

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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Poetry.

THE PLAIN.

A traveler stood on a mighty plain,
And gazed on its wide expanse.
At a wicket gate he fain would gain,
That shone in the sunbeams' glance.
A pearly gate, where streams of light
Forever play'd with radiance bright,
Revealing to the traveler's sight
Towers and palaces of gold.
A city wondrous to behold,
Where all was good as well as fair,
For nought impure e'er entered there.
The traveler stood—and he heard the sound
Of horns across that mighty plain,
Of those who yonder a rest had found,
Praising in an endless strain.
Their harp sweet music ever made,
As they sang of joys that never fade,
They sang of joys that never fade,
And made the city's echoes ring.
As each fresh traveler passed within,
The wicket gate—with songs that blest
That glorious city's happy rest.
And the traveler turned the road to find
That city so bright to gain,
But an anxious doubt beset his mind,
For many led through the plain,
And such one seemed at outset fair,
And each professed to lead him there,
And said the road deceitful were,
And all were through'd with those who thought
That they at least would there be brought,
Though widely did rent ways they chose
To reach that haven of repose.
The traveler stood—but a voice there came,
And whisper'd "Be not afraid,
I traveled once across that plain,
And a perfect path I have found,
And footsteps I have led behind,
That he who seeks shall surely find,
And none can miss—the simplest mind
With ease perceives them mark the road
That leads to yonder fair abode."
Then felt the traveler no dismay,
But blest the life, the Truth, the Way.

Miscellaneous.

The Queen and the Lancashire Relief Fund.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Queen to the Earl of Derby, conveying a munificent donation from Her Majesty the Queen, to the Cotton Districts' Relief Fund—

Balmoral, July 24th, 1862.

"My dear Lord Derby,—The Queen has long had her attention and anxious sympathy attracted to the sufferings, so patiently and nobly borne, of that portion of Her Majesty's subjects in the north of England which is connected with cotton manufactures, and which is at present unfortunately thrown out of employment. It would have been long since very pleasing to Her Majesty to have assisted them and mitigated their privations, but it was considered advisable to test the sufficiency of the ordinary means of relief to meet this great misfortune. Her Majesty has, however, seen with much satisfaction that a meeting has been held under your presidency of those who are connected by property with the great manufacturing districts, for the purpose of tendering their aid to those living in their own neighborhood, who have been plunged into destitution by no disinclination to maintain themselves by honest and independent labor, but by lamentable circumstances entirely beyond their control. The Queen gladly associates herself, under her title of Duchess of Lancaster, with those suffering districts, and is pleased to find herself thus entitled to send her aid to those for whom she has long felt deep compassion. I have received Her Majesty's commands to forward through you the sum of £2,000 to be added to the fund for the aid of the sufferers in the cotton manufacturing districts.
Sincerely yours,
"C. B. PALMER."

The London Telegraph thus eloquently comments on the above letter—

"She, who under the lowest of her titles dictated the noble letter which we publish has been long since certain of our hearts. But it is a gracious deed, done gracefully, could enhance the deep and sincere affection entertained towards her by the people of these Isles, we are convinced that the Queen of England, in her new character of Duchess of Lancaster, has won fresh devotion and reverence from her subjects. It is by that title that Her Majesty is immediately connected with our suffering manufacturing districts, and by that title she has claimed to be admitted to take her part in bearing their heavy burdens. In her august position of Queen, indeed, it was not possible that her attention and anxious sympathy should not have been directed from the very first to the distress of industry in Lancashire, and to the fortitude with which that distress was sus-

tained. But, as the letter addressed to Lord Derby justly remarks, the Queen's intervention as a Queen would have interfered with the necessary course of first carefully testing the efficacy of the ordinary means of relief to meet so great a misfortune. It is only in the regions of fairy stories that innocence never suffers, and that honest labor is never overwhelmed with undesired misery. In that happy regime the good Queen or the powerful Princess interferes at the nick of time, and puts everything right again with a wave of the sceptre, and a great bag of gold or casket of jewels from her unfeeling treasury. But this workaday world is no such rose-water matter; we have, indeed, the "good Queen" with as great a heart to succour sorrow and alleviate unmerited anguish as the best in fairy legend, but the strait of our manufacturing population is beyond her power. It is due to fierce passions warring far away from her peaceful rule; and it depends upon the continuance of a deplorable conflict, on which her gentle eyes can only look with regret and pity. What she can do, she has nobly and munificently done; so soon as it was but too painfully clear that ordinary resources must collapse under the existing pressure, she has lost no moment of time in heading the efforts of private liberality with the queenly gift of two thousand pounds. The warm and womanly sentiments which prompted this gift shine through the somewhat involved sentences of the Royal Secretary. It is impossible not to recognise the grace of the action and the delicacy in the time, manner, and explanation of it, which lend a charm so peculiar and unparalleled to the Queen's letter. We know that these will be appreciated and taken to heart in circles not over-critical as to the flowers of official composition. We are persuaded that the genuine sincerity and loving-kindness of the giver will be dwelt upon by hearts otherwise too proud to have accepted the gift; for this is no regal donation of the old stamp—these are no contemptuous acquiescing flung down, as in Eastern cities, to a populace greedy for largesse—this is not even conventional charity, doled out by Lord High Almoners, and taken with much obsequiousness and little thanks. It is hardly even a gift at all; for in so far as it is possible, her Majesty divests herself of her regal state. She comes down among the gallant men and true-hearted women of Lancashire and Cheshire, not as their sovereign, but as the duchess of their country palatine, and with a proud sympathy, 'is pleased to find herself entitled' to offer material aid to those for whom she feels, and has long felt, such deep compassion. The Queen is careful, indeed, not to be misunderstood; she knows her people, and she knows, too, that honest pride which is rife among us, and which shuns the hand of charity, almost as though it would imprint a brand. She takes pains, accordingly, to let them be aware that her contribution is not made as charity; it is the share which she has a right, as the lady of their province, to demand to bear in the calamity which has been forced upon them. The sufferings so patiently and nobly borne, she makes hers as well as theirs, in a language which, however inadequate, yet fully expresses her profound and sovereign pride at the admirable fortitude of her subjects. It is a hard thing that an innocent people should suffer for the guilty, but it is a grand thing to be Queen of a people which thus suffering can show itself patient, intelligent, self-governing, and self-constrained. This is what those of our fellow subjects, to whom Her Majesty now stretches out a loving and a liberal hand, have lately shown themselves. To touch that hand with reverent lips is a courtier's privilege; but if the grateful and loyal love which this simple letter will arouse could manifest itself to her Majesty, she would be aware how much more she has given to her faithful subjects than gold. She has given them courage, in the knowledge that their distress is so anxiously regarded; pride, in the consciousness that their patience is recorded and triumphed in; and emulation, to imitate the high example of the widowed lady who, in her own distress, is never thoughtless of another's. All this could not have been done by the simple gift of two thousand pounds nor by twenty times the money; but it is and will be done by the subtle touches of humanity and womanhood which beautify the dull court style of the Secretary's letter. The best gifts of our nature are the commonest; and the workers of Wigan and Preston, who are pawning their last book or picture to avoid charity will take this aid with a heart-felt blessing on the donor, and a perfect knowledge why it is acceptable without detriment to manly independence."


The Arctic Explorer.

Among the items of intelligence which we published in our last issue was the announcement of the arrival at St. John, N. F., of Mr. C. E. Hall, the Arctic explorer. He comes back to a very different people from that which he left in the spring of 1860. There is something startling to contemplate, in the life of this solitary explorer within the Arctic circle, groping his way in the long nights, or pursuing his lonely track in the day when the circling sun for months found no horizon behind which to go down, and to compare this life with the swift rush of events in the many short days and nights of war and grief which have marked American years during his absence.

Mr. Hall was a native of Vermont, who for some fifteen years before his departure had resided in the West, part of the time editing a paper in Cincinnati. His interest in the Arctic Expeditions led him to plan one for himself, and he went to New London in Connecticut with the idea of purchasing a vessel. Failing in getting the ship he wanted, he conceived the idea of a boat expedition, and being offered by Messrs. Williams & Havens of that place a free passage on one of their whalers to the Arctic regions, he at once proceeded to get ready his lonesome expedition. His idea was that by going among the Esquimaux and living with them he could adapt himself to their modes of life, and in time be able to traverse the snow and ice regions as freely and easily as they do. He was greatly assisted in his preparations by Capt. Sidney O. Buddington, an experienced whaling captain in Arctic seas, who superintended the building of a boat for Mr. Hall to take with him, peculiarly fitted for the expedition and admirably calculated for water and ice use. The barque George Henry, commanded by Capt. Buddington, had picked up the Resolute in the Northern seas, and having already made some seven voyages to those regions, promised safe transport to the adventurous American, all of whose plans were warmly seconded and aided by our distinguished fellow citizen Henry Grinnell, Esquire, the patron of Arctic explorations. They sailed from New London on the 29th May, 1860. Mr. Hall went as a passenger in the George Henry, accompanied by one Greenland, Cudlago by name, who was present in the New York Geographical Society in March previous.

The first intelligence received from the explorer was under date July 17th, 1860, at Holsteinberg, in Greenland. He wrote announcing the death of the Greenland, at sea. It was a melancholy story, doubtless well remembered by our readers. The poor fellow's last words were a constant repetition of the same syllables, expressing his longing for his arctic home, "Tik-ho-ek-ho." "Do you see ice?" Mr. Hall's account of the death and burial of his companion was eminently touching. He left him in the sea, and an iceberg swept over the place where he was buried, in the traveller's words "a snow-white monument, mountain size, and of God's own fashioning." On the 23d of July, the George Henry sailed for the west side of Davis's Straits, and did not reach Knew-gum-mi-ooke harbor till August 17th, a time too late to start on a Northern expedition. The delays had very much deranged Mr. Hall's plans, but he did not lose the time. He settled the fact in a very few days that Frobisher Strait was a myth, being only an inlet or deep bay, on the Northern shore of which he stood on the 21st August, 1860, and saw the sweep of land entirely around it, and he also made the same discovery with reference to Cumberland Strait. His boat, so carefully prepared by Capt. Buddington, was destroyed in a gale of wind on the 27th of the same month. This was a terrible blow to all his plans, and his American friends were left without the knowledge of his intentions since he closed a letter on the 29th of that month, to Mr. Grinnell. We published that letter in December 1860, and from that time to the present Mr. Hall had not been heard from. The George Henry was reported Oct. 30, 1860, via England, as having taken 300 barrels of oil and "all well" after which she has been looked for in vain. Great confidence was expressed in Captain Buddington's experience and skill, and as the winter of 1860-61 was known to have been of uncommon severity in arctic regions, it was fully believed that he was taking good care of his ship and crew in the regions of the ice king, through that season and the next winter. After this long silence, the news comes with a cheering effect, that the George Henry, Captain Buddington, has arrived at St. John, only short of provisions, and that Mr. Hall has returned in her. He has therefore had from the fall of 1860 to the spring of 1862

to prosecute his explorations, and the detention of the George Henry in the ice during the second winter may have given him additional facilities for his work. We shall look with great interest for the accounts he will bring from the North, and the relation of his personal experience among the Esquimaux.



ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HIBERNIA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Aug. 22, via Sackville, 25th. The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool 14th, via Londonderry 15th for Quebec, arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. Her advice are one day later than by the Kangaroo.

The United States steamer Tuscarora suddenly left Kingston at 1.30 on the morning of the 16th, it is reported in consequence of an intimation from the Collector of Customs. She was required to leave the harbor without delay. Her destination is unknown.

At a meeting of the Sheffield Town Council, an address to Lord Palmerston was adopted on the occasion of his recent visit to that town. A paragraph in the address favorable to English mediation in the American War was withdrawn on the ground that Lord Palmerston had conducted England's relations with such consummate wisdom that he might be safely entrusted with their future management.

A conference on the subject of the Cotton Supply took place in London. A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association met the Commissioners of the countries which sent cotton samples to the International Exhibition. Representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, India, Australia, and South American States, were present. All made more or less encouraging representations as to what those countries were capable of accomplishing in cotton production.

The "Daily News," in an article on the rapid expansion of the emancipation scheme in the prosecution of the American war, says it was not to be expected that the Northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of slavery was their true aim and only practicable issue; but it is now undoubtedly becoming the master element of the struggle. The crisis through which the country is passing every moment makes new abolitionists, and when they are enough to satisfy the President, he will speak the word and make the sign which will save the republic.

At a meeting of the British North American Association in London, a resolution was passed highly approving of the colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle.

FRANCE.—Gen. Concha, the new Spanish Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to the Emperor. He expressed a desire that Spain should maintain friendly relations with France, but made no allusion to Mexico.

The Marquis Peppoli had arrived at Paris from Turin; it is believed, with a mission to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and advancing; Rentes 68 7/8.

The "Moniteur" of the 14th publishes his account of Gen. Concha's reception by the Emperor. The latter said—

"I have neglected no opportunity of testifying my lively sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen of Spain as well as my profound esteem for the Spanish nation. I have been surprised as well as grieved at the divergence of opinion which has recently arisen between the two governments. It rests with the Queen alone to find me always a sincere ally and the Spanish people a loyal friend, who desires their greatness and prosperity."

ITALY.—Garibaldi returned to Teulada on the morning of the 15th, and left again the same evening, for Giovinetti. It was believed at Palermo that he still intends to embark at Messina.

The moderate journals of Italy unanimously condemn Garibaldi's proceedings.

It is supposed that the 15th of August is fixed upon for a demonstration hostile to France throughout Italy.

The Times' Turin correspondent writing on the 10th, says there was still an inconceivable swarming of volunteers from all parts toward the South, and it is with the greatest difficulty the government authorities prevent the landing on the Sicilian coast.

POLAND.—The anniversary of the union of Poland and Lithuania was celebrated on the 12th by a popular demonstration. There was no disturbance.

INDIA.—Bombay telegrams to July 24th report a wild excitement, and a great advance in the price of cotton, equal in some instances to 50 per cent. The price of goods has so greatly advanced that all were buyers and no sellers. At Calcutta the same market was greatly excited, with advances of from 15 to 20 per cent. offered for piece goods, and 10 to 15 per cent. for yarn. Salt was also higher. Freights stiffer.

The Calcutta, China, and Australia mails previously telegraphed reached Marseilles on the 14.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Aug. 14.—The

lands are steady, closing rather firmer. There is a full demand for discount at the Bank. There is no advance on the rates of discount.

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool Cotton Market.

The sales for the week were 50,000 bales including 18,000 to speculators and 15,000 to exporters. The market closed firm.

The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 7000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at the following authorized quotations.

The stock in port amounts to 125,000 bales, of which 28,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS dull and inactive at a decline, except corn which is steady.

PROVISIONS dull. Bacon buoyant and advanced.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday P. M.—Consols for money closed at 93.

The Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £178,000.

THE PERSIA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

The steamship Paris, arrived up at 11 o'clock.

It is denied that the gunboat Tuscarora left Queenston by Government orders. It was rumored that she received a telegram from Liverpool that the steamer 290 was in the channel, hence her departure. She was expected back at Queenston.

The Times continues to give a gloomy picture of American affairs, and says there is no likelihood of a termination of the war by the ordinary course, the only chance of peace being a sudden and unexpected interference of common sense.

The Morning Post, regards drafting as an issue in which failure would be more certain and definite.

The Daily News attacks Russell's response to Seward as inconsistent with dignity and self-respect. It argues that after Bonbruck's unparalleled insult to the Northerners before the Prime Minister at Sheffield, the less said about hostile demonstrations the better.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the military prospects of the South less hopeful, and thinks they should be making offensive demonstrations before new Northern levies are raised.

The New York correspondent of the Times charges the North with loss of enthusiasm, and says if some signal humiliation befel General McClellan or Pope, the independence of the South would be secured.

Napoleon's few passed off without political significance. The Emperor made no speech. He reviewed the National Guard on the 14th, the first time since the coup d'etat. The Paris Bourse closed quiet on the 14th and 15th. The Royal troops continue to advance. Some politicians believe that notwithstanding appearances, there is at the bottom a complete accord between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. Ricasoli is said to favor Garibaldi's advance to Rome.

Austria was taking strong precautions in Venetia.

The Prussian Government was in difficulty with the military budget. The military commission of the Chambers rejected the vote of expenses for the organization of the army.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 23.—The Times has an editorial combating and denying all of Mr. Seward's premises in his last despatch to Mr. Adams, and dissenting from his conclusions. It reiterates its arguments against any interference, and proclaims that England is no obstacle in the way of peace. The true obstacle it says, is found in those who stimulate the passions they ought to ally, and urge on with all their might the catastrophes which they already foresee, and are yet able to prevent.

PARIS, 16th.—The Emperor's fête was for the first time marred by unfavorable weather, heavy rains falling for most of the time.

A French steam frigate from the squadron of the Atlantic Coast, has arrived at Teulon. She reports that the officers of the squadron employed in watching Garibaldi's movements, are actively at work night and day, and that the decks of the vessels are cleared, and held in readiness for action.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15th.—The steamer with the Calcutta mails of July 23d, passed Juhal island yesterday.

SHANGHAI, July 3d.—The rebels remain quiet. The American ship Union Star was blown up. Several lives were lost. The American Minister has arrived at Japan.

BOMBAY July 30th.—Cotton is tending downward.

Calcutta, July 31st.—Freights advancing, saltpeetre advancing.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Aug. 31.

North American off Cape Race 7 o'clock on Sunday morning.

London Globe republishes correspondence between the Governors of States and Lincoln relative to enlistment, to show that the term unnecessary and injurious civil war, for the use of which Earl Russell was so strongly denounced in America, actually occurs in Lincoln's letter. Globe suggests that the detractors of Earl Russell must have lost sight of this.

Times editorial on the latest phase of the civil war, says it infers from the undisguised sneers of journals and the bold insolence of the bar, as exemplified in the Gordon case at Boston, that an under-current of popular disgust with the management of the war is beginning to find expression. Referring to concession and the attendant measures, says that

the land of self-government and unlimited freedom is ruled by a force that is crossing terror, and involuntary servitude is now the lot of the white race.

Morning Herald says it would be the salvation of the Northern States if the Great Powers of Europe would immediately forbid the hopeless continuance of the war. It urges, if a decisive disaster should befall Pope, McClellan or Buell, the North may carry on Border warfare and maintain the blockade, but will have nothing to say against any Power that professes to the South recognition and the right-hand of fellowship.

Daily News says symptoms of bitterness and desperation are such that with extraordinary exertions on the part of the North, it is sufficiently clear that the war can only be speedily closed by bringing an overwhelming force into the field and every friend not only of America but of humanity and peace will therefore desire to see the new levies raised and equipped without further delay.

The Star denies any signs as yet that genuine American population are disposed to resist or evade the requirements of the Federal Government. It says, if ambitious to arms but generally obeyed, the South will presently have to encounter such an armed force as most powerful European monarchs would be unable to resist.

FRANCE.—The Paris Pays says, the harvest will reckon among the best for the last ten years. Will not be compelled to have recourse to any corn from abroad.

The Paris correspondent of Times says the Emperor recently expressed very decided condemnation of Garibaldi, and considered even the Italian Government not quite blameless in the matter.

Bourse flat, inactive, 68 9/8.

The embarkation of troops for Mexico is suspended until after the arrival of the next mail from Vera Cruz.

ITALY.—It is confirmed that Garibaldi entered Catania, and was well received by the people.

In the Italian Senate twenty members requested an explanation of events in Sicily.

Ricasoli replied, that the Government considered Garibaldi in a state of rebellion, and the situation of Sicily grave; but he hoped difficulties would be surmounted. Ricasoli also stated, that communication between Catania and other towns was interrupted.

Gen. Melus believing it was the intention of Garibaldi to proceed to Messina, intercepted his approach to that city. Garibaldi, however, is proceeding by the sea.

The Royal troops rapidly directed their march towards Catania. The Government sent troops to Catania. The fleet on the western coast of Sicily is ordered to disembark a detachment of volunteers. It was hoped that in a few days Sicily would be restored to its normal condition.

The Senate, after hearing Ricasoli's explanation, adopted the following resolution—

"The Senate is convinced that the Ministers will act with the greatest energy in order that law and the dignity of the Crown and Parliament be maintained intact."

The Times editorially blames Garibaldi's rashness; says his success would indefinitely prolong the French occupation of Rome.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds weaker.

The Times city article attributes the decline in the prices to the telegrams of the Etna's news, showing an increase of anarchy and ferocity throughout the entire country, and the diminished probability of an end to the contest, until the exercise of national extermination has been tried to the last point.

Money in good demand, unchanged.

The Tuscarora left Belfast Lough early on the morning of the 20th, returned to Queenston, and anchored outside the bay on the night of the 20th.

Cotton Market excited, advance 2d.

Breadstuffs firm, unchanged.

Provisions dull.

Consols 93 1-8 a 93 2-3.

British North American Colonies.

From Late English papers.

A public meeting was held yesterday at the London Terrace for the purpose of promoting the objects of the British North American Association. Mr. B. W. Crawford, M. P., occupied the chair. There were present—Mr. Glyn, M. P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. H. Seymour, M. P., Mr. Scholefield, M. P., Mr. Pope-Hennessy, M. P., Mr. George F. Young, the Hon. Mr. Galt (of Canada), the Hon. Messrs. Dickey, Field, Wier, and Robinson, Mr. Newnham, the Hon. A. J. Langley (of Vancouver), Mr. Wingfield Grace, Mr. H. N. Long, Mr. F. Cutbill, Mr. P. Osborne, Mr. M. Lock, Mr. Chawes, Mr. Hastings, and a considerable number of gentlemen connected with Canada and the British North American colonies.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that, in January last, at a meeting held in that tavern, it was determined to form an institution under the name of the British North American Association, for the purpose, among other things, of providing an acknowledged and unobscured place of rendezvous, where gentlemen interested in, or connected with, the British North American provinces might assemble, and apart from all political considerations, freely discuss matters relating to those important colonies. The idea received great encouragement from gentlemen in this country, and few individuals of firm interest in British North America had not joined the association. The committee had held many meetings, and had adopted rules for the government of the association, which might now be considered satisfactorily established (hear, hear). He expressed satisfaction at seeing the Hon. Mr. Galt, of Canada, present, and suggested that it would not be out of place if he afforded them some information with regard to the objects of the association (cheers).

The Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M. P., in rising to propose the first resolution, said he feared that