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

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Poetry.

THE SYMBOLS IN THE SKY.

The "Sword of God's Wrath" and the "Eye-lid of Heaven."

Dedicated, with Affectionate Regard, to Brother Jonathan.

MOTTO.—"There is an ancient fraternity in the world, known as the Order of Gentlemen. It is a grand old order. A poet has said that Christ founded it; that he was 'the first and the greatest that ever lived.' I believe it covet with many but Christ stated the precept of the order, when he gave the 'white moral law' in two clauses—Love to God, and love to the neighbour."

See the new work, "John's Rent," by Theodore Winthrop, author of "The Cotton Question," published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, Federal States of America, 1862.

On a fine, clear night—beyond the confines of the smoke-cloud of the town—nothing is more conspicuously beautiful in the firmament of heaven than the vivid brightness of Capella, that great star in Auriga, now to be seen low down in the north-eastern sky. During the beautifully clear nights of summer and autumn its varying splendour to a minute observer is wonderful. I remember, a little after the disappearing of the comet of last year, that upon visiting the house of a friend, situated in the clear atmosphere of Oxtou Hill, I was informed that his children had, whilst gazing from their nursery window, discovered a new comet, which "did not move away," but was to be found each night in the same quarter of the heavens, and which, these infant astronomers asserted, "shot out beams of light, changing in color, like fire-works." Upon examination it was found that in the beautiful clearness of the air, the wonderful brightness of the great star in Auriga had fascinated their childish admiration. Its throwing forth rays of various colours is no fiction, they are visible to the naked eye. I have seen this star called, in Portuguese, "Faiscões do céu," the "Eye-lid of Heaven." On the opposite region of the northern sky there is now also another star visible to all, to the Old World and the New—it is a passing stranger.

O! there's nothing in heaven more lovely to view, Than you star in Auriga, of varying hue; While, now flashes its splendour, now changes its light.

And anon, is a tear on the eye-lid of Night.

But, wherefore has Heaven this tear in its eye? Ah, behold! in the opposite region of sky, Glimmers the sword of the angel whose mortal is but

The Angel of Pestilence, Carnage, and War.

It was Night saw it burst from the Star of the South.

And now, lo! over the New World is brandished its wrath;

Where the millions in arms who now view it in sky Like the hosts of Senacherib, vie in defiance.

Where the millions whilst meeting in conflict, out there,

In the words of one language, gasp forth the same prayer;

Face to face, hand in hand—with each grip on a throes—

Fall these wretches in death, whom the angel has smote.

See, it weeps; Heaven weeps! for no horror like this.

Has it seen since Hell yawned wide its jaws of abyss?

When the angels of Satan lay lost and o'erthrown, And shuddering Nature collapsed with a groan.

Be our prayer, as we gaze on these emblems above This "sword of God's wrath" and that "eye of his love;"

That His wrath—like the comet—may soon fade away;

Whilst the star of His mercy will bless us—and stay.

"Liverpool Advertiser," Aug. 24th, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK—PROF. BAILEY'S LECTURE.

We were about making a synopsis of Professor Bailey's excellent address "on the duties and requirements of a collegiate course," delivered in the Hall of the University, on the 8th inst., when the Philanthropist came to hand with just what was wanted. We therefore avail ourselves of our co-temporary's extracts. The Philanthropist says:—

"The learned Professor, after a graceful allusion to his own peculiar department, as calculated to unit in for 'glancing over the broader and better trodden fields where so many others have found a varied and congenial field of labor,' proceeds to argue the utility of a distribution of the student's energies in the contemplation of great principles—'those mighty generalizations which have so directed and ennobled the progress of scientific truth during the last half century.' He contended against the too prevalent idea, that the study of 'unspoken tongues,' the mysteries of astronomy, and the higher mathematics, with the secrets of geology,

ages, were either useless or superfluous, under any circumstances, and proceeded to give the following summary of the studies prescribed, and none of which he thought could be safely or advantageously dispensed with.

"By turning to the catalogue of the University you will find that the entire course of instruction as there laid down, may be conveniently arranged under the four great heads of Mathematics, History, Natural History, and Language—each constituting the duties of a separate Professorship, as together they constitute four, or more properly, three, of the principal departments of human knowledge. History and Language—each constituting the duties of a separate Professorship, as together they constitute four, or more properly three, of the principal departments of human knowledge. History and Language, although from their extensive limits, conveniently set apart as a practical arrangement, are really contemporaneous in their origin, similar in their characters, mutually reacting on each other, and may therefore more properly be considered as a single branch. If to these we add Theology and Psychology, our circle is complete. The whole range of human activity and thought is here embraced.—Theology, the contemplation of the infinite creator as revealed in His works and Providences to mankind; Natural History, the creator as seen in the outward visible world; Psychology, the study of the subordinate creator, the infinite mind, the inward man; History, that infinite mind, as revealed in its outward words and deeds; and lastly, Mathematics, the science of space and time, in which, and according to which the former have created and are creating.

Theology and Psychology—History and Natural History, are in exact correspondence, the first the study of the creating intellects by means of our inward consciousness, the latter by means of their external manifestations. No one, unless he may be willing to accept the name of infidel, can safely disregard or deny the truths of either."

On the subject of Theology, Mr. Bailey spoke as follows:—

"The first of these divisions, Theology, or the study of the supreme Creator as made known by His deeds and revelations to mankind, has not, as you know, a special place in the studies of our regular course. The reasons are obvious. The great truths of religion, as needed for the general wants and moral improvement of men, are more generally and more thoroughly inculcated by those whose special task is to train the soul, than they could ever possibly be as part of a general collegiate education. Even in those less familiar branches which are deemed essential to the peculiar education of Divines, better and more thorough instruction can be obtained in the numerous Seminaries especially adapted to this end, than such a University as our own could ever hope to afford.

From the study of God's word, we naturally pass to the study of His works, from the sublime lessons of christian hope, love and charity, which He has mercifully revealed to us in His written word, to the study of that self-same thought as expressed in the thousand voices, animate and inanimate, of the great world about us. This is the second department of human knowledge, and it rightly pursued in the spirit of the humble, zealous, and ardent inquirer, is fraught with lessons quite as full of truth and love, as any which he has more directly expressed in His written word. Indeed it may be said that neither would be complete without the other—that the language of the Prophets, the Psalmists, and the Apostles, as well as that of Christ Himself, are constantly clothed in a garb from the outward world, while the latter, without that christian revelation which teaches man "to look up through Nature to Nature's God" would probably become but the object of a meaningless idolatry, a mere fabric of intricate machinery, wonderful indeed in its varied beauty, but destitute of all purpose or design, the result as well as the instrument of blind fate or still more blind chance."

Natural History, he considered of great practical value and an object of study, upon which it was impossible to say too much. Its importance to the people of New Brunswick especially, he thus argued.

"Blessed as your Province is with an amount of natural wealth seldom surpassed by any country of equal limits, with one of the largest, if not the richest coal-fields of North America almost wholly within your borders, with rich deposits of iron, copper, lead and gypsum abundantly distributed over the surface, and often to be obtained without the least possible difficulty, it is truly surprising that so little should be done to render this unbounded wealth practically available to the Province. Nothing is more common, nor yet more lamentable, than to see otherwise intelligent men, from all parts of the country, eagerly searching and digging, and often expending their entire fortunes in the search for hidden wealth, where every country school-master ought to know enough to distinguish between the valuable and the worthless ores. A single blow of a hammer, a single drop of acid, the scratch of a common pen-knife, or even the heat of an ordinary lamp is sufficient to distinguish unmistakably between the two, and yet there are probably at this very time hundreds of men, active, honest, and intelligent, wasting month after month of valuable time, in search of the merest dross, and that too, only because there is no one hand sufficiently acquainted with the merest rudiments of mineralogy to tell them of their error. What a commentary on the whole question is the fact, that the University of New Brunswick has been compelled to assign an especial portion of her rich Museum, to the sole collection of these worthless ores, and even inscribe upon the cases which contain them, the significant title of 'Fool's Gold!'"

After an expression of sympathy with the efforts now making to develop the immense resources of our Province, the learned gentleman paid the following well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Robb:—

"And first among these efforts of individual toil, let me place the zealous, untiring, and successful labors of my lamented predecessor. Though not so fortunate as to have enjoyed, like many of those present, the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I have yet, by the careful study of the work which he has left, by the perusal of his numerous original observations, and the contemplation of the wide field of labor which occupied his thoughts, obtained perhaps a deeper insight into the true motives which guided and strengthened his untiring labors, than any merely superficial acquaintance could ever have afforded. For more than twenty years he devoted his entire energies to the service of Science and his country, and the Museum which he has done most to establish, and which is of inestimable value to every inhabitant of New Brunswick, now stands as the enduring memorial of his labors. He must ever be regarded as the successful pioneer of Natural History in New Brunswick, and the lasting benefactor of this Province. In honor of his energy, zeal and faithful labors, I am glad to see that his name has been assigned to one of the relics of our ancient world, of which the remains are so numerous throughout our entire country. What more fitting tribute to his memory could there be, than thus to stamp his name upon one of those enduring 'Medals of Creation,' which it was ever his delight and effort to unfold?"

Passing by the several paragraphs relating to Psychology and History and much of what the lecture contains on the subject of the higher Mathematics, we conclude our extracts with the following closing observations:—

"I cannot better demonstrate the importance, and indeed the necessity, of an accurate knowledge of the higher Mathematics, and at the same time bring before you the intimate relations of all the varied departments of human knowledge, than by citing a single example from that long list of brilliant discoveries and generalizations, which during the last few years have done so much to enlarge our knowledge of ourselves and of the universe we live in. Among them all, I think it would be difficult to find a more striking illustration of the mutual dependence of the physical sciences, of the aid furnished to their development, by the laws of Mathematics, and the influence of the whole upon our ideas of the true constitution of the universe, than those lately made known by the aid of chemistry and optics, in regard to the physical peculiarities of the heavenly bodies. As you are no doubt aware, it has generally been admitted by all the later geological theories, that the various planets which now constitute our solar system, were either originally derived from the same homogeneous mass, or that they were at least alike in their original constitution and have passed through the same phases of development. The moon, being the nearest and best known, has been most carefully studied, and has already thrown much light upon the solution of this question. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry,

and Optics, have been severally employed in the elucidation of this subject, and as a proof of the important results they have already furnished, it may be sufficient to say that we now have a more accurate knowledge of the shape, size, and physical constitution of our brilliant satellite than we have of many parts of our own planet. By the wonderful assistance of photography, a purely chemical process, we may not only map out before us in unerring characters the contour and relief of the lunar plains and mountain ranges, but may even descend into the enormous craters, and there observe the sublime effects of those terrific convulsions which have torn its entire surface; by the study of the laws of radiation and condensation, taken in connection with the known density of the earth and moon, elements purely mathematical in their character, we may trace out the gradual changes in the process of development, and even calculate approximately the time employed. Nay, we may even go further, and by the application of these analogies to the study of our own globe, we may arrive at the startling conclusion that this fair planet of ours is but following in the track of its distant satellite, and must eventually attain the same condition. Both were probably originally identical, both have passed through the two conditions of igneous and aqueous fluidity, both may have once been the seat of an organic creation. The moon has advanced more rapidly than the earth, and has attained later phases of development, simply in consequence of its proportionately smaller volume. There is every reason to believe that the same laws control the two, and that the earth itself must eventually attain the same condition as that now visible upon the moon, a sterile waste, uninhabited, and uninhabitable, entirely devoid of either an ocean or an atmosphere.

A still more curious discovery recently made by the chemist Hensen, in regard to the dark lines observable in the solar spectrum, and the proof of the existence in the sun's atmosphere of various metals in a state of gaseous expansion, add new and beautiful support to a theory which already coincided so remarkably with the observed facts of astronomy and geology. But I dare not dwell longer on this fascinating subject. Every day's discoveries but add new threads to the "great interwoven fabric of Truth;" very effort at advance but serves to draw into closer and closer union the apparently isolated facts of previous inquiry. So intimately connected indeed have all the departments of human study become that we can advance but a step in a particular direction before we are called to call in the assistance, not only of kindred, but even of the most widely different branches. The ordinary eye the brilliant snow-flake that dashes against our window-pane is fraught with a mass of shapeless froth, a "hilum album" of the clouds; but not so the skilled observer; he sees therein a delicate casket of sparkling gems of Nature unrivalled workmanship, as complex in design as they are perfect in their execution. Nor does he even stop there.—He sees in this wondrous complexity the mer blind work of chance, but the existence of physical and mathematical laws which shaped each molecule of the mass. He recognizes in their general outline but another instance of that hidden Thought, which has moulded into harmony every atom of the Universe. Again, to quote from the eloquent pen of one of our greatest of living naturalists, 'we cannot even trace the limestone in a little coral, without going back to the creation of our solar system, when the worlds which compass it were thrown off from a central mass in a gaseous condition.'

Let us then beware, how we proclaim as useless or unnecessary any one of those broad fields of study, which I have endeavored to bring before your thoughts to-day. Let us take care that we give not to a chosen few an undue development to the exclusion of the rest; let us remember that all are but parts of one great interwoven system, every truth made known, each new fact discovered, but serving to bring still nearer and nearer the rays of Truth, to converge at last in the one great centre whence all Truth has been derived. Let us especially watch that in our onward struggle, we forget not the doubts, the difficulties, and the arduous labors of those who have toiled before us. In this age of rapid scientific and practical advancement, it becomes peculiarly the duty of the seats of learning, not only to prepare their scholars for struggles and the duties immediately before them; but to cherish and preserve within their quiet walls, whatever in past or present has served to guide or quicken the progress of mankind towards the attainment of his final destiny.

Let us remember that we are but combatants in the great life-struggle between Truth and Error, between Knowledge and Ignorance, between Faith and Infidelity. Like Achilles of old, on whose mystic shield, the scenes of peace as well as war found fitting semblance, let us strive to go forth with every part protected, clothed in the complete panoply of the scholar, resolved to do our part towards the consummation of the victory.

The Steamship Scotia, from Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown 14th has arrived.



NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The Daily News has an article in defence of American heroism and patriotism, and condemns the sophistry of those who find fault that Americans are not sufficiently despondent.

The Liverpool Post advocates mediation, and argues that England is the power to mediate, and Palmerston the man.

The Index, the London organ of the Confederates, says George N. Saunders brought no communications whatever from the Confederate government to European Commissioners.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the version of Butler's difficulty with the French Consul at New Orleans as very unfavorable to Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made to enable jute to be used to a great extent as a substitute for cotton. That article has advanced nearly 60 per cent, since the beginning of the month, and is greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

There are rumors of plots and threats of the Italian revolutionists very similar to those in the Orsini affair.

It is reported that Victor Emmanuel soon visits France.

Latest reports relative to Garibaldi say that it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty with Garibaldi and his followers.

A distinguished English physician has been sent to Garibaldi.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. Liverpool, Saturday P. M.—The Europa's news, via Queenstown, received about noon to-day caused a great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and most discouraging for the north.

American securities in London became dull.

The sales of cotton on Saturday in Liverpool were 7000 bales. The market closed irregular but firm, at a considerable advance in all qualities. Speculators and exporters took 4000 bales.

London, Saturday P. M.—Consols for money closed at 93 1/2 a 93 1/2.

The Times to-day has an editorial on justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for war, and thinks the sympathizer a hopeful one, for it reasons is to be the arbiter it is certain that the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the arguments of Edward Everett and others.

Arrival of the "Anglo Saxon." The "Anglo Saxon" from Liverpool on the 18th and Derby on the 19th, was intercepted off Cape Race at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Starring news by "Europa" and subsequent steamer was the universal subject of comment, regarded as most disastrous for the North, but valor of troops generally admitted.

The Times admits that the Federals fought with more than courage. Two days of such fighting as was sustained, fully rescues their military character from reproach, but everything except that, however, is lost. The gallant stand the army made only takes the sting of disgrace out of the event.

The Daily News admits the severity of the defeat and the possibility of a still more bloody battle in Maryland.

The Times argues that the Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin, as that word may be used when the Executive Government is no longer safe in its Capital. It urges, that, had as Federal prospects now appear, there is no element of better promise in the future.

The Star considers the Northern cause not hopeless because emancipation of slaves has not been proclaimed. It urges the adoption of that measure.

The Herald thinks the North will do well to consider the expediency of compromising at once.

Bulliers, Paris Correspondent, believes that M. Mercier is ordered to make conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war.

The Times correspondent says that Napoleon decidedly avoids the recognition of the South, and is anxious the English Government should adopt a similar course.

The London Morning Post points out the grounds on which Confederates may now claim recognition from European powers.

FRANCE.—The Roman question continues uppermost in France; but nothing indicates any movement. Bourse heavy, 68.80.

ITALY.—Official Turin Gazette defends Government from attacks for not declaring its intended course towards Garibaldi. It says the Law has to be executed and justice take its course. At latest accounts Garibaldi's health was rather worse.

GENERAL NEWS.—Polish nobles at Warsaw adopted an address offensive to the Government.

It is reported that three of the finest Steamers on the Clyde—the Irona, Giraffe, and Clyde-dale—have been sold to the Confederates.

The Liverpool Telegraph says that besides commissions committed to other Ship-builders by Confederates, which are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, a large iron-plated ram is being constructed in the Mercury without any attempt at concealment. She will be most formidable and will attempt to run the blockade at Charleston. Same journal says that a vessel is lying in at Liverpool with a cargo iron plates destined for plating Southern vessels awaiting their arrival at Charleston.

BRAZIL.—A French mail Steamer arrived at Lisbon from Rio,—dates not given. Coffee quoted seven thousand for good sorts. Exchange 25 1/2.

MARKETS.—Funds 17th rather firmer. Money in demand. Slight decline in Cotton. Broadstuffs steady, unchanged. Provisions dull.

Consols a 93 3/8 a 93 5/8. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £247,000.

Arrival of the "Europa." TWO DAYS LATER.

CAPE RACE, Sept. 20. The Europa, from Liverpool, 20th, Queenstown, 21st, was boarded at 4 p. m. on Sunday.

A telegram from Holyhead of the 17th, says the screw steamer Albion, better known as No. 290, was off that port putting back. It is thought incorrect. The Albion attached to an irregular Mediterranean trader.

The "Daily News" editorially taunts the friends of the South with jubilation over the triumph of slave power, and asks who is to be the better for it. It says that should the hopes of the English friends of secession be realized, and twenty millions of the free men of the North put unanimously consent to let six millions in the South give law to their continent, we may expect soon to see them asserting the true exercise of the right of trade on the Coast of Africa. We would find they will be as little disposed to defer to our notions about African slave trade, as they have been to accept the doctrine of New England about slave trade between the States. It is a right Jeff. Davis has expressly reserved for the South, and his adherents in England may find they have not yet done him all the service he requires.

The "Times" denounces the policy of the abolitionists in seeking to raise the negroes against their masters, and says the idea is to organize series of Cawnpore outrages as legitimate device for warfare, but success is not probable. It trusts Lincoln will refrain from an act which will be at once a crime and a disaster, and will in no way advance the Federal cause, but deepen and make eternal hatred between the two sections.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" is of opinion that Europe need not fear that the North would unite to repel foreign intervention. Its courage is gone. The game is lost, and Washington knows it, if New York does not. He says the Abolitionists are destroying the Union by their frantic efforts to save it.

The "Times" correspondent says the Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Lang, who made a lengthy speech on Indian affairs. He says they could not expect more than a million and a quarter bales of cotton from India during the next twelve months. If, therefore, it should be impossible to get at the cotton raised in the South, he states that the present crisis must go on with augmenting force for the next twelve months, but he believes many months would not elapse before the termination of the struggle and the recognition, between England and the other great powers, of the Southern Confederacy.

Jute is authoritatively pronounced too brittle for substituting for cotton, fallen nine to ten pounds per ton from the highest point during the late excitement. On Friday, however, there was some slight renewal of demand, and some recovery.

FRANCE.—La France asserts that the majority of Juarez's Government decided on proposing terms of capitulation to Leon, to give France, on basis of surrender, the City of Mexico and Puebla.

French forces inimate, but Bremer—89 A. French section districts described as suffering dreadful distress at Millbourne, excepting anything in Lancaster.

HEALTH.—An English physician sent to Garibaldi reported favourable, declares that never entered, but struck and broke the inner ankle, laying open the wound, progress favorable.

FUGITIVE.—A regiment stationed at Barak fired on their officers, killing the major. The quality was restored by other regiments; fugitives fled.

INDIA.—Canton, Aug. 10.—Canton and Mexico had been visited by a violent typhoon, which did immense damage and 40,000 lives were lost.

MONEY MARKET.—Funds without variation. Money continues abundant; demand moderate.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from New York.