JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

Poetry.

THE BROOK.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

But yesterday this brook was bright, And tranquil as the clear moonlight That woos the pamis on Orient shores: But now a hoarse, dark stream it pours. Impetuous o'er its bed of rock, And, almost with a thunder shock, Boils in o currents fierce and fleet,
That dash the waite foam round our feet—
A raging whirl of waters rent
As if wah angry discontent.

A tempest in the night swept by, Born of a murk and fiery sky, And while the solid woodlands shook, It wreaked its fury on the brook. The evil genius of the blast Within its quiet bosom passed, And therefore is it that a quiet tide Which used as lovingly to glide, As thoughts through spirits sauctified, Shows now a whirt of waters rent As if with angry discontent.

I knew of late a creature bright And gentle as the clear moonlight, The lenderest and the kindest heart God ever sent a losing part To act on earth—acress whose life A sudden passion swept in strife, With wild unhallowed forces rife— It stirred her natures in most deep That nevermore shall rest or sleep; Remorse it rugged bed of rock, O'er which for aye with thunder shock, The tides of feeling fierce and fleet Are dashed to form or by sleet, A raging whiri of waters, rent By something worse than discontent.

Let Us do the Best we can.

BY EVAN M'COLL.

Not in riches, rank, or in power Is true greatness to be found-Mere possessions of an hour, By the sordid often own'd Men of true worth, as they should Take on deeds alone their stan'; Let us do the best we can.

Mark yon worldling, lost in self, Dead to every social glow : Wouldst thou for his pile of peif, Ever choose to sink so low? Truest wealth is doing good, Doctrine strange to him, poor man ! If we can't do all we would, Let us do the best we can.

"Charity begins at home"-Yet, withal, no good man fears That unblest e er goes the sum He to the poor stranger spares. Better than ten Levites rude Is one kind Samaritan : If we can't do all we would, Let us do the best we can.

Did we all, with one accord. Labour for the common good. Eden soon might be restored, Peace brood over land and flood. Strive we then, as true men should, Foremost in Progression's van: If we can't do all we would, Let us do the best we can

Miscellaneous.

The International Exhibition

No. IV .- HERE AND THERE IN THE EXHI-

Hitherto we have spoken only of the Exhibition as a whole. Except in the Picture Galleries we have not noticed any special objects of interest, or entered into any matters of detail. We propose to-day to examine the contents of some of the courts and stalls. Where shall we begin? "With the diamouds, of course," suggests a lady at our side. And so we betook ourselves to Messrs. Garrard's case. Here, in the post of honour, flashes and sparkles the "Koh-i-noor"-a veritable "mountain of light," as its name imports. In 1851 most persons were disappointed with this famous jewel. It was unquestionably a large diamond, weighing, as we read in the Handbook, 186 carats (a statement for produce works more faultless in finish, which we were very little the wiser,) but it was so dull, so poor in colour, and so badly cut, that most persons thought the copy of it in glass was really the more brilliant of the two. Sir David Brewster was consulted theoretically, and Messrs. Garrard practically, as to what should be ed stone-ware sent by Mr. Doulton, the done to improve it. The result is that it new member for Lambeth. Solomon rehas been recut, and is now incomparably the finest diamond in the world. Its lostre is such that it seems to have within it- the ease despise the draining-tile in the self a central source of light. Now a flash, ground. The one is but the carved capired as blood, strikes the eye as if from an inner flame, and then a scintillation of emerald green, to be succeeded by a soft cerulean blue. No painter can do justice to its effulgence-for no artist can paint light. No wonder, then, that a crowd of spectators patiently stands in line, waiting their turn to catch a glimpse of this dazzling and priceless gem. The "Koh-i-noor," however, is but one of the attractions of the case. Here are three large rubies material, in manufacturing industry, or in taken from Lucknow, and set with brilliants exhibited by order of the Queen. from the South and Algeria fruits of all known to the writer, who, from having liants, exhibited by order of the Queen. Here, too, are diadems, bracelets, and

of the finest water, crusted over with brilliants, or thickly set with opal, turquoise, ruby, or emerald. Somewhat further down the Nave is a rival of the "Koh-i noor," exhibited by Messrs. Costa, of Amsterdam, called the "Star of the South." of a magnificent star of brilliants, each of but as a foil to the dazzling stone in the centre. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell exhibit the scarcely less famous Nassack diamond, which, like the "Koh-i-noor," has repeatedly been the prize of war, and which, like it, and the Pitt diamond, has a romantic and stirring history of its own. The other jewels in this case are of enormous value. They comprise, as the Catalogue tells us, "a supurb suite of diamonds and sapphires; a brooch with a large diamond in the centre, surrounded by smaller ones; a fine bracelet of diamonds and emeralds; a complete suite of pearls and sapphires; a magnificent brooch and stomacher of brilliants," &c. We must not overlook Messrs. London and Ryder's display, who exhibit the largest emerald, ruby, and pearl | the Colebrooke Dale, Norwich, and Falin the world. Still less must we forget Mr. Harry Emmanuel, whose case would drive Benvenuto Cellini mad with jealousy. Here is a cup carved out of a single topaz, set with gold and decorated with enamels. It represents the story of Perseus and Andremeda. The design is most artistic, the figures full of life and spirit, and the exe cution perfect. Amongst the jewellery of the case is a brooch, the centre stone of adorned the turban of Runjeet Sing, the "Lion of the Punjaub," the pendant, a pearl as large as a plover's egg, price £10,-0ff0. Four brilliants, mounted as stare, are valued at £20,000, and a suite of opals and diamonds at £9,000. Mr. Emmanuel Beauvais. The drawing is almost faultestimates the gems in this case at £350,- less, the colours delicate and harmonious, 110. These are but a few out of the exhibitors of jewellery. Never was there brought together such a collection of precions stones of dazzling beauty and inestimable value. Looking at them with the loom and not painted by hand. Unless admiration their beauty deserves - for our remembrance of Miss Linwood's once apart from their arbitrary values they are famous exhibition of needlework deceives among the most beautiful objects in nature -we cannot but think of that city whose gates are pearl, whose walls are diamond and ruby and sapphire, and whose streets are gold, Holding a place deservedly near the

great jewel cases is the display of Porcelain. In some of the side courts are specimens of the coarse pottery manufactured by African tribes, if, indeed, we may apply the term manufacture to the simple process of moistening a little clay, turning it upon a rude wheel, and placing to harden the sun. What a marvellous advance is here made upon these small beginnings of the ceremic art, in the exquisite productions contributed by Messrs. Copeland, Wedgwood, Kerr, Minton, and Duke! Here is a dessert service, decorated with paintings of the rivers of France after Turner, the delicacy of finish and the beauty of colouring displayed in which, even Turner himself might approve. Here is china semi-transparent, light as an egg-shell, graceful in its curves as the flower-bell. glowing with the richest colours, or chaste and delicate as the tinting of the lily. From the Worcester works come specimens of their famous enamelled porcelain. which may rank amongst the finest examples of that beautiful art. Limoges, Majolica, Palissy, and Raffaelle ware are all reproduced here with a perfection which the original makers could not surpass, and which in many cases they failed to equal. Nor could Sevres in its palmiest days, when its china was a gift for emperors, richer in colouring, or more perfect in taste. Visitors of a utilitarian turn of mind who are disposed to scoff at those artistic luxuries as frivolous and effeminate, will find satisfaction in this court from an examination of the draining-pipes and glaz-ed stone-ware sent by Mr. Doulton, the minds us "that the king himself is served by the field." Let not the porcelain in we crown the summit with art, we should not forget that solid utility must form the base of the column. Society rests upon the one, and rises upward towards the other.

Shall we now turn into the spacious and well-arranged French court? It is one of the most attractive in the whole building, whether we look at its richness in raw kinds and in the richest profusion; from been a poor degraded, swearing man, has necklaces, sparkling with large diamonds Southern and Central France wines, light, risen by strictest temperance, self-denial,

cheap, and delicate in flavour; from the sobriety, and industry, all crowned by the North, cerals, flax, and hemp; mineral treasures are not wanting, though far less till he is a cab-proprietor himself. No valuable and extensive than from Belgium. cabs can be found cleaner or more com-In the Machinery Department are engines fortable, or drivers more civil and obliging, which may make our machinests look to than are his; and when the stranger enters It weighs 125 carats, and forms the centre | their laurels, from the ingenuity of their the cab he finds on the cushioned seat a construction and the excellence of their tract full of precious truth, and also a which, though large and lustrous, serves finish. In all branches of manufacture are products which both in quality and price may rival our own-except, indeed, in the lowest and cheapest kinds, in which we still maintain our superiority, and in which the great staple of our manufactur-

ing industry consists. At the entrance of the court from the nave stands a pair of immense cast-iron gates sent by M. M. Brebazat, of the Val. d Ozne. They are 148 feet feet in length and 25 feet high, and are admirable specimens of casting. The decorations, if we kirk iron works fully maintain our reputation; whilst the wrought-iron screen for Hereford Cathedral, with its enrichments of brass and copper work sent by the Skid? more Art Company of Coventry, is unsurpassed for design and finish. Amongst the contents of the French court, the paper haugings take rank among the most striking and beautiful objects. They are really works of high art, and though printed in which is a prodigious emerald, which once | colours, they are, on a passing glance, scarcely distinguishable from highly fluished paintings in oil or water colours. Equally or even more wonderful the magnificent works in tanastry, sent from the manutactories of the Gobelins, the Savonniere and the shaqing soft and gradual as in ing. There is such freedom, grace, and spirit in the designs, that is scarcely possible to believe that they were wrought in a us, the tapestry here displayed is scarcely

inferior to her wonderful handiwork. (To be continued.)

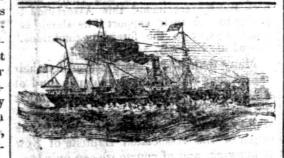
The Cabmen of London.

The British Messenger says :- The second annual meeting of the London Cabmen's Club, recently held, was of a deeply nteresting character, and, moreover, gave cause for abundant thanksgivings, because of a new era opened up for a long-negleced and numerous class. There are in London 8000 licensed cabmen. The London City Mission had, with its usual benevolent and sagacious adaptation of instrumentality to special work, employed mis sionaries for cabmen. But this did not fully reach the necessities of the case and class. To act upon the family relationships of cabmen-to encourage them to keep holy the Lord's day-to bring the Word of God to bear upon their consciences, understandings, and affections, amid the calm quiet of a place specially set apart for Bible classes, and on the afternoon of the day of rest-these, with the encouraging of the men to bring their wives with them to the club-house rooms, to partake of the temperate, social cup of tea, listen to the loving instructions of one and another of those excellent men who conceived the idea of such clubs, were some of the objects aimed at. For the cabmen, also, has been estab

lished a library, of which they have gladly availed themselves; and a benefit society to insure an allowance for each member of twelve shillings per week in sickness, and £10 for his family in the event of his death. By some of the members of the committee the temperance movement has been introduced, to counteract the pernicious influence of the London cabmen's greatest foe

-intemperance. About 2000 of the London cabmen are ed. Funds have been hitherto readily supplied. It is proposed that new and extensive premises shall be erected; and if tal, the other the solid substructure. It the means to do this are obtained, this most benevolent movement, the offspring of thorough evangelical earnestness, will have a nobler development than ever, and it will thus reach almost an entire class, on whose integrity and good conduct people of all nations visiting London are so largely dependent. Already God has a people among the cabmen and cab-proprietors; some of them are full of zeal for the sanctity of the Lord's day, and for the

"grace of God which bringeth salvation," printed request that he will only employ those cabs which run six instead of seven days of the week. The six-day cabs are increasing every year. The "rest and worship" which the men need, and which the Sabbath was designed to furnish to the sons of toil, are thus secured. Considering, then, that this work among and for London cabmen is one of the blessed proofs of real revival in London-considering also that the night-cabmen, a more degraded class than the day-cabmen, are also being specially cared for-and remay apply such a term to work so massive, membering that already the first-fruits of consist of animals of life-size, given with a spiritual harvest have been reaped from amazing spirit and power. Our English a field wild and barren before-surely foundries could hardly surpass this piece every Christian reader will unite with me of work, though the contributions from in thanksgiving for what has been accomplished, and in prayer for a still more abundant blessing.



Later from England Arrival of the Great Eastern of Cape Race

The "Great Eastern" from Liverpool, 1st inst., was intercepted at 1 P. M. on Tuesday The Diplomatic correspondence published relative to the " Emily St. Pierre" is lengthy. Minister Adams contends that the ship and cargo were confiscated, and demands restora-

Earl Russel employed legal arguments against it, contending that Captain Wilson's course could only be dealt with in prize courts of eap-

Adams rejoined contending that the claim for restoration of Ships is rested on soundest principles of law and equity. America expected far different decision and made wise by result will take precautions in future to better protect itself.

Russell endeavored to convince Adams tha he English Government had no power in the matter, but the latter closed by saving arguments had not materially changed the nature of the issue, and he had sent the correspondence to Washington.

Brougham explained his speech in the House f Lords, on Americans, that he merely wished as a fellow christian to remonstrate with Americans of the cause of the cival war-gloss it as they might, the war threatened fatal results to the character of the American peo-

Morning Post editorially contends that masterly Confederate movements in Virginia have com elled immense armies of troops destined for its conquest to cease offensive and content themselves with acting on defensive.

City Article Daily News regards latest news portending almost indefinite postponement of peace.

In Lords, Brougham deplored continuance of civil strife and its consequence to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed hope that Americans would see suicidal character of struggle, and come to amicable arrangements before they entirely lost respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons Lord Hopewood asked if Government intends to take steps as a

Polmerston expressed deep sympathy with suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take steps for their relief. but interference in America now could only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps,when fitting opportunity arose he should look upon it both as a duty and pleasure.

After another debate on fortifications, Gov. ernment Bill was sead second time by 158 to now members of the clubs thus establish | 56. Operatives at Blackburn held a meeting to arge mediation, but overwhelming opposition was shown, and Government was finally called upon to try and re-establish confidence of Southern planters in Lincoln's Government. Peabody was to have public banquet given by Lord Mayor, on being presented with free-

don of City of London. The marriage of the Princess Alice took place the day Great Eastern left Liverpool. h is again rumared Persigny will resume French Ambassadorship at London. Sourse heavy, 68.15.

halian budget passed both houses of Parlia-Garibaldi at Palermo urg d people to con-

Cotton market excited; advanced 1-2 to 1d since Sauarday. Ireadstuffs firm and steady. Provisions

Consols 91 3-4 a 1-8.

Two days Later from England. Arrival of the "City of New York" off Cape Race-Political news unimportant Crops in England and France most promising-Sailing of the "Oveto."

CAPE RACE, July 10.

The "City of New York" was intercepted at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. She left Queenstown late on the Evening of 3rd. The Sumter still continues at Gibraltar, the Tuscarora at Algesiras. The sloop of war Kaersage after two days visit at Gibraltar left for the West on the 30th ult. The schooner " Sophia" which run the Charleston blockade March 2nd reached Liverpool on the 1st inst., with 900 bales cotton, tobacco, rosin &c.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Parliamentary proceedings unimportant. Disraeli made a characteristic party attack upon Gladstone's financial policy and budget, the latter spoke strongly in defence, and a generai debate ensued in the course of which Bentinck attributed the distress of the Country to its inconsistent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States. The House in Committee adopted resolutions in favor of Gladstone's various recommendations in the budget. The question of shield ships and floating batteries continued to occupy the attention of the Government. All shipwrights at work on wooden have been transferred to Iron vessels.

A proposition is before the Common Council of Londou, to confer the freedom of the City in a good snuff box on Mr. Peabody.

The crops of England and France are reported to be most favorable. French manuactuing accounts also show more animation. Latest accounts assert that Gen. Greyor is not to be recailed from Rome. Bourse flat, 69.90.

ITALY.

The ministry have ordered an increase in ron-plated ships. The question of brigandage and the removal from Rome of the ex King of Naples was debated in the Italian Chambers. Ratausi said the assaunts of brigandans were exaggerated, and no additional force was necessary, the Italian Government persisted in pointing out that the presence of Francis I1. ed the Emperor Napoleon also shared the same conviction, and perceived the necessity of providing against its continuance, but difficulies cannot all be vanquished at a single blow. PRUSSIA.

A high military commission is about to assemble to consider the possibility of reducing the military budget. Reported that important changes in the Tariff will be proposed in the new

The Government has again reiterated its firm determination to do nothing prejudicial to independance of Mexico.

The Danish Raebstrath have voted an extraordinary credit of a mittien of rix dollars for iron-plated vessels.

The news being via Liverpool is meagre, much the same as by Great Eastern.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS .- The Daily News in an ditorial on Lord Palmerston reiterated declaration against the feasibility of mediation at present, contends that what is wanted, in order that the war may come to an end, is that each party be brought to apprehend its real interest; when once that is seen nothing will prevent the conclusion of peace, but every word spoken in high places tending to foreign intervention delays this consummation.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that disatisfaction at Mexican policy is openly expressed and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. Lorence, official report of the Guadaloupe affair admits his defeat, owing to illusions and ta'se information-he retreated in good order.

Bourse 68,35 quiet. CONTINENTAL news unimportant.

MARKETS .- Cotton firmer, all qualities advanced to trilling extent; Breadstuffs steady, generally unchanged; Provissions quiet,

*Consols 913 a 3ths.

STILL LATER!

Arrival of the "Norwegian,"

The Norwegian at Cape Race 11 A. M. Friday, left Liverpool on the 3d, and Derry on

DERRY, 4th,-The Times has an editorial on Independence Day, and sareastically points out what should be the tone of American ora-

ST. JOHN'S N. F., July 11.

tors under exesting circumstances. Ships in Laverpool were gaily decked with flags. Cun rd and other trans-Atlantic steam-

ers have all bunning flying. In the Commons, on the 2d, Mr. H. Berkley moved the second reading of the bill providing taking votes by ballot, and reiterated

various arguments in its favor. Sir G. Grey opposed. The motion was rejected by 211 to The Times, in a leader on American affairs, says four main armies have advanced into the Confederate territory, a half dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the

South remains unconquered, and it is demonstrated that the Federals can only accomplish ration of Independence and of the theory that their success, or lament over a misfortune a Government derives its powers from the which redounded so greatly to the advantage

consent of the Governed. The North now talks of conquest, confiscation and Military Colonies with all the readiness of an Austrian commandant; but unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom and justice is to let the South go peaceably-it must bring evils untold on itself, on us. and on every European people.

The same journal, in another article on the future supply of Cotton, says if all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened falling off of the supples of Cotton, it is upon itself and not upon the Government the blame should rest, and it is to itself that the manufacturing interests should look out for the remedy.

FRANCE.

The Senate, having passed the Budget, closed on the 2d. Bourse on the 2d opened firm and closed flat. Rentes 65.15.

ITALY.

The Russian Ambassador, bearing official ecognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia, arrived at Turin. A Portuguese Envoy arrived at Turin to ask

officially for the hand of Princess Maria Pia of Savoy for the King of Portugal.

A new Boarbon conspiracy has been discovered at Naples. Several arrests have been made. It was reported that Garribaldi was about to visit Naples.

The statements made in the French Chambers by M. Billault with regard to Mexico had aroused great indignation among the friends of Madrid.-The Spanish Cortes closed on the

2nd. The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

A general annesty has been granted for past offences. It is expected that an immediate amnesty will be declared for persons implicated in the last incurrection.

The Journal de St. Potersburg criminal attempts of certain military individuals will excercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor; he will punish guilty parties, but those severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The St. Petersburg Journal says, the complete destitution as regards ready money renders the exportation of grain by agriculturists mpossible. The consequence is, foreign vessels dont come to Odessa. Commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the 2nd, and were well received by the people.

The Servian Government had expressed oyalty to the Turkish Government. The Servian National Guard has been disbanded --Turkish troops in Montenegro have met a stight repulse.

Money Market .- Funds on the 2nd opened heavy-closed & improvement with firmer feelngs; demand for discount at Bank light, and appression prevailed that after payment of Diidend rate would be reduced to 21. Trifling uffux of gold continued. New Peruvian loan about two millions sterling will soon be intro-

THE UNION A NUISANCE.

[From the London Herald, June 27.] If it had been supposed on this side of the Atlantic that there was any probability of a speedy restoration of the Union, if English. men had believed, as Americans asserted, that the rebellion could be trampled out in ninety days, not a single voice would have been raised in favor of intervention. Those who know most of American affairs were aware that the South had a good cause, or at least a strong case. Those who understood the interests of England were aware that they coincided with those of the Confederacy. But neither sympathy with the South nor regard to our own political and commercial interests would have induced Englishmen to advocate the interference of this country in a quarrel which could be brought to a an issue within reasonable time by force of arms, and of which the merits certainly admitted of considerable doubt. No one would have desired that for the sake of greater security to our colonies, for the prevention of a possible rivalship at sea, or even for that advantage to the peace of the world which must ensue from the disruption of the most unprincipled and aggressive of civilized powers, we should take part against a govern-ment asserting its fancied rights with at least a sardow of law and semblance of reason on its side. Such would have been the feeling of England. But no patriotic Englishman, however strongly and caivalrously he might deprecate the prudent but ungenerous use of an neidental advantage against a faithless friend and future foe, could well have regarded the restoration of the Union as otherwise than a calamity in England and to Europe. So clearly coes the dissolution of the great republic tend to the security of our empire and the maintentimes or the France of to-day, might well have conceived herself justified by such an interest in it in taking up the cause of secession without regard to its abstract justice or its inde-pend-nt prospects of success. A better international morality forbade us to treat the their purpose by gigantic efforts and an expen- northern states as they did treat us in 1812, diture far more lavish than that of the past 12 | and would treat us again had they the oppormonths. What becomes of the famous Decla- truity; but we were in nowise bound to desire



