

ted by which the colonies can be more closely connected with each other, and more firmly united with the mother country, we may languish in vain for prosperity, and hopelessly expect the capitalist or the British Government to furnish us with the rail roads, for which we can singly offer no security, but for which ample security would be afforded by a union with each other, and a voice in the councils of the empire.

The British Press!

Willmer & Smith's Ea. Times, Sept. 16.
CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The overthrow of the Government at Frankfurt as well as that at Berlin, must convince the most zealous partisans of peace, that the Germans are bent upon carrying out their project of establishing a German Empire, whatever political or commercial principles stand in the way. The Zollverein first established under the auspices of Prussia, has tended during some years past to bring together into one general interest, all the chief central states of Germany, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, Baden, the Electorate and Grand Duchy of Hesse, Thuringia, Nassau, and Frankfurt, are all united in one commercial league, in which a general and uniform system of duties has removed a vast number of vexatious restrictions to the free internal intercourse of this extensive agricultural and manufacturing confederation. The seaboard territories of Hanover, Oldenburgh, Mecklenburg, and Schleswig-Holstein, form no portion of the Zollverein, their interests being essentially different from the inland countries, the former deriving a large portion of their revenue from their customs' duties, whilst the latter, shut out from the ocean, possess neither this advantage, nor indeed, any state or mercantile navy. Austria, holding the admirably situated ports of Trieste and Venice, refuses to join the confederation of German custom houses, and in this state of things the German nation resolve, through their delegates at Frankfurt, that a central government shall be founded; that a mercantile and national navy shall be created; and that the forty five millions of Germans, now living under thirty eight distinct Governments, shall all be merged into one vast German empire. Like the founders of Rome, they conceive that they must establish their national fame and reputation by deeds of arms. Having no grounds of quarrel with foreign nations, they frame a pretext for dismembering Denmark, by insisting that Holstein, one of the petty states of the Confederation, shall be governed according to their own views. But the real object is to gain access to the sea, which the absolute detachment of Holstein from Denmark would accomplish. So long as Holstein continues to belong to the king of Denmark, in his quality as Duke of Holstein, no self delusion can make it out to be German, and the very objects of nationality and access to the sea which the Germans so ardently desire, are defeated. Having a title to the federal allegiance of Holstein, the German's stretch their ambitious views beyond to the Duchy of Schleswig, to which they have no conceivable claim whatever; and this lust of aggression, excited as it is by the ideal prospective realisation of their mighty hopes, becomes a passion which carries them beyond all bounds of prudence. The small province of Limbourg, apportioned at the treaty of Vienna to the Dutch, and since divided between Belgium and Holland, furnishes another ground of dispute, solely for the purpose of advancing the German territory towards the north seas. The Ministry at Frankfurt have fallen because they have not pursued these objects with a zeal commensurate with the wild imaginations of Centralisers. Whilst these political and commercial schemes are being carried out in the north, Austria, now the predominant power in Germany, by virtue of an election which places the centre of Charlemagne—perhaps a barren sceptre—in the grasp of Archduke John, is threatened with the dismemberment of Lombardy, a rich agricultural province, which is of a thousand-fold more immediate practical value than the disputed territory in the north, since it furnishes a vast market for German manufactures. Now, if German unity aims at anything, is it probable that the ambitious spirits of Frankfurt will make a cession of the abundant plains of Lombardy under any pretence whatever. We think not. The whole policy of Germany is strictly restrictive. Last, the Champion of Protection, is venerated in Germany with tenfold the admiration which any free trader is disposed to bestow upon the antagonistic economists in England. To hope to evince the Germans, or to overthrow their opinions upon this point, would be as unavailing as to attempt to change the fixed dogmas of the Ricardo school in England. Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, with the seaboard countries on the Baltic and North Sea, seek for an increase of their commerce by low import duties, or entire free trade; the manufacturers of the interior of Germany, strive to increase their prosperity by following that course which they say England has pursued to raise us to our present exalted manufacturing and commercial renown. But the misfortune is that Lord Palmerston's zealous efforts to bring about a pacification, are considered by the German Centralisers as the merely selfish attempts of the manufacturers of England to pour into Germany their yarns and cotton goods. These foolish notions must be uprooted. The Germans must be compelled to be quiet and to keep within their own territory. Their nationalities shall be respected when the policy of the

empire, founded on peace without and order within, shall leave the intercourse with surrounding nations free and uninterrupted. They are at liberty to adopt whatever commercial policy they please, the more liberal it is the better it will be for themselves; but England and France will not allow Prussia to be crushed, and Austria to be dictated to by a few theorists at Frankfurt; and really, matters have now come to such a climax that the sooner the delegates at Frankfurt are made to see their own conduct in the light their peaceful neighbours view it, the better for Germany, its political and mercantile prosperity, as well as that of the other nations with whom they have commercial relations.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:
CHATHAM, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1848

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and in our considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavors to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a running account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

JAMES A. PIERCE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer America arrived at Halifax about noon on Wednesday last, in a passage of 10½ days. The mail was received here on Friday last. Our papers are to the 16th of September, and we have gleaned therefrom numerous extracts.

The subject of Emigration to the North American Colonies still continues to be agitated in England. We have much satisfaction in transferring to our columns the annexed brief notice of a meeting recently held in London on the subject.

Canadian Land and Railway Association.—A public meeting of the friends of the association was held on the 14th, at 8, George's street, Euston square, London, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the association, and the great benefits that will accrue to those who become shareholders in this great national undertaking. Mr Rowland Wilder occupied the chair, and opened the business of the evening by calling upon Mr Campbell, the Secretary, to explain the nature of the association, which he then proceeded to do, announcing that this was the first of a series of meetings to be held in the metropolis, with a view to ascertain how far the people of this country were prepared to give the association their support. He explained that the society was not intended as a competition with any other emigration society; they were quite willing that those who preferred to go to New Zealand, to the United States, or to Texas, should go there; but the association considering that part of the world the most fitted for their purpose, advocated the colonisation of the nearest provinces belonging to Great Britain—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He then moved the following resolution:—That under the heavy pressure of competition, there is a large number of the working classes who cannot obtain employment, thousands who are but partially employed, and others overworked, but who cannot obtain for their labour a sufficiency of the necessities of life, and therefore they become in many instances, unwilling paupers, their children remain ignorant, vicious, criminal, dangerous to society, and subversive of its institutions. This meeting therefore declares its solemn conviction of the necessity of devising some means by which the working classes may obtain remunerative employment for their skill capital and labour, under a well managed system of association for elevating their social condition, and thereby securing the peace and prosperity of the empire. Mr Campbell then explained that it was proposed to make the institution a joint stock society, with a capital of £2,000,000; this seemed an enormous sum but they all knew that the working classes had done and could do, by means of association; it was proposed to raise the capital by shares of £5 each, and the society in ended in addition to the primary object of the location of the land, to commence the construction of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, a distance of about 600 miles, which besides furnishing employment in its making, would establish that first necessary to the improvement of landed property, a ready means of communication. Mr Campbell then read the other two resolutions:—2. That a well-organised system of colonisation is one admirably adapted to relieve the pressure of competition, and to furnish the working classes with an opportunity of effectually and permanently bettering their condition. 3. That the plan proposed by the working classes to be carried into effect from their own sources, and called the Canadian Land and Railway Investment Association, seems to offer a large field for profitable employment; to labour, skill and capital, if conducted on the principles of association, and under a company authorised by royal charter. Mr Richard Mills seconded the resolutions which were carried, and the meeting broke up.

Willmer & Smith's Journal thus notices commercial affairs:

The improved aspect which we noticed in our last as having manifested itself in commercial circles, has not abated during the past week. At the same time the markets for Colonial produce are not active; and as large supplies are brought forward, holders in order to realise, are obliged to accept a further reduction in the price of sugar, coffee and rice. The cotton trade is still very steady. Sales to a moderate extent are daily reported without any alteration worthy of notice. Broadstuffs are rather more inquired after, and if any change can be noted in prices it is in favour of the buyer. For articles used in the process of manufacture, the state of trade continues to improve.

The following is an extract from Duncan & Ewing's Circular respecting the Timber Trade of Liverpool.

Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood (including Railway Sleepers) have been brought in 163 vessels, viz: 46 from Quebec, 61 from St. John, and 57 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 95,176. During same time last year there arrived 140 vessels, the tonnage being 72,326. The average amount for the like time in four years previous to this has been 76,835 tons. During the last three weeks the weather has been so favourable that the crops of grain are nearly secured, which proving more extensive than was at one time expected, will tend to remove one of the causes of depression under which the trade of the country has been suffering. Notwithstanding the extensive arrivals of the various descriptions of Wood, the demand for nearly all, excepting Spruce Planks, continues steady, but as yet there is no improvement in the prices.

We have copied copiously from our English papers, and the extracts will be found under the proper head.

CANADA.—The Montreal Courier says that it is confidently stated that the Provincial Government seriously contemplates a reduction in the salaries of all Public Officers exceeding a certain amount; and that it is said Ministers intend to begin by revising their own salaries. It is also mooted, says the same Journal, that the Provincial Parliament will be recommended to petition the Queen that the salary of the Governor General shall in future be paid by the imperial government.

The Quebec Gazette says—that at the great New York State Agricultural Fair, lately held at Buffalo, and at which 7000 Canadians are said to have been present, that the most important prizes for 'Foreign Stock,' that is to say, not belonging to the State of New York, but to other States of the Union or to Canada, were awarded to Canada stock, a fact which the Canadians may justly be proud of.

The same paper of the 19th ult. reports, that on Sunday last the tops of the hills to the northward, was slightly covered with snow. The weather has of late been unusually cold for the season: it looked more like November than September.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Fredericton papers state the steamer New Brunswick was run into by the steamer Rowland Hill, when the first named vessel received considerable damage. The accident happened during the night, and very providentially none of the passengers received any injury.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Sun contains the following notice regarding the Crops in this Province. It is anything but cheering.

The harvesting of Corn throughout the Province is finished, and we are sorry to have to record a report of light crops. Wheat indeed, has turned out nearly a general failure. Oats, though by no means heavy, are rather better, also Barley. The rot has nearly destroyed the early planted Potatoes—the disease however, we are gratified to say, is by no means so extensively prevalent among the later crops, and possibly the yield will be much better than that of the year 1847. Nevertheless, on the whole the prospects for the poor settler are gloomy enough, our fears are not so much for the interior; to the former an extraordinary abundance of Mackerel, which have teemed in our waters during the past three weeks, may have supplied some means of subsistence—whether the poor dweller in the wilderness is to look for means of sustaining life we do not know.

TEMPERANCE.—This good cause is spreading rapidly throughout the British Provinces. Scarcely a paper reaches us that does not contain some cheering news respecting its progress. A late number of the Montreal Witness says—that a Mass or Union meeting of the various Temperance Societies of that city, is to take place on the afternoon of the 5th of October, probably in the open air. His Worship the Mayor has kindly consented to preside, and several distinguished advocates of the cause, have consented to address them.

The Saint John Albion introduces the Address of the Sons of Temperance to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor during his recent brief sojourn among us, with the following remarks:

And last—though not least in our estimation—it is with feelings of becoming pride, that we republish the sentiments of a noble band, who have justly earned for themselves the commendations of the Representative of our Gracious Queen in this Province.

On the reply of His Excellency to the Address of the Sons, the same paper remarks:

The reply of Sir Edmund to the address of The Sons, we now cheerfully transfer to our columns. It will be read with delight by thousands of members of the Order in New Brunswick, whilst every lover of his country will respond to the hearty wish of our Lieutenant Governor.

We have much pleasure in being enabled to state, that the Order of the Sons of Temperance in this County, are weekly adding to their numbers. Mr Smiler, the Editor of the Temperance Telegraph, while on a visit here two weeks since, delivered a Lecture in Chatham and another in Newcastle, on his interesting subject. On his return home he took with him a petition from a number of the Youths of Chatham, requesting a Charter for the organization of a Corps of the Cadets of Temperance.

Mr Pierce,

Dear Sir—Our former enquiry respecting the VONDY TESTIMONIAL, not having received any reply—although we have waited the publication of two of your numbers—we are apprehensive that it could not have met the eye of any member of the Committee. Will you therefore, have the kindness to allow us again respectfully to ask the Committee appointed to procure a suitable Memorial for the late Dr. Vondy, what has been done in the matter?

Miramichi, 2nd October, 1848.

John Fraser
Sol. Samuel
George H. Russell
Alexander Loudoun
William J. Fraser
Joseph T. Omsom.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.—The present deplorable state of the trade of this Province, and the evils necessarily resulting therefrom, is a fruitful theme for Editors, as well as a host of writers; and in this way, a large amount of useful matter is thrown out for the consideration of the public. The last number of the Saint John Albion contains a communication on this subject, purporting to be a dream which the writer had. From it we take the following extracts:

There are many things to be done, before the mechanic will feel as contented here as in the United States, his value must be better appreciated, he must be encouraged to assume that position, which an honorable, enterprising, industrious mechanic, should occupy, you will say the mechanic does not endeavor to elevate himself, there is some truth in this, but give him the same opportunities for educating his children that he has in the States, and they will elevate themselves. There you will find him in the Senate, but he must be very ambitious here if he becomes an Alderman.

This is one of the reasons why so few of our mechanics succeed in gaining a competence here, that it is not for want of skill, energy, or enterprise, is proved by many of them becoming independent in a short time abroad, after struggling for years in poverty here.

After glancing at various other matters, the want of Bank accommodation, &c. he strongly exhorted them to look at home for a cure for our present evils, and not be watching with such anxiety for the English mails, as if they expected a package of some magical panacea, which possessed the power of restoring us to a state of convalescence; no, we must look to ourselves if we have loaded the lumber wagon so heavily that it is stuck fast, leave off calling to Britannia for help, and set to work to unload it, and carry lighter loads in future. Leave the watching of the mails to those gentlemen who have turned the reported failure of the potato crop to such good account lately.

In speaking of the best course to be pursued in the present emergency, and of preventing a return of similar evils in future, he said let us see if there are not other things to expend our energies upon besides timber, although the branch of industry, if properly managed, will be a great source of employment and wealth to our people, especially if reciprocal trade is established between us United States; we spent a large sum upon a Geological survey of the Province, what benefit have we derived from it? It is high time to turn it to account, for it behoves us to develop our resources, and produce as much at home as can be produced to advantage.

Have we not Iron? let us push the manufacture of it. Have we not coal? let us make it available. Have we not gypsum? let us use it, and lime? let us burn it, and induce the farmer to enrich his lands. Have we not salt springs? let us trace them to their secret source and find a store of hidden wealth. Let us catch