he moderated sides and regarded as a few to the control of the con

AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

and Western Mew Brunswick Baptist Associated Churches. The Organ of the Eastern

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

VOLUME XV.

ST. JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1862.

Poetru.

THE SOUND OF TIME.

- The sound of time is in mine ears, it fills the vaulted sky;
 The treathing of the living God—
 The life that eannot die
- The flowing of that ceaseless tide,

 Ler since the world began,

 Hath cheer dereation on her course.

 And nerv'd the heart of man.
- A mighty multitude; Even earthquakes thundering, nor storm, Those tones have e'er subdued.
- They are but as a pismire's chirp,

 t ost in that awul song:

 That yast undying mercoy—

 That voice without a tongue.

 Everton.

 W. B.

Attracellaneous.

Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin

It would be supposed that a people who are so paipably surering, under the hands of an avenging God, the most terrible retribution which the world ever witnessed, for sins which have been heaping up their abominable hideousness until they have well high become a pestilence and a curse to the whole earth—that such a people would have enough to occupy their thoughts in reflection, in repentence, and in deep humiliation before God and the world, or account of their own natural wickedness and depravity, without groping about in the dark domains of envy, lying and all uncharitableness to find something rank and foul to fling at their nearest neighbors and four to fling at their nearest neighbors and best irrends. But such is the spirit and temper of the mob-governed Republic, how engaged in a most wicked and scandajous fratracidal war—a war which is disgraceful to the civilization and christianity of the age—that the people, one and all—reneguate foreigner and conceited native,—whereatt are intelligent. -ignorant and intelligent-seem to be erzed with a blind frenzy which allayed until the British Empire shall be enaced from among the nations of the Earth, of the great Kepublic, itself, shall be dashed to pieces.

Are the people of the United States mad !- with such a madness as precedes a speedy and violent dissolution? Their insane ravings surely make it appear so Weil may other nations look on and tremble at the terrible judgments of an angry God, who is making of this boasted caristian people an example to the age of the wickedness and foily of human pride and self-sufficiency. In the days of their prosperity they have forgotten God who gave them a nation and power and strength and glory; and have set up an image, and have called upon all people, nations and languages that they shall fall down and worship it; and whose shall not worship it shall be cast into a burning flery furnace.- 'Is not this great Babylon that have built?"-Fall down and worship our giorious union, ye Britishers | and particularly you, ye colonial slaves l' Manifest destiny declares that ye shall do it. and if ye do not, now, as soon as we have put down this wicked rebellion, we shall have an account to settle with you." This have an account to settle with you." Tais is the language addressed to us by our neighbors, every one of them-saint and singer-pastor and people-ruler and ruled—press and pulpit—all alike, throughout the land;—the decree which has gone forth to all the world-iall down and worship the "stars and stripes" or we will

But the hand writing is on the wall:-"MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN .- God hath numbered try kingdom and finished it-thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting-iny kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

Waile we see but little to love in such a nation, we have nothing to lear, unless it be that we should fail into their tollies and sins; of which, being now so fearfully warned, we are not in much danger.

We are led to these remarks from reading in the N. Y. Chronicle, a communication which is specially endorsed by the editor. The article inself, on the subject of establishing a protective policy against England is, as far as argument is concerned, unworthy of the singulest notice; it would disgrace the veriest tiro in political economy; the man who can advocate an export duty on cotton, tobacco, breadstuffs, meats, nides and wool as the means to punish and destroy England, is simply an idiot. It is with the spirit of the article we have to deal, and the trumpeter who sends its wicked blasts among our own people. The N. Y. Chronicle is (or was) can do, to break it down, by raising the extensively circulated in these Provinces price of raw cotton to her manufacturers, as well as in Great Britain; it is the organ and lowering it to our own. In bringing extensively circulated in these Provinces price of raw cotton to her manufacturers.

The sedge by river bank and ocean shore, as well as in Great Britain; it is the organ and lowering it to our own. In bringing sighs in music. No wind can move with me by Mr. DeCosmo, the Editor of the "Cook waking it; the rill dare not gush that lonist." If I remain in the mines during

derable angilor of among the family freing and at oil france training

very large contributions from our people— benefits of which the whole civilized world as well as from the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, through the agency of the impoverished millions in England here Father Maclay, brother Francis, and other British subjects. Much of this money which has been extracted from the pockets of our benevolent, christian and cosmopolitan people,—"ground down under colonial oppression and slavery"—has gone to support varies of support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and support varies are the support varies and cosmopolitan people, and cosmopolitan people people, and cosmopolitan people to support yankee managers, year after year while the great work has been dragging its slow length along, the end to which is about as indefinite as is the time when the "stars and stripes" shall wave in triumph over this "vast, boundless, continent of ours."

We wish to undeceive our readers with reference to one important feature in this wicked ebulition of feeling against England. The impression has been general that it was confined to renegrade foreigners, such as Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, and to unscrupulous, partizan political particular political particular political particular political particular pers; but such is not the case. We have carefully noted, for a long time, the tone of the American press, secular and religious, and we are sorry to be obliged to testify that Religious journals conducted by the most intelligent and respectable New Englanders, such as the Boston Recorder, the Watchman and Reflector, the N Y. Examiner, the Methodist, the Chroniele, and others are, by far, the most outrageous and untruthful panders to the mobocrusy, which they so much dmire and serve; and the worship of which they would fain

Read the following, and let it be among other things, our justification for these re-marks; and for our want of sympathy for the Federals in the rebellion which has been brought upon themselves by their own wicked participation in its causes. The article in the N. Y. Chronicle, says "OUR QUARREL WITH ENGLAND.

But, if we can put down this rebellion, it is not too late now to put our nation on the right track. Aud, if after the last we do not adopt, and adhere to, a policy as hostile to her oppressive and enslaving commercial policy as possible, we ought to be ashamed of our manhood. Unable, not only to blush, and confess her shame. for fastening the curse of slavery upon us, swelling with sanctimonious arrogance in mock philanthropy over the woes which she herself inflicted, she is now longing to glut her brutal pride and selfishness over our disruption. If one of the fruits of this dreadful war shall be, to complete our emancipation from British oppression, it will be worth all the money it may cost. It is a duty which this nation owes to the liberties and the civilization of the age, of the world, to take the lead in the great and good work of prostrating a system which has so long corrupted and enslaved so large a portion of the world. The groans of impoverished, barbarized, degraded millions, in Ireland, in Irda, on the shores of the Mediteranean sea and in the West Indies, have risen to heaven, and call for reribution. Our beloved country, new rent by civil war, has long arrears with her, and we may thank God, that we too, are not her vassels, ground down under colon al oppression and slavery.

APPROACHING DOWNFALL OF BRITISH done will so power.

The signs of the times indicate the approach of the downfall of British power to impoverish and enslave the nations. Bankrupt in her exchequer, and adding yearly to the weight that is sinking her, the day of her reckoning is at hand. France has instituted a commercial system more to be dreaded by her, than the fleets and armies of Napoleon. To sustain her naval system is a crushing burden, but she must do it, or fail; yet every year demon-strates the utter impossibility of its continuance. One or two more serious wars, and she is prostrate, her power is broken for-

England, with all her faults, has great redeeming virtues. It is not against the real philanthropy of England, the hones. religious sympathies of her Christian men and women, that we need to guard. No, it is that artificial system, the work of so many ages of aristocratic selfishness, designed to make England the manufacturer, and the trader, and money lord of the world, which the United States ought unompromisingly to resist. Let'us not emlate, nor in any degree imitate her detesta oly centralizing, impoverishing, and enslaving policy. Let us resist its operations, effectually, on ourselves, by a wise protective system, and let us do what no other nation

day of retribution come. Her cry has been earth of ours. Man makes music by cheap cotton, cheap sugar, cheap cora, and cheap labor, and high prices for manufactured goods. What is this but the very essence of slavery? Can we wonder that the starving millions of her own island and of Ireland, are crushed under one of her ponderous feet, while the negro of the West Indies and the Hindso the Malar. her ponderous feet, while the negro of the West Indies, and the Hindoo, the Malay, and the Chinese of the East, are ground into the dust under the other? Why is it that she has propped up Moslemism in Turkey, Brahminism in India, and Popery in Ireland, while she asks our sympathy as the "bulwark of the Protestant faith?" While like the iron-footed oppressors of the ancient times, she beasts of her freedom, it is freedom only to her own favored few, and slavery to the suffering millions. few, and slavery to the suffering millions. verts itself with its cooings and musical Is such a power a Chistian, a Protestant government? Shame on such pretence.

Who can retain any respect for a gov-erument, making her professions, that will yet give her moral support and her sympathy, and watch for opportunity to give her military power, to destroy the freest nation on the face of the earth, in order to put in power a rebellion unparalleled in infamy, steeped in theft, robbery, perjury, treason, and every crime against nature, and against liberty,—a rebellion whose "corner stone" s professedly and boastingly, the everlast-

ing chattelship of man!
Truly, the Southern rebels themselves are better entitled to the respect of the civilized world! For, if, as the Holy Writ declares, the height of wickedness is in taking pleasure in other men's sins,—in sins, be it remembered that they have long protessed to specially detest,—what words can paint the ineffable blackness of British infamy, in gloating over, and in sympathizing with and in aiding this unprovoked this unsuccessful, this infernally conceived rebellion? She has been to us what Edom and Ishmael were to Israel, -nearest of kin yet most hostile. No thanks to her that we are not, to-day, hewers of word, and drawers of water, cheap corn-growers, back pasture tenders, as imbruted as Irish potao- diggers, for her market, the objects of her aristocratic ridicule, while our degraded muscles ministered to her luxury and to her arrogance.

DOWNFALL OF ENGLAND'S COTTON KINGDOM.

England has been too hasty in her exltings over the downfall of American freedom to instal the kingdom of cotton. The hand-waiting on the wall points to the downfall of King Cetton, and as a consequence, the downfall of the cotton kingdom of England The cup which she was so eady to press to our lips may, sooner than she thinks, be pressed to her own. This strange rebellion may yet produce a great-er revolution in England than the potato rot did in Ireland. By restricting the coton products to the demands of this country, and retaining it in this count v. discouraging the expert of our raw material and the import of the products of the skill and industry of foreign nations, favoring the export of the most compact and portable products of our manufactories, our Government can hasten "a consummation most devoutly to be wished," -the general diffusion of mechanical industry, of the arts, the sciences, and the comforts of civilized life over the earth. England will tnen receive merited retribution by instruentalities most meet. Her own sins will be made the instruments of her humiliation and punishment. Our first revolution was a simple contest with her monstrous commercial monopoly, our second, will result in its final overthrow."

Music Universal.

What is the great universe but the unlimited orchestra of Him who called it into existence by the word of his power. Nature animate and inanimate throughout ail her vast dominions is youal with songs of rectest harmony. An exchange says.

"The sohere of music is as wide as the sphere of music is as wide as the sphere of nature. Music creeps upon the waters, and tempers to cadence the bellowing and rearing of seas. The nightingale truits it amid the boughs, and the boughs around her wave themselves in music of the spending canes whistle it. The sedge by river bank and ocean shore,

benefits of which the whole civilized world is not willing to betray itself in music.

murmurings long before it attempts to speak; and feels the power of a mother's lullaby long before it comprehends her

FROM THE PACIFIC. To the Editor of the Colonial Empire. VICTORIA, VACOUVER'S ISLAND

June 20th, 1862. June 20th, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Upon leaving home I was requested by all my friends to write—a request easily made but not so easily granted, for two very important reasons, first I cannot possibly write to all individually, and second it is difficult to know just what to write.

population of the Town of Victoria is about 3,000; it is very prettily laid out but the build ings are of a very temporary character; land is very high and still rapidly advancing money is very scarce, just now, and consequent-ly business dull and goods of all kinds cheap; meat, labor and rents being very high, living is expensive, board is from fifteen to thirty

dollars per week.

The harbor of Victoria proper is quite shal ow at its mouth and large ships can with diffi culty get in; but the narbor of Esquimault, about 34 miles from Victoria harbor, is very good, but no comparison to the harbor of San Francisco, which is, probably, the finest in the world. With reference to the future of this Colony, the result of this years mining in British Columbia will probably to some extent determine. If the Cariboo, and ther mining regions of this country prove failure. Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, in my opinion, will cease to attract much of the worlds attention for some years to come; as to advising any one about coming here I will reserve that duty until after I have a further personal knowledge of the resources

of the country. The immigration has not been as great as was anticipated, consequently the importations have made a rich provision for the wants of the people. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 or more at the gold mines. Nothing more is known as regardat the close of last year, no new opperations having yet commenced. I intend making a visit to the Cariboo Mines to learn personal ly something more about them, I have bought a good horse and will start to morrow via New Westminister whence I will go by steamer, the distance I intend going is 600 miles and it will take me 14 days; I carry no luggage, except my clothing; provisions and mining tools I can buy in the Mines about as cheap as I can pack them; the most of those who have gone already, left too early. I go in just the right time; the great mistake that the majority make who go is having too little money; to outfit a man, and take him to the Cariboo Mines from Victoria requires at least \$250; less than that sum subjects a man to many privations and hardships, and is very apt to render his trip unsuccessful. You may apt to render his trip unsuccessful. You may think my information respecting the country very meagre and unsatisfactory, but if I were to write you what I hear from others I would give you very contradictory accounts; one man, in giving an opinion, expresses simply his feelings and will contradict every opinion expressed by another. I think the great majointy of people leaving home for a strange land experience a degree of disappointment, upon arriving at their place of destination, and it depends altogether upon their success in business, as to whether their opinions of the country are favourable or not. I do not know whether I will be able to get a letter to you from Cariboo this summer or not, but wil try

have seen from nome was in the COLONIAL

ummer I will probably get nothing further in shape of news from, home before the fall. I have promised the Editor of the "Evening Press" to write for him from the Mines as of ten as I may have an opportunity. I will also do so for my friends at home, or get him to mail them copies of his paper. Newspapers, pay well here, the shole population being adults and generally a reading people. The price of a paper, is "one bit" that being the lowest denomination of coin known here, either ten or twelve cents is a bit.

The Independence Edge asserts that France, Russia and England are negotisting on this subject, the two former had made propositions to England but had reserved no reply. Another ramor is that England has sent a special envoy to "Assington To runge Freedeth wishes to avoid offers of mediation; another, unlikely, rumor from Paris, is that England is secretly negotisting with Washington to countered the possible establishment of Southern States (and Mexico) as a great Empire under French patronage; the authorities for these rumors are unreliable.

The "Jura" from Liverpoel 31st July, and Londorderry August ist, at Cape Race at P. M. on Friday.

Stamt John's N. F., August 8.

The "Jura" from Liverpoel 31st July, and Londorderry August ist, at Cape Race at P. M. on Friday.

Steamer "Merrimac" heavily laden with amuunition and stores for Confider ares, and which had been lying in Plymonth Sound since 7th June, hastly put to see on July 29th, bound for Nassau via Madeira. On the night



which had been lying in Plymouth Sound since 7th June, hastly put to sea on July 29th, bound for Nassau via Madeira. On the night of the 29th, the Frigate Tuscarora suddenly quitted Sonthampton, and her departure excited considerable interest under the belief that

cited consiecrable interest under the belief that she was in chase of the Merrimac Large amounts insured at Lloyds upon. Metrimac, and great anxiety felt for news of future movements of the two vessels.

Daily Telegraph published extracts from letters addressed by Prince De Joinville to his brother the Due D'Aumsle, giving an account of the retreat of McClellan's army to James River, written June 29th. The Prince shows the causes which compelled McClellan to undertake the movement were that on previous day it was suddenly announced that Jackson as about to set on McClellan's rear and that Beauregard had arrived at Richmond. The Prince says a "All that greatly complicated our situation, and it was then and there determined to take up a new base of opera tions upon James River under the protection of our gunboats." He then describes the part he took in arresting the panic among the Federal troops, and says that the young Prince and his nephews were more than once under most violent fire from musketry, and artillery and acted with distinguished bravery. bus

The "Times," commenting on Confiscation Bill, says that happily it is certain no ruler will ever dare put in force this scandalous law. It will only remain a monument of infamy to those who pressed and passed it, and be ranked hereafter with the attempted destruction of Charleston Harbour and the strange vagaries of Gen.

In the House of Commons on the 30th ult., a In the House of Commons on the 30th ult., a Bill providing for raising funds for the relief of distressed manufacturing districts by means of a rate in aid, was again discussed. An Amendment was proposed, enabling the Guardians of Unions to raise loans on security of Parish Rates. The Government opposed the motion, but it was carried, 95 to 98, and the Bill was recommitted, It is semi-officially notified that the Queen and younger members of the Royal Family will on counger members of the Royal Family will, on lst September, proceed to Belgium on a short visit to the King. They will then proceed to Castle Reinhardtsfrum near Gotha, the property of the Grand Duke Saxe Coburgh Gotha, the Queen's brother in law, where they will remain some time in strict seclusion and be joined by he Prince of Wales. The Queen will travel incognito as Duchess of Lancaster.

France.—It is reported that on Aug. 15th, the

Neapolitan tete day, the Emperor will issue a manifesto, in which he will allude to great ques-

tions of the day.

Bourse on the 30th heavy and lower, 68 60,
M. Rocher has been entrusted, ad interim,
with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. ITALY. Accounts of Garibatde's visit to Marsala record extraordinary scene of patriotic excitement, Garibald, in the course of his speech, several times used the phrase "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time, "Yes! Rome or death." He spoke in violent terms of Napoleon, said "we have given Nice and Savoy, and he wishes for something else—yes, I know he has one Prince ready for Rome and another for Naples." At a banquet in homor of Marguis for Naples. At a basquet in honor of Marquis Pallavacini, at Palermo, Garibaldi proposed a toast concluding with the words "Rome or death, but at Rome with Victor Emmanuel at our

LONDON MONRY MARKET .- Gold continued to flow into the Bank in large quantities, and on Monday the Market was very easy. Good Bills, one and three quarters.

LATEST.—Londonderry 1st August.—The "Tuscarora" arrived at Queenstown on 81st.

Another new steamer presumed for Confederates

left Liverpool for Nassau.

The Bishop of Oxford recommended prayers in his Diocese for peace in America.

Cotton Market firmer, advanced 1-4 to 1-2. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions inactive. Consols 94 a 94 1-8. Butlion in the Bank in-

TWO DAYS LATER! Arrival of the "Scotia" off Cape Race

ST. John, N. P., Aug. 9th. The "Scotia," from Liverpool on the 2nd, and Queenstown on the 3rd, arrived off Cape Race at 10 o'clock, A. M., Saturday.

able press comments.
Sir Frances Bond Head advocates in the Times, as the chespest defence for Canada, that England proclaim a system of simple retaliation, such as if Americans invade Canada and burn Toronto, England will bombard and

burn Boston, &c. A Darry 3 4 MHOL TS
There has been a party debate in the Commons in which Cobden and D'Israeli reviewed and generally deprecated the Ministerial policy during the past session. Palmerston spoke in defence. Hasty action in "Trent" affair was denounced and defended.

Rumors prevail of the early marriage of the Prince of Wales either to Danish or Prussian

Princess.

FRANCE.—Bourse, heavy 68,70. Gen. Forey
left Cherbourge on the 29th, for Vera Cruz.
Embarcation of troops for Mexico progressing Paris on the 2nd; his mission is reported to include an endeavour to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.
Other continental news unimportant.

A Bombay telegram of July 12th, reports a rise in cotton and actton goods.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2nd.—The London Spectator treats last news from America as the most disheartening yet received by the friends of the North—as it shows that loss of heart has come over Northern people. It thinks, however, that the eitent masses may yet arise in their strength for a last grand effort. The same journal also on Saturday reviews, while others denounce Archbishop Hughes' speech in Dublin.

A a public meeting in Liverpool for reliefs of distress in manufacturing districts upward of £15,000 was subscribed on the apot. QUEENSTOWN, 3d.—Steamer "Tuscarora "Left Queenstown, evening 1st, destination un-

known. The Roman frontier occupied by the French has been secretly evacuated. Garibald has issued a proclamation to volunteers assembled Sicily, announcing that the time for action ad arrived. The destination of the expediion is unknown and evelled odw erods

Proposed Recognition of the Southern States of America-(Le Constitutionnel-Paris. Semi-official.

July 19th.) We have, but lately, had no difficulty in showng that if at the out et the statesmen of the North, following the inspirations of wisdom, in-North, following the inspirations of wisdom, instead of the rash diotates of anger, had assented to a treaty of separation which would have secured the interests of one party and the honour of the other, the re-establishment of the Union, possibly within a brief delay, would have been possible. Even at present, if the statesmen of Washington, instead of persisting in their attempt to wrest by violence and conquest what can a by be obtained from the consent of all, were to say:— We acknowledge that it is no longer a political intrigue we have to defeat— is a people we have to encounter, a people that no longer wills what it was satisfied with yester days it is wrong, for our commonwealth was days it is wrong. for our commonwealth was great, so great that to have founded it will ever be believed by several to have founded it will ever be believed by several an immortal honour. But, after all ast eight millions of souls are bent on separation, le it be accomplished on conditions, be it under stood, that shall be honourable to all. If the North were to speak out thus, who will venture and to say that the south, secure of its independence, would not one day—very soon perhaps—extend its hand to the enemies of to day, who but yes terday were its brothers? But what will be the result if another mistake is made af the party of a result if another mistake is made, if the party of one violence carries the day over the party of conciliation? What will happen if the party of extermination at any price gains the upper hand, and the expediency and humanity suppressed? Will have Europe, on whom this struggle entails material suffering, be able to continue much longer an impassive spectator of this fearful war? We think not. By so doing she would become the accomplice of a party; she would disregard her duty to herself and what justice tells her is duty of to others—for we cannot repeat it too often. It and Queenstown on the 3rd, arrived off Cape to others—for we cannot repeat it too often. It is no longer possible to consider as insurgents and rebels populations who for more than a year posed to be looking after the new steamer have been lighting for their independence and

Charles and Charles and