

# 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."

VOLUME XV.

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NO. 23

### Poetry.

#### THAT CITY.

BY H. L. FARMER.

I know her walls are Jasper,  
Her palaces are fair,  
And to the sound of harpings  
The saints are singing there;  
I know that living waters  
Flow under fruitful trees—  
But ah! to make my heaven,  
It needeth more than these.

Read on the sacred story,  
What more doth it unfold,  
Beside the pearly gateways,  
And streets of shining gold!  
No temple hath that city,  
For none is needed there;  
No sun nor moon enlighteneth—  
Can darkness then be fair?

Ah! now the glad revealing,  
The morning joy of all,  
What need of outer sunlight  
Where God is all in all!  
He fills the wide etherial  
With glory all his own—  
He whom my soul adoreth,  
The Lamb amidst the throne!

Oh! heaven without my Saviour  
Would be no heaven to me!  
Dark were the walls of Jasper,  
Rayless the crystal sea;  
He aids earth's darkest valley  
With light, and joy, and peace—  
What then, must be the radiance  
When night and death shall cease?

Speed on, oh! lagging moments,  
Come, on the day of the soul!  
How long the night appeareth,  
The hours, how slow they roll!  
How sweet the welcome summons  
That greets the willing bride!  
And when mine eyes behold Him,  
I shall be satisfied!

#### WORK AND NO WORK.

BY C. F. GIBBS.

Ho! ye who at the mill toil,  
And strike the sounding loom,  
Where from the burning iron's breast  
The sparks fly to and fro,  
While answering to the hammer's ring,  
And fire's hot netter glow,  
Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And sweat the long day through,  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who till the stubborn soil,  
Whose hand and guide the plough,  
Who bend beneath the summer sun,  
With burning heat and glow,  
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth  
From olden time till now—  
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who plough the sea's blue field,  
Who ride the restless wave,  
Beneath whose galling vessel's keel  
There lies a yawning grave,  
Around whose bark the wintry winds  
Like fiends of fury rave—  
Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil  
And labour long hours through,  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye upon whose fevered cheeks  
The hectic glow is bright,  
Whose mental it wears out the day  
And half the weary night,  
Who labour for the souls of men,  
Champions of truth and right—  
Although ye feel your toil is hard,  
Even with this glorious view,  
Remember it is harder still  
To have no work to do.

Ho! all who labour, all who strive,  
Ye wield a lofty power;  
Work with your might, work with your strength  
Fill every golden hour,  
The glorious privilege to do,  
Is man's most noble dower.  
Oh! to your birthright and yourselves,  
To your own souls, be true!  
A weary, wretched life is theirs,  
Who have no work to do.

### Denominational.

#### CIRCULAR, No. 2.

To the Baptist Churches and Union Societies in the Province of New Brunswick.

Dear Brethren,—That season of the year is now at hand in which you are accustomed to be called upon to make up your contributions to benevolent objects. You have sometimes been visited by agents, but now you are requested to prepare your contributions without their assistance. Your Missionary Board has decided to call upon you this year by means of Circulars. The Union Society has already been organized among you; by its aid your benevolent operations are systematized. In one gift you contribute to five objects; every five shillings given will be divided as follows—

For Home Missions,	£0	2	0
" Foreign	0	0	7½
" General Education,	0	0	7½
" Ministerial	0	0	9
" Inferior Ministers,	0	0	6
" Sabbath Schools,	0	0	6

This rule is strictly observed; all of these objects justly call for benevolence. If our Denomination would hold her place

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

No. I.—1851 AND 1862.

The following concise and graphic description and comparison of the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, from the London Freeman, is the best we have seen, and although late, we think it will be of sufficient interest to our readers to warrant our copying it:—

"One of our newspaper critics, speaking of the opening of the Great Exhibition, has applied to the ceremonial the words of Ezra respecting the dedication of the second temple, that 'the ancient men which had seen the first house wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy; so that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of weeping of the people.' The quotation is certainly apt. Seldom have judgments been so various and criticisms so reciprocally destructive. Each party among the critics refuses quarter to the other. The Saturday Review insists that all the praise is due to the opening of the exhibition is but puffing upon a gigantic scale,—implies that the laudations are mere advertisements,—suggests to Messrs. Moses and Son to procure the services of a bishop, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and as many other celebrities as they can afford to engage, at the opening of their new show rooms,—and proposes to call the building the Palace of Puffing. The eulogists of the Exhibition, on the other hand, impute 'envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness to these censors, and intimate that they are either architects whose plans have been rejected, artists whose pictures have not been admitted, or exhibitors in posse to whom space has been refused. These contrasted exaggerations must be taken as evidence that the Exhibition has great excellences and great defects; in the words of Dr. Primrose, that there is 'something to be said on both sides.' That the present writer will hold the scales between the contending parties with absolute truth and perfect justice, is not asserted. He only claims to be both unprejudiced and disinterested in his endeavour to decide upon the comparative merits of the two Exhibitions.

In the following respects the Exhibition of 1862 compares disadvantageously with that of 1851.

I. Being the second, it is not, and cannot possibly be, the first. This is not a mere truism, though it sounds like one. As Mrs. Sigourney, in the narrative of her visit to England, says, 'One cannot enter one of those grand old cathedrals for the first time, twice.' The freshness and force of first impressions cannot be repeated. The original idea of bringing together under one roof the products of the planet was grand and impressive. One saw as in a microcosm an epitome of the whole world. Whatever the fertility of the earth or the skill of man could produce was there. The rude works of barbarous tribes lay side by side with the products of Paris and London. The delicate fabrics of Indian looms, wrought by the light-fingered Hindoo into forms of such airy grace as to deserve the epithet of 'woven wind,' were placed alongside the productions of Lyons and Manchester. Here were furs from the Arctic Circle, sent by men who had chased their prey across leagues of trackless snow, or followed it over the perilous peaks of eternal ice; and there were the trophies of the hunter who had tracked the lion over scorching sands, and struck down the tiger in his lair in the jungle. 'From the icy North to the Equator, from the Equator to the almost unknown and mythical shores in the extreme South; from the romantic and storied East to the practical and busy West; from each quarter of the world and from the islands of the sea, have come evidences of industry, skill, and thought; India, Japan, China, are enabled to contrast their old world civilisation with the arts and sciences of Europe; Australia, New Zealand, and other modern homes of the Anglo-Saxon, are brought directly into the circle of highest intelligence and noblest achievement; even barbarism itself is not without a representative—at least, in as far as the rude products of its commerce may be said to be capable of illustration among all the gathered products of civilization.' Entering the Crystal Palace of 1851, and seeing thus brought together beneath its spacious dome the agriculture, manufactures, arts and commerce of the globe, an impression of wonder, almost of awe, was produced, which, from its very

nature, could not be repeated a second time. The success of the first Exhibition was such as to be fatal to the impressiveness of the second.

II. Many of the hopes then cherished have proved to be Utopian dreams. Some at least of our readers will remember the exaggerated expectations which were formed of the results to follow from that great gathering of the nations. It was above all things to inaugurate an era of universal peace. Commerce was to bind the nations with her golden chain. Mutual dependence and reciprocity; benefits conferred by all upon each and by each upon all; the surplus age of one people contributing to the wants of the rest, receiving in return that which itself needed,—the stalwart strength of Britain, the fine taste of France, the art of Italy, the science of Germany, the wealth of India, the active energy of America, coming into one common stock, were to offer advantages so manifest and so great that war would henceforth be an anacronism and an absurdity. We were confidently declared to be entering upon a commercial millennium, in which men would for the interests of all 'beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, nation should not lift up sword against nation, neither should they learn war any more.' Many sober and sedate thinkers indulged in these anticipations of universal peace and fraternity amongst the nations. Many Christians, forgetting that results like these must come, not by 'might nor by powers but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts,' gave ear to the preachers of a commercial Gospel, believing for the time in a pentecost of the trade spirit, and in the regeneration of the world by preaching to it the doctrine of profit and loss. Such hopes could only issue in disappointment. The decade which divides the two Exhibitions has been one of almost ceaseless war. In Europe—England, France, Turkey, Russia, Piedmont, Austria, Naples; in Asia—Persia, China, and India; in Africa—the Cape and Algeria; in Polynesia—New Zealand; and in America, the struggles of the North against the South, and the invasion of Mexico, have filled up the whole period with ceaseless war. The brief intervals have been not peace, but an armed truce. The naval and military establishments of Europe, which were to disappear as needless in the new era, so far from having diminished during the ten years which have elapsed, have increased so enormously that every European nation is sinking into the abyss of financial deficit, and many are on the verge of bankruptcy. The Crystal Palace did not prove to be the Palace of Peace. 'She did not come, as we were taught to expect—'With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing. And waving wide her myrtle wand. She strikes a universal peace through sea and land.'

Our over-wrought expectations and exaggerated hopes being disappointed, we approach the present Exhibition with perhaps less sense of its value than it deserves. III. In two respects the present edifice contrasts very unfavorably with that of 1851. First, it is ugly, costly, and pretentious. The old Crystal Palace had a strange beauty and grace about it which is sadly wanting in Capt. Fowler's huge shed. The view from the central transept was a thing never to be forgotten; the trees, the fountains, the statuary, the long aisles stretching out interminably, as it seemed, into the distance, overhead the glittering dome and the blue sky, islanded with white clouds, formed a *tout ensemble* upon which the eye could rest for hours without weariness, ceaselessly discovering some new combinations of form or colour, or some new aerial effect which produced an impression at once immediate and lasting. Fully admitting that the *coup d'oeil* from beneath the domes of the present edifice is rich and striking, it is yet incomparably inferior to its predecessor; and this is the only point of view in the whole building in favour of which anything can be said. It is impossible to deny that the exterior is mean, and poor, and ugly, to the last degree of meanness, poverty and ugliness. There are lines of oval windows filled with square panes of glass, long spaces of blank wall, without relief of any kind, constructed of the roughest brickwork, or smeared over with the coarsest stucco. The huge domes have no connection with the architectural character of the roof, out of which they ought to spring, but upon which they only squat.

The second point in which the present Exhibition contrasts unfavourably with that of 1851, is in the fact that it has no unity of impression or effect. From no single point of view can any idea be gained of the whole. In the first Exhibition the eye of the spectator was led along the

grand central nave till in the far-off distance the end was dimly seen. An outline was thus given which subsequent travels and explorations filled up in detail. The idea of a vast whole was given at the outset, which continuously increased till by repeated visits the mind could grasp the whole. In the present building no such single view is afforded. The impression of vastness comes upon the visitor as the result of repeated and protracted examination of its contents, but is not suggested by the aspect of the building either external or internal. What effect the clearing of the nave and the removal of the hideous trophies which now disfigure it may have, we can hardly say. That a greater distance will be suggested to the eye by the change, cannot be doubted. The single effect will not be broken up and frittered away as now by a multiplicity of disturbing details. But that it will ever have the grand unity possessed by the old Crystal Palace cannot be anticipated. It is only fair to Captain Fowler to say that he is not responsible for this. It was, of course, impossible to get the same visual distance out of three sides of a square as from a single straight line.

But fault-finding is at best an ungracious task, and comparisons are proverbially odious. We turn to the more pleasant duty of pointing out the progress which the present Exhibition displays upon that of 1851.

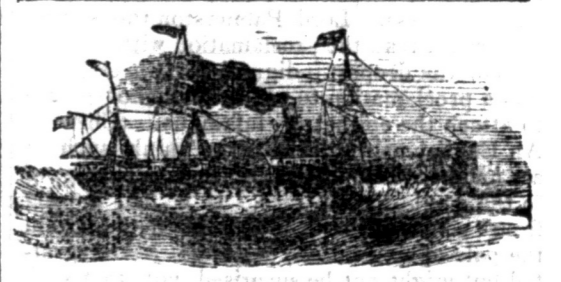
In magnitude the advance is remarkable. A few figures will best illustrate this. We extract the following from Routledge's Handbook:—'The Exhibition building of 1851 occupied in all nearly nineteen acres—that for the Exhibition of 1862 covers a little over twenty-six. The flooring space in 1851 was 989,784 square feet,—in the present building there are 1,140,000 square feet, but as the machinery and agricultural implements are exhibited in wings especially for the purpose, the space at the disposal of the Commissioners is practically 450,000 feet of flooring more in 1862 than in 1851.' The whole of this immense area is filled, and innumerable applications for space were refused, whilst almost all were cut down far below the requisition of the exhibitor. It will thus be seen that, as regards mere extent, the present Exhibition is far in advance of its predecessor. The increase in the number of foreign exhibitors is almost incredible, save by a comparison of the figures.

The quality of the Exhibition displays a corresponding advance. The improvement is especially discernible in the department of art-manufacture. Porcelain, glass, plate and electro-plate, and textile fabrics, all manifest a wonderful improvement in artistic feeling. Our manufacturers perceived their deficiency in this respect ten years ago, and with characteristic energy set themselves to the task of correcting their faults. Several departments of manufacturing industry, are either new, or have received an impulse and development which is equivalent to novelty. Amongst these we may mention the application of steam to agriculture, and the marvellous extension of steam-power generally; the manufacture of rifled cannon of immense calibre and the armour-plating of ships of war; photography, especially in pictures approaching life-size; marine telegraphy, and the application of chemistry to manufacturing processes. It will thus be readily seen that the Commissioners have been able to fill the increased space at their disposal with articles of real value and importance. They have admitted far fewer mere oddities and curiosities than they did ten years ago. The pickle, candle, and toy trophies, out of place as they are in the central nave, might justly claim a place in the Exhibition. Indeed, we have noticed very few objects which are really undeserving of being exhibited.

Finally, the magnificent picture galleries give a character to the present Exhibition to which the former could lay no claim. It would be difficult to praise them too highly. A finer collection of works of art has never been brought together—with the exception of that at Manchester. But the Manchester collection ranged over nearly four centuries of artistic activity, including the finest periods of the Italian, German, and Dutch Schools. London confines its art to the period which a single lifetime may cover. The result is a range of galleries, in which the student or admirer of art may wander for hours with ever-growing wonder and delight. To those we hope to return during the next week or two, and therefore omit further notice of them now.

In concluding this comparison between 1851 and 1862, we would only say that in all respects both Exhibitions have been immensely superior to their continental competitor and rival, the Exposition at

Paris in 1855. In no single respect can the continental Exhibition compare with our insular one. The building, indeed, was not quite so ugly, but it was far less commodious, much smaller, and the picture galleries dark and badly constructed. We have not at hand the statistics of that Exhibition, but as far as our own impression of it goes, it might readily be accommodated in our central transept and nave, without needing the wings or annexes. With all its faults, the Exhibition of 1862 is one which we may study with profit, and show to foreigners with exultation and pride.



Arrival of the "Arabia" at Halifax.

HALIFAX, June 24th, 1862.  
The "Arabia" left Liverpool at 9.30, on the morning of the 14th, and Queenstown on the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock this morning.

The "Borussia" arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 13th. The "Scotia" reached Queenstown at midnight 13th. The "Great Eastern" was being exhibited at Liverpool and is advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on 1st July and again on 15th August.

In House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. Clay asked if attention of Government had been directed to repeated interference of United States cruisers with British vessels in West Indies, and particularly to case of steamer Circassian, in neutral waters, bound from St. Thomas to Havana, and within 20 miles of port.

Mr. Layard could not give answer at present; the case of the Circassian being under consideration of law officers of the Crown.

Lord Dunkellin asked if the Government had considered memorial of Atlantic Mail Company, Galway Line, and if they had determined on renewing postal service between Galway and America.

Lord Palmerston said subject was still under consideration. It was impossible to say what decision would be, or when it would be given.

During debate on Supply Bill the course pursued by the Government at Legos towards suppression of slave trade, was called in question, but Ministers offered satisfactory explanation and vote was agreed to.

Exception was also taken to the vote of £40,000 for continuation of North American boundary commission, but upon Government explanation that little more would probably be required, the Boundary having been traced,—it was agreed to.

In House of Lords, 14th, Earl Carnarvon called attention to Butler's proclamation relative to ladies of New Orleans, and condemned it in severe terms as without precedent in annals of war, and asked if Government had information of its authenticity and if it had produced against it. He also asked if there was any truth of rumors of mediation of France and England. The success of such an inton would depend greatly upon the manner in which, and the time at which, it was offered, but he trusted Government was in a position to give the subject a favorable consideration.

Earl Russell said that from Lord Lyons' despatches, Government believed proclamation was authentic, but with respect to any action of United States Government in way of approval or disapproval, they had no information. Lord Lyons had made no representations to American Government on the subject, and he did not appear to have any official information upon which he could do so. For his own part, he, Russell, hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to, and disavow the proclamation. It was important to the whole world that usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He then gave the explanation of the treatment the proclamation referred to, but thought such proclamation addressed to force which had just captured a hostile town, was likely to lead to great brutality. He, therefore, thought this explanation was no defence for proclamation, and sincerely hoped American Government would disavow it. With respect to rumors of mediation, he was glad the question had been put, for rumors were likely to lead to much mischief. Her Majesty's Government had not made any proposal to France, and French Government had made no proposal to England. Therefore, there had been no communications of any kind between the two Governments. Without, however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future time, if circumstances prove favorable, he must say the present time appeared to him most inopportune. He conceived that in embittered state of feeling in America, it would not only lead to no good, but retard the time for such offer being favorable made.

Earl Russell also said in reply to Brougham, that now American flag would not likely be used for slavers. Attention of French Government had been called to propriety of their resurting to French flag, but no reply had been received.

In the House of Commons on the 13th Lord Dunkellin gave notice of his intention to bring