would admit wisdom of Government in not attempting to relieve that distress by interference which, he considered, would only make matters worse, and Government would therefore, maintain strict neutrality. He hoped the evils would soon have an end, that charitable feelings would yet prevail on the other side of the Atlantic, and that another year would not see the continuance of present deluge of blood.

Reobuck made a long speech. He said he had no doubt America would be divided in two, he thought ultimately into five, and forever cease to be "United States;" he also denounced the conduct of the North as immoral, and totally incapable of success. (cries of No, No, Yes, Yes.); they could never be reunited.

War was mere waste of blood, and was not a war against slavery.

American correspondents of the Times and other journals represent recruiting as a failure, but the Star Correspondent says there is no doubt that in a few weeks President's call will be fully responded to. He represents McClellan's army as stronger than it was before late battles.

FRANCE.

Many French journals speak with great anxiety as to Italian affairs under Garibaldi's movements.

"Opinion Nationale" deprecates fatal hesitation which makes French Government shrink from necessary solution, namely, evacuation of Rome.

Bourse lower, firmer, closing on the 16th 68.10.

ITALY.

Paris correspondent of the Daily News asserts positively that Garibaldi refused to obey Victor Emmanuel's proclamation.

Volunteers numbered 6,000, and Garibaldi chartered six large vessels. His plan is said to be to land at the Gulf of Palermo, there to be joined by auxiliary force and march on the Roman State.

Letters from Palermo say the enthusiasm for Garibaldi is so great that young men are disappearing entirely from the place and if the other cities of Sicily imitate Palermo Garibaldi must soon be at the head of 50,000 volunteers.

La France says Garibaldi held a council of war at Cefalù on the 4th, at which it was decided to march on Rome, notwithstanding remonstrance from Turin.

Official Turin Gazette says Garibaldian Volunteers would leave for Messina instead of Palermo. The number is 3,000, divided into three columns, and is conducted by Garibaldi in person.

In Chamber of Deputies on the 8th, Rattzi said the rumor was not officially confirmed that an encounter had taken place between the troops and a band of Garibaldians.

INDIA.

Indian mail of July 1st, Bombay 12th, received. American portion forwarded by Europa.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.—Asia arrived here at 11 this morning.

United States steamer "Tuscarora" arrived at Queenstown this afternoon.

Times to day has editorial, expatiating on disjunctive paper currency in America.

In another article the Times reviews conduct of America in regard to commerce at Nassau; it questions policy of carrying out their power to full extent, but says Palmerston is perfectly right in tolerating a claim which it may hereafter be the interest of his own country to enforce.

Morning Post has a leader on the same subject, and says that the Federal cruisers by stationing themselves just outside prescribed limits from shore become an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo American Convention at naught.

MARKETS.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Cotton firmer and quiet.

Consols for money 93 1/2 a 93 3/4.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £400,000.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Liverpool Saturday Aug. 2.

TALK ON CHANGE, (from the Liverpool Journal.—Yesterday was a great day for Liverpool. Her merchants proved themselves more than princes—men of noble thoughts and generous sympathies. The talk was, that Liverpool is not influenced by petty circumstances, by unreasonable impulses; that we are a thinking and reflecting people; that we acknowledge fashion only when it is associated with exalted purposes that we refuse to be swayed by undefined occasions; that we never do violence to our common sense, but never hesitate to obey the teaching of our understanding; that when the time comes to act we invariably act like men, in earnest; that when our purses are as open as our hands for the aid of suffering humanity; that there is now suffering in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire; that local claims pressed heavily upon us; that these claims, it was apprehended, would increase in winter; that while it appeared that the manufacturers could sustain their own people, we declined obtruding; but that when it became manifest that extern aid was required it only needed the appeal of our beloved—much beloved—chief magistrate to elicit a noble response at the Town-Hall meeting yesterday; that Liverpool exults in the result of that meeting; that our merchants, in their liberality, distanced the benevolence of the nobility in London; that in a few minutes the large sum of £15,000 was subscribed; that they were real princes, not hereditary princes or hereditary nobility, who did this, but Liverpool merchants, perhaps most wealthy, certainly the most unostentatious merchants, in the world; that in their example there is a provocative to liberality in all others, and that it will be disappointing if the people of this great town do not stand foremost in the work of urgent benevolence; that this, no doubt, will be the case, for that Liverpool is identified with the whole of Lancashire; that in the industry and skill of the operatives and the enterprise of their employers originate our wealth and prosperity; that Liverpool, indeed, is the throne on which King Cotton sits; that other places give birth to his majesty, and other places form him into elegance and beauty, but that his great authority centres here; that we receive him, despatch him inland, and rejoice in his return greatly improved, and provide for his dignity by making the world tributary to him.