

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. 27

Poetry.

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

By Horace Smith.

Day stars! that of your eyes with man to twinkle,
From rainbow gazes of earth's creation,
And dew drops on her lonely altars sprinkle,
As a libation.

Ye matin worshippers! who, bending lowly,
Before th' up-risen sun, God's blessing eye,
Throw from your ensilage sweet and holy
Incense on high!

Ye bright Mosses! that with storied beauty,
The floor of Nature's temple tessellate,
What numerous emblems of instructive duty
Your forms create!

Neath clustered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringing,
A call to prayer!

Not to the domes, where crumbling arch and column
Attest the feebleness of mortal hand;
But to that fane most catholic and solemn,
Which God hath planned.

To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quiescent lamps the sun and moon supply,
It's choir the winds and waves—its organ, thunder,
It's dome, the sky!

There, as in solitude and shade I wander,
Thought the green aisles, or stretched upon the sod
Awe'd by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God.

Your voice, O flowers, are living preachers
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers,
From the simplest nook.

Floral apostles! that in dewy splendor,
Weep without woe, and blush without a crime,
O! may I deeply learn, and ne'er surrender
Your rose sublime!

"Thou wert not, Solomon, in all thy glory,
An eyed," the hills cry, "in robes like ours;
How vain your grandeur! ah! how transitory
Are human flowers!"

In the sweet scented pictures, Heavenly Artist!
With which thou paintest Nature's wide spread
hall,
What a delightful lesson thou impartest
Of love to all!

Not unless are ye, flowers, though made for pleasure,
Blooming o'er field and wave, by day and night;
From every source your sweet birds treasure
Happiest delight.

Ephemeral sages! what instructors hoary
For such a world of thought could furnish scope?
Each fading eye a mirror to mortality,
Yet fount of hope!

Posthumous glories! angel-like connection,
Upraised from seed or bulb, inured in earth,
Ye are to me a type of resurrection
And second birth!

Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining,
Far from all voice of teachers and of divines,
My soul would find in flowers of thy ordaining
Priests, sermons, and signs!

Miscellaneous.

The International Exhibition.

No. IV.—HERE AND THERE IN THE EXHIBITION.

[Concluded.]

One of the most striking and attractive contributions to the French court is a magnificent centre-piece for the table of the grand hall in the Hotel de Ville. It consists of a spacious plateau of silvered glass, upon which, as though afloat in a sea of crystal, is a galley—the familiar heraldic badge of the city of Paris. On the deck stand circumscribed personifying Art, Science, Industry, and Commerce, bearing a statue emblematical of the city. At the prow is an eagle lighted by the Genius of Progress. On the poop stand Prudence, her hands on the helm. Groups of tritons, sea-nymphs, dolphins and sea-horses, surround the vessel, and help her on her course. Eight magnificent candelabra stand on or around the plateau, which is bordered by an exquisite design in silver. The whole of this superb work is wrought either in gold or silver, or in the very finest electro-plate, and it forms but a part of the table-service which is not yet completed.

Are our readers weary of these frivolities of luxury? Let us wander, then, to the Machinery department. We shall find two immense galleries devoted to the reception of machines and implements of every kind. Shall we turn into the Agricultural department? The beneficial effect of the application of machinery to agriculture may be estimated by this fact, that whereas in a savage state one man can barely gather from the soil sufficient food for the supply of his own wants and those of his family, we have been enabled by the introduction of machinery to liberate three men from the task of tillage, the labor of one man sufficing to raise food for four. Those three men in their turn, engaged in processes of manufacture and productive industry, provide clothing and luxuries for themselves and the agriculturalist who still clays to the soil. Or, look at it in another point of view. The area of arable and pastoral land in the British

Islands is limited to a definite number of acres. We are shut in by "the inviolate sea." Is it possible practically to double or treble the number of acres under cultivation? It is. Here are tools and appliances which shall drain the swamp, turn the sour unproductive marsh into fertile and productive soil, which shall break up the stiff marl or cold clay, and prepare it for sower and reaper, and so the actual arable surface is increased. Yet further, by the improved methods of agriculture thus rendered possible, the necessity for a dead fallow every third or fourth year is removed. Land is made to bear a crop every year without an interval of rest, and so the productive soil is increased by a third or fourth according to the frequency of the fallow. Yet more, "a new mine of agricultural produce is opened,—or, to speak more correctly though less startlingly, the corn-growing area of our Island home is extended, doubled, trebled—not horizontally but vertically." That is too say, by breaking up a greater depth of soil for the reception of seed, we increase the quantity of productive soil in our island. This is the true filibustering—this the right theory and method of conquest, by which all are enriched and none impoverished. We need not seek for lateral extension by conquest, when victory leaves us poorer than we were before the conflict began. We may extend our territory vertically without limit. Mines give us a Gibraltar and Peru beneath our feet. Each fresh stratum we utilize is equivalent to the addition of a province to an empire. Steam-ploughing multiplies almost indefinitely the productive average of our island. Without encroachment upon our neighbors, and without removing the old landmarks of nations, we may extend our soil as rapidly as our increasing population demands more corn and more food.

The capital invested in agricultural implements, and the ingenuity displayed in their production, are indeed wonderful. Day by day the old rude methods of cultivating the earth are being driven out of use. The production of food is becoming increasingly a science enlisting in its service the resources of our chemists and utmost skill of our first mechanists. We have neither the requisite space nor the agricultural knowledge to discuss at length the ploughs, harrows, scariers, pulverisers, root-pulpers, hay-cutters, reaping and mowing machines, etc., etc. here exhibited. The old race of country bumpkins and clod-hoppers must either disappear or change their nature before the onward of complicated machinery like this.

Proceeding to the department of machinery in motion, new surprises await us. Our readers have doubtless heard of the famous Yankee machine in which it was only necessary to put a live pig in the hopper at one end, and it came out at the other in the form of salt bacon, pork sausage, and pig-bridle brushes. This fabulous marvel of Transatlantic ingenuity is even surpassed by what we find here. We can scarcely believe our eyes when we see a machine worked by steam for distributing type. A page of type (we avoid typographical technicalities) is placed in the machine, a handle is turned by hand or steam power, and each letter is taken from the form and deposited in its appropriate box with the utmost precision and without the possibility of error. Not far away is a machine, likewise worked by steam power, for making paper bags. A pile of paper is placed on a table, the machine takes it sheet by sheet, cuts, pastes, folds, presses, and delivers it a finished paper bag of any required shape. It looks like intelligence to see the brush dip itself into the paste and reach down to the paper the instant the sheet is ready for it, or the clip seize and fold over the slip the instant it is pasted. What shall we say to Mr. Babbage's calculating machine, which will work quadrations and logarithms up to seven places of figures? In its most improved form it is now employed day and night at Somerset House by the Government, working out annuity and other tables for the Registrar-General. Mr. Babbage's machine will be found in the north court gallery, Class XIII. After examining such a marvel as this, we are prepared to believe in the marvel of Mr. Peter's machine for microscopic writing; by which the familiar words, "Matthew Marshall Bank of England," can be written in the two-and-a-half millionth of an inch in length, and it is affirmed that the whole Bible can be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch. This seems incredible; but in the present day one knows not what to disbelieve in the achievements of machinery. This much is certain; that a stroke of the pen a quarter of an inch in length is exactly reproduced, but diminished to a quarter of a millionth

of an inch. After these curiosities of mechanical skill, the very ingenious automata of the Swiss and Austrian Courts shrink into insignificance, and even Roger Bacon's head of brass, made by the help of the Evil One, as the legends aver, would attract little attention. As the elephant's trunk can pick up a needle or read an oak, so steam can work these curiosities of mechanical skill, or put forth a perfectly gigantic force. Here are marine steam engines of 800 horse-power, finished with a beauty and delicacy which can hardly be surpassed in the nicest clock work. Maudsley and Fillo exhibit existing for portions of the engines of the *Prince Consort*, which are to be of 1,350 horse-power. A single casting for the engines of the *Achilles* weighs in its finished state more than eighteen tons. Sir William Armstrong sends an enormous locomotive, which when charged weighs, without the tender, thirty tons; and Sharpe, Stewart and Co., send one larger still. Gwynne's steam pump, by the mere revolution of a disc, raises a perfect cascade of water to the top of the building, and discharges it again with almost deafening roar. Steam cranes and derricks are here which can hoist twenty-four tons high into the air at a single effort; and here are Bray's traction engines, which look so full of latent power that they might almost accomplish the Archimedeian boast of moving the earth in its orbit. Here are steam planes which shave off a ribbon of hard metal as easily as a carpenter does a shaving of soft deal; and steam punches which bore holes through plates of iron as a lady does through a bit of card-board; steam hammers which crack an egg shell without disturbing the yoke, or mould a mass of iron as a baker does his lump of dough; riveting machines which by one desperate hag close up a river when under the hammers of the Cyclops; and riving machines, which can cut the most intricate patterns inside the barrel of a gun. But these wonders are absolutely interminable. If the intellect of man has accomplished such marvels, what shall we think of that great Being whose gift that intellect is! If man—frail, weak, dying man—has such power over nature, how ought we to think of man's Creator and Lord! Well might our Laureate commence his Inaugural Ode by a summons to worship, in words which ring in our ears as we muse amid these trophies of human industry and skill—

"Uplift a thousand voices all at once,
To praise the wide world's inventions store,
And praise the invisible universal Lord
Whose endless more in space the nations meet,
Whose Science, Art and Labour have outpeeped
Their myriad hours of plenty at our feet."

From the Canadian News.

Nova Scotia at the Exhibition.

Among the British North American colonies which have assisted to make the present exhibition as it is, there is not one which may claim greater credit for its exertions than Nova Scotia. A small country about twice the size of Wales possessing in itself comparatively few of the advantages enjoyed by more favored colonies, its Government has nevertheless thrown itself heartily into the work and has succeeded, by the display which Nova Scotia makes at the Exhibition in conveying a very favourable idea of the national resources and the manufactures, and even fine arts of the country. Nova Scotia formerly included New Brunswick, but the two provinces were separated in 1784, and since that time Nova Scotia has been limited to an area of about 17,000 square miles, and only attached to the American continent by an isthmus 14 miles across. Despite all the jeers of the Yankees about the "blue noses," the Nova Scotians are an active, energetic and prosperous people, and they go ahead in a safe and careful manner. Any person who will examine the productions of Nova Scotia and compare them with the display made by the United States will certainly not endorse the assertion that "the Yankees go aboard—the Nova Scotians go ashore." It is true that just now there are circumstances connected with the position of the United States which have had a considerable effect upon the display which the Yankees would have made, but when these are pleaded as a set off against great deficiencies, it must not be forgotten that much of the present condition of the country is due to that very smartness of national character on which they plane themselves over their rivals on the American continent as in other parts of the world. Godspeed may be very well in its way; but the greater the speed the more necessary there is for a careful lookout and watched attention to the machinery. The first thing that directs the notice of the visitor to Nova Scotia, is a tall pillar

of coal, thirty-four feet in height. It represents the exact thickness of the magnificent coal bed at Pictou. This vein is one of the largest in the world, its vertical section being from 33 to 36 feet, and its qualities excellent for generation of illuminating gas and of steam, for manufacturing and domestic purposes—used also for cooking. It is the property of the General Mining Association, and is worked by them to the extent of about 70,000 tons per annum.

Canada, as we have said in our previous notice of that colony, possesses no coal, and inter-colonial interest may be developed to a great extent by the possession of this vast coal field. Canada has at present vast wealth in her forests, but the axe of the sturdy lumberman and the backwood settler is every year making the source of supply more distant than the larger centres of consumption; and the time is not far distant when with an inter-colonial line of railway completed, coal may be conveyed from the Nova Scotian field to Quebec, or even to Montreal, and form a large proportion of the traffic on the line. By the side of this black pillar of coal, there are six minor columns ranging from three to six feet in height, showing the thickness of other coal deposits at Sydney mines, Glasgow Bay mines, and the Joggins mines, all actively worked. There are also some specimens of the famous oil coal from Fraser's mine. The iron of Nova Scotia is of excellent quality, and the Acadian Iron Company are exhibitors of some specimens of the ore, of bar iron, and of the steel into which it is converted. The iron is of such a nature as to be in extensive favour among the steel workers of Sheffield.

There are, however, more precious metals in the colony, and with the usual goods of the world we have in Nova Scotia another gold producing colony. Professor Howe, has by the order of the Provincial Government, formed a most interesting collection of specimens of gold bearing quartz from the quartz workings at Tangier, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Allen's Mill, and the Ovens; some washings from the auriferous sands of the Ovens, and some bar gold. The value of the gold thus exhibited is about £1,000. It would be a curious coincidence if the present Exhibition should, like the former one, be followed by a rush of emigrants to a gold colony. In 1851 gold had just been discovered in Victoria; since then as much has been raised from the country as to form that pyramid which stands at the very entrance of the Exhibition under the eastern dome, and is the most remarkable record of progress which the world has ever seen. The pyramid is more than forty feet high, ten feet square at the base, and it represents total amount of gold of that value of £1,000,000, or about one-seventh of national debt. If the opinions of a few geologists are well founded, Nova Scotia possesses a vast quantity of gold. A puffy collection of 221 specimens of thimble size of the colony has already been made by Professor Howe, they include barytes, copper, manganese, faes-tode, grate, ironstone, warbles, clay, slate, and shaly, mineral paints, mineral earth and cements, iron and garnet, amethysts, jaspers, agates, sabbite-calspar, kerkite, sol-nite, and topaz. The Rev. J. H. Han-yman has also made a very complete collection illustrating the geology of the colony.

The animal life of the colony is represented by stuffed specimens of a tall mouse. It is not perhaps a very excellent example of the art of taxidermy; but it will serve as a notion of these animals, which are fast disappearing from this and our other American colonies. The mouse now exhibited weighed, when alive probably a or twelve hundred pounds, and they are sometimes found of even greater weight than this. The mouse stands as usual at the entrance of the court, and on each side is a case of stuffed birds; one contains grouse and partridges, the other ducks and water-fowl. Ranged along the side of the court is a collection of native birds prepared under the direction of Messrs Agassiz, some edible shell-fish; and the Nova Scotian Commissioners are exhibitors of dried, pickled, and preserved fish, as prepared for export. Among fish so exhibited are mackerel of the thickness into which they are sorted for the markets of the United States and the West Indies. There are also salmon, pollock, haddock, hake, and cod, and if one would learn something of the variety of fish which furnishes so much of the wealth of our North American Provinces, they may have here an opportunity of seeing large lobster and a dog fish, which we take from the stomachs of these voracious fish. The pickled, salt-

and they are shown spread out under glass, and dried cod are of enormous size, cases harmonically scaled. There some specimens of two of the most esteemed fish in Nova Scotian waters—they are called the "ale-wigan" and the "Digby-chicken."

As many as eighty-four samples of native woods have been sent over; some of them, made up into articles of furniture, show the quality and beautiful fibre of the wood; there are also samples of ales, wines, and ciders produced in the country; samples of the grain and meal; honey and wax from bees lately introduced into the country; preserved and potted fruits in great variety; apples, pears, cherries, gooseberries, currants, such as are familiar to us in the old country, are shown, perfect in form and colour.

The climate of Nova Scotia is particularly suitable to the growth of the apple tree. The crop is generally sure and large. Sorts which in England require a wall or espaliers, will here grow and thrive in the open orchard as standards. Fruit attains an enormous size. Specimens of "Gloria Mundi" sent to England measured 15 to 17 inches in circumference. The quantity of apples raised in 1860 was 186,484 bushels. Hardy sorts of grapes will in the western counties do well in the open air, and even black Hambro' and white clusters have, during the past year, ripened their fruit in the open air. All the best sorts will (under glass, and without artificial heat) grow most luxuriantly. Mr. Mr. Justice Wilkins for several years most successfully ripened black Hambro' at Windsor on a stone wall, and in the last year raised, on two vines, not more than seven years old, thirty-three pounds of grapes, of quite equal flavor to those raised in a hothouse.

Specimens of various animals are being against the side of the court, and they include some of the bear, which is still occasionally to be met with in the colony,—the lux and the silver-grey fox; of the black fox (the skins of which are held in such high repute by the Russian nobles) there are no specimens, as the Government were unable to find one.—For the small skins as much as forty or fifty pounds are cheerfully paid in Russia. Tools and implements of various kinds are exhibited. There are "patent axes" which possess great merit, and are worthy the attention of our coach and wagon builders; they are shown by Messrs. Cary & Co., of Windsor; axes are exhibited by Mr. Connelly from Pictou, and they are of all sizes, varieties and shapes. Edge tools of various kinds, hay and manure forks, skates, grindstones, purchase locks, "dead eyes" and belaying pins, vokes for oxen, patent harrows, lathes, leg-stands, a model of a steamer, and two working models on a new system.

The manufactures of the colony are illustrated by woollen cloth, homes, un-cotton and wool, black and grey sammet, sole oil harness leather, hats and bonnets, book-binding, a pretty poultry phaeton; and the smaller industries are represented by artificial teeth, hair tonic, bears grease, really genuine Eau de Cologne, and other little matters which prove that the charms of personal adornment are not lost sight of in the midst of all that energy and rude labour which have had Nova Scotia a prosperous and well-to-do community.—The furniture which has been sent over shows considerable skill and no small taste on the part of the colonial artists and workmen. A piano made of birds-eye maple is an excellent specimen of workmanship. Near it is a chair on each side of which is a square very prettily carved; a sofa has its legs formed of dolphins' heads; and near it is a cabinet of mixed woods of the colony. A chair is also exhibited made from the wood grown at Princes' Lodge, which was formerly the residence of the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty, when Governor of the colony. It has been sent a present to the Queen.

I'LL KEEP 'EM AWAKE.—Near New-wark lived a pious family, who had adopted an orphan, who, by the way, was rather underdeveloped. He had imbibed strict views on religious matters however, and once asked his adopted mother if she did not think it wrong for the old farmers to come to church and fall asleep, paying no better regard to the service. She replied she did. Accordingly, before going to church the next Sunday, he filled his pockets with apples. One bald-headed old man, who invariably went to sleep during the sermon, particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding, and giving a faint evidence of being in the "land of dreams," he took the astounded sleeper a blow with an apple on the top of his bald head. The minister and aroused congrega-

tion at once turned round and indignantly gazed at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand with a sober, honest expression of countenance. "You preach; I'll keep 'em awake!"—*Family Herald*.

ONE of the daily papers says of the Rev. Dr. Howell, of Nashville, whose imprisonment has followed his obstinate refusal to take the oath of allegiance, proposed by Governor Johnson:—"Dr. Howell is a distinguished divine of the Baptist denomination, and is widely known as the author of a book on 'Close Communion,' a topic on which he can now meditate at his leisure." Pretty good; but here is something quite as good from the *Home Journal*—"A squad of Indiana volunteers, out scouting, came across a female in a log cabin in the mountains. After the usual salutations, one of them asked her, 'Well, old lady, are you a seesh?'—"No," was the answer. "Are you Union?"—"No." "What are you, then?" "A Baptist 'n' always have been!"—*Examiner*.

Later from England!

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN" OFF CAPE RACE.

The "North American" arrived off the Cape to-day (Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M., with dates via Derry to 11th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 10th unimportant.

The Prince of Wales was about to visit Russia in the Royal Yacht "Osborne." It is reported that the Channel Fleet will accompany the Yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshall McMahon during his visit to England; troops at Aldershot had a field day in his presence. The Viceroy of Egypt in a speech at Manchester said, in regard to cotton, that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of last crop, at least an increase of one-half.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* writing from the Pamunkey River gives a delightful account of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the Federal side.

A large open air meeting was held at Stockport and adopted a petition to Parliament praying it to take into serious consideration the propriety of the Government using its influence to bring about a reconciliation in America, as it is from that Country alone an immediate supply of Cotton may be expected; and if need be not to hesitate to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States—as they believe that must be the ultimate result. An amendment was offered but rejected, and the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

FRANCE.
Admiral De La Gaviere had left Paris for Cherbourg to embark for Mexico. It is also asserted that Gen. Forey will embark July 20. Bourse firm 68.45.

PORTUGAL.

The King has formally announced to his Council of State his approaching marriage with the daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

RUSSIA.

The report that Russia had made any reserve in favor of Austria on Pontifical Territory in Italy, in recognizing Monarchy, is discredited.

WEST AFRICA.

June mails received. News unimportant. Trade of the coast improving. Money Market—tends dull, owing to recurrence of unfavorable weather and report of conspiracies in North West Africa.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money very abundant, good bills done at 2 1/2 per cent. before the Bank reduced the rate to 2 per cent.

LATEST VIA DERRY 11th.

The "Bavaria" arrived on the 10th with news of the fighting before Richmond. It excites great attention. The "Daily News" treats it as a serui reverse for the Federals and likely to draw out rather than shorten the war.

The "Times" says that alleged strategical motives of McClellan are pure y intelligence, says that recent events must infuse new energy into Confederates and may produce results calculated to lead to cessation of hostilities, and eventually to a termination of the war.

MARKETS.

Cotton declined 1/4 to 1/2, owing to heavy shipments of surats from Bombay.
Wheat upward tendency; Flour steady;
Corn firmer; Provisions dull;
Consols for money 92 1/2 c 92 1/2.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

St. John's, N. E., July 21.

The *Asia* from Liverpool 12th, and *Queens-town* 13th, arrived off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The fighting before Richmond is treated as a severe reverse for the Unionists by the whole English press, and McClellan's position regarded as precarious.

The Herald treats it as a decisive defeat of McClellan, and says the Confederate Capital is safe; it does not, however, believe the campaign in Virginia ended, but supposes it