

his wife chid and vexed herself into her grave: and so the wealth of these poor rich people was cursed into a punishment, because they wanted meek and thankful hearts, for those only can make us happy.—Walton.

The Politician.

The British Press.

From the London Sun.

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

In animadverting on the strange maxims put forth by the American President, in his Message to Congress, M. Guizot said, "We admire what is great and noble in the American institutions.—The United States will exercise an immense influence on the destinies of the human race, and no one can be astonished that we watch their progress with a vigilant eye." The vast and rapid increase of this republic is a matter of common observation, but, in fact, it is only commencing its career, and the effects of its future progress in regard to France, as well as every European state, could not fail to excite the apprehensions and vigilance of such a sagacious Minister as M. Guizot. This progress is calculated to excite still stronger apprehensions when combined with the intimidation made formerly by Monroe, and repeated by Polk, that America will suffer the interference of no foreign power—in other words that she will continue to extend her frontier by encroaching on her neighbours, that she will add new states to her Union, by foul or fair means, submit to no arbiter in any dispute that may arise, and exemplify to the fullest extent the law of the imperious conqueror—"Sic volo, sic jubeo."—Hitherto, all the conquests made by this rising power have been made peaceably; we mean without having recourse to force of arms, if we except the wars against the helpless Indians of Florida and the West, but they have generally been accomplished by taking advantage of the weakness or necessities of some European power, or by the most deceitful mode in which Texas was acquired is certainly the most reprehensible of all. France, by a strange oversight, recognized the independence of that country in 1833, and in 1840 England followed the mischievous example. They induced Mexico to accede to their views and no sooner were these points carried than the Texans, so intimately allied with the United States, and who so completely deceived both England and France, threw off the mask and carried into effect the secret contract made with the rulers in America. On this score, therefore, Mexico has a great claim on the sympathy and protection of these two great powers. She has been robbed through their means of an important district, which formed a barrier against the southwest states of the Union, and Mexico Proper is now laid open to roads from any quarter. The comprehensive scheme is in active progress; California is the next conquest, and unless speedy and effective measures are adopted, that defenceless and divided country will be completely hemmed in by numerous tribes of Anglo-Saxons, owing allegiance to the United States, and sure of protection from them in every lawless adventure.

In the whole history of the world there is no instance of a young state rising to such gigantic power in the same period, and by similar means. But the progress is going on with fearful rapidity. An extension of territory is at present the rage of the whole nation; one party has its eyes fixed on Canada and Oregon; another on California and Mexico; and a third on Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica; and warring European powers show more spirit and energy, and more regard to self-preservation, the results may be of the most fearful importance. * * Oregon of itself is comparatively nothing, but, as a means to an end, is of the very first importance, and England cannot give up one inch of her territory in that quarter without sacrificing her best interests, and exposing her commerce in the east to manifest danger. Humane persons are constantly crying out for peace with America, and exclaiming against wicked rulers, who would go to war for a barren strip of uncultivated territory, without for a moment looking to the consequences, and forgetting altogether the awful calamities which will be inflicted on the human race by the annexation of Texas, and the further progress of American encroachments in the south. At present the slave population of the United States amounts to three millions; in a short time it will probably be doubled, and independent of the corporeal sufferings of this

enslaved race, we shall thus behold some six millions of human beings in one country, who are by the acts of the Legislature debarred from the light of truth, and absolutely prohibited even from learning to read the Bible. By one of these acts, it was declared felony to teach a slave to read and write. England has generously contributed to the emancipation of her own slaves; but is she guilty of no crime in standing by, apparently unconcerned, while the horrible system is daily increased, and slavery is approaching, by rapid strides, towards her West India possessions? England and France now incur a fearful responsibility, and their conduct at this crisis will be severely scrutinized by future generations.

Communications.

For the Gleaner.

Although the congregation of St. Andrew's church, Chatham, were considerably in arrears of stipend to the Rev. Robert Archibald, at the time of his leaving Miramichi, and owing to the suddenness of his departure were not prepared fully to meet their obligation, we understand that the Rev. gentleman has lately acknowledged the receipt of a bill of exchange on Messrs. Pollock & Gilmour, Glasgow, for the full amount due to him.

It is to be hoped that so laudable an example will not be lost upon other congregations, and especially on those whose claims to superior integrity of character and tenderness of conscience compelled them to withdraw from the communion of the Church of Scotland. T.

Mr Pierce,

In reading your last Gleaner, I was struck with an article signed "One of the People?" and on attentively perusing it, was much surprised, that the ire of your correspondent should have been fulminated against the "Young Gentlemen of Newcastle." That the desecration of the Sabbath is a very grave offence, and should be prevented by every good member of society, cannot be gainsayed; and had your correspondent's motives been as pure and sanctimonious as he would induce you to believe, he would really have earned for himself public commendation. And if the statements he has made were based on truth, it was his duty as a peaceable and orderly subject, to have brought the offenders before a Magistrate, and had them fined for their delinquencies; and his not having done so, but having indulged in insinuations, is a strong circumstance to shew that his statements are devoid of truth, and that he is actuated by other motives than pure reverence for the Lord's Day. And will any one doubt but that meek, mild, and peaceable man, "One of the People," possessing so amiable a disposition, and ever disposed to calm down man's agitated passions, would not, in the plenitude of his meekness and reverence for the Sunday, have brought the offenders to justice; but no, suspicions are created in the public mind; young Gentlemen are traduced and maligned, and improper habits attributed to them through the public Press, and all done to gratify vindictive feelings either against the young Gentlemen alluded to, or the Innkeeper pointed at in his communication. If offences had been committed, and penalties incurred, for breaking the Sabbath, or the Innkeeper had been guilty of a breach of the Tavern Laws, the course of "One of the People" would have been plain, and the delinquents been brought to punishment in either case; but I have yet to learn that young Gentlemen driving from one town to the other, and having their horses stabled at an Inn, are guilty of the former offence, or the Innkeeper affording such accommodation, guilty of the latter. Having known the young Gentlemen of Newcastle assailed, for some years past, I am proud to bear testimony to their sobriety and correctness, and that the insinuations of their having a "spur in the head" is without foundation; and that the only way I can account for so flagrant an imputation emanating from "One of the People" is, that the mind debased by malignant passions and indulge in violent prejudices brooks not the absence of those feelings in others, and would even at the expence of truth, delight to bring the "young Gentlemen of Newcastle" down to the same moral standard; but he is mistaken if he supposes such a remote possibility could happen. That some of the young Gentlemen of Newcastle have on Sundays driven to Chatham, put up their horses at an Inn, and have gone to their respective places of worship and afterwards returned home is true! that unfortu-

nately one of their horses ran away accidentally with the servant is also true! and which might have occurred in the hands of the most skilful driver! that the servant was nearly killed is totally without foundation! that they have been guilty of breaking the Sabbath, or the Innkeeper of a breach of the Tavern Laws, is likewise untrue! Then, Sir, what object could "One of the People" have had in arraigning those young Gentlemen before the public. I answer—In the first place to create notoriety, as without that "One of the People" could not exist. Secondly—to endeavour to bring the young Gentlemen of Newcastle to the same level as himself. And lastly, and more prominently—to arraign the Innkeeper before the bar of public opinion, and keep alive a system of persecution which "One of the People" has indulged in against him for some years past; and you will ask for what reason? because as an humble-minded Christian, and a meek, forgiving man, he loves his neighbours as himself, he was desirous that this unobtrusive hint should be given and received with all meekness, forbearance, and long-suffering. But I am at a loss to know why he did not, as on former occasions, address the Justices of the Peace anonymously for summons against the parties, including the Innkeeper; but I suppose that would not have elicited sufficient notoriety.

REMEDY.—Let "One of the People" mind his own business, enough for any reasonable man to do; and let him if aggrieved apply to the laws, which will afford him adequate protection. Let the Justices remain in their offices and receive complaints, and not go to your office at the bidding of, and to gratify the malignity of an anonymous slanderer, to hunt up complaints, and arraign innocent individuals before their magisterial tribunals for offences of an imaginary kind. It has been justly said that a hunter up of nuisances is himself a nuisance. Let the young Gentlemen of Newcastle drive decently and orderly to Chatham, and attend Divine Service, and return home again, fearless of the consequences; and let the Innkeeper obey the Regulations of Sessions, and the Tavern Laws, however often "One of the People" may crawl out of his kennel and bark, and attempt to bite, his venom will fall harmless and innoxious on all concerned.

Your obedient servant,

PATRONUS.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF THE SEVERAL MAILS, AT THE POST OFFICE, CHATHAM.

TIME OF ARRIVAL.—Monday.—Nova Scotia, St. John, Fredericton, Dorchester, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Pettitcodiac, Richibucto, 6. A. M.

Tuesday.—Newcastle and Douglstown, 5. A. M.

Thursday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, Pettitcodiac, Richibucto, 6. A. M.

Friday.—St. John, Fredericton, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Newcastle, South West, 6. A. M. Bathurst, Dalhousie Campbellton, 8. A. M.

Saturday.—Newcastle, Douglstown, 5. A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisitac, 3. P. M., every fortnight.

TIME OF CLOSING.—Monday, Canada, United States, (via Woodstock,) Fredericton, Newcastle, South West, Douglstown, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, 8. A. M. Shippigan, Pokemouche, Tracadie, Tabisitac, every fortnight, 3. A. M. Nova Scotia, Saint John, Dorchester, Richibucto, Pettitcodiac, 9. P. M.

Thursday.—Newcastle, Douglstown, and 8. A. M.

Friday.—Nova Scotia, Dorchester, St. John, United States, (via St. Andrews,) Richibucto, Pettitcodiac, 9. P. M.

N. B.—Letters will be forwarded upon the payment of a Fee of "six pence," and Newspapers "one penny" each, if posted within thirty minutes after the time appointed for the closing of the respective mails at this Office.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PROCESSION.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint, after Divine Service was performed in St. Michael's Chapel, the Members of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, in the Parish of Chatham, walked in Procession. The day was exceedingly inauspicious—it rained at intervals, and the travelling wet and unpleasant.

A number of Gentlemen, several of whom do not belong to the Society, form-

ed themselves into a Band, and were conveyed in a car specially built for the occasion, which was drawn by four horses. Their appearance added materially to the imposing pageant, and the lively, cheering strains of their music, so unusual among us since the dismemberment of the Amateur Band, tended much to enliven the scene, and give it spirit and animation.

One thing which struck us forcibly as the procession passed in review before us, was, that among the hundreds congregated, there was no appearance of want or destitution, so palpably brought before you in the old world; but on the contrary, every man was comfortably, and a very large number, respectably dressed. A question involuntarily obtruded itself—would this have been the case had not the parties taken the Pledge? The answer was promptly given from past recollections, No! But this is not the only, or the most important change which has resulted from the spread of total abstinence principles. Visit the schools, and see the number of children receiving instruction, whose parents before had not the means to pay the teacher.

Ask the wife, and she will inform you, that since her husband took the pledge, the domestic hearth has been cheered by his company during the evenings, which in too many instances were formerly spent in riot and dissipation; the fire is well lighted during the long winter, with an ample stock of wood in the yard; hunger is no more felt; the children have comfortable beds to lie upon, and decent clothes in which to appear at the House of God, and the Sabbath School. Society also feels the advantage; there is, comparatively speaking, no brawls in the streets, and the eye is not offended by the sight of the drunkard staggering home to a distressed family, and a heart-broken wife.

These are a few of the blessings the Total Abstinence Pledge has introduced into society; and having an interest in all institutions which have for their object the amelioration and improvement of the Human Family, and the preservation of the public peace, we sincerely trust the members of this society, and all others having the same noble and laudable object in view, will continue to increase; and as time rolls onward, the benefits and blessings resulting from them, will be more apparent; hundreds, yes, thousands in this and other places, will have cause to revere the name of that philanthropist, who in the old world, stepped forth as its champion; and his eloquent appeals to the understanding and good sense of his countrymen being wasted across the mighty ocean, were responded to by them in all quarters of the globe.

The procession after parading thro' the principal streets of the town, proceeded again to the chapel, where Vespers were celebrated by the Rev. Mr Sweeney. The car then brought the band, with several members of the committee, down to the Royal Hotel, where they partook of a most sumptuous dinner, to which we were most kindly invited.

In the evening, a large number of the society, together with their wives and families, assembled in the large room, in the Commercial Building, and spent a few hours very agreeably. The band was in attendance, and performed several national and other airs. The company was addressed by Mr Michael Dunne, who in an eloquent and interesting speech, advocated the cause which had so materially conduced to their domestic happiness and present comfortable circumstances: and affectionately urged on the attention of his countrymen the expediency of religiously adhering to the Pledge, if they desired to maintain themselves, and continue respected and useful members of society. He concluded by returning thanks to the gentlemen com-