

this traffic; how can that be a people that can be raised to carry the word of God to those very tribes they are so abusing. But, my Lord, they knew that God's word remains sure, and they determined to set upon it; and so the blessings which wait always upon faithful endeavors was vouchsafed unto them—not given at once, not given without days of waiting, without nights of prayer, without self denial, without the frown of the world, without fighting without, without fears within, but given in God's time, given surely, given abundantly. Many of those who first devised this great endeavour, were allowed by him to live until they had seen its firm foundations well established, and its goodly superstructure certainly arising. Surely we may, in the words of this resolution, thank God heartily that he gave them the zeal, that he gave them the wisdom, that he gave them the ability, to lay these foundations, upon which others since have built; that he suffered them in that day to freight their vessel with this truth, that he allowed them, in the daring of true faith, to set it upon the tides of his mysterious providence, leaving to him to guide its course, leaving to him to accomplish its adventure. And now, my Lord, what remains to say but what is our duty, who are the inheritors of their toil? It will not do for us barely to thank God for what he enabled them to do, and then to sit listlessly down, as if all were done. It is the condition of those who come late in the history of Christ's Church, that they have less to originate, but that they have more to continue, that they have to take up the work of others, and to carry the work on. And what is taking up the work of others? It is not building a different building upon the old foundation. It is not letting the foundation rest as a foundation, and slumbering while we ought to be building; but it is on the same principles, with the same material, with the same zeal and diligence, endeavouring in our day, to perfect that which they were enabled to begin in theirs. And this is a work which, whenever it is undertaken, will call forth faith and watchfulness, and self-denial and labour. I know not, my Lord, whether those remarks in the Report which were read to us at the opening of this day's proceedings, and which seemed to augur difficulties as in the way of the society, pointed to any specific difficulties which the Committee apprehended; or whether they were merely a declaration of the great truth, that never shall God's work be done without difficulty, never without trying and testing the faith of those who are engaged in it, never without sufficient discouragements to drive from it the unfaithful and the shallow-hearted. But I say that, whether it were to specific difficulties that these words pointed at, or to this more general truth, it needs to be sunk deeply in all our hearts, that we cannot do the work of God ourselves without self-denial and sacrifices; that if we would carry on the work of those who have gone before us, it must be by acting in their strength, upon their principles, in the strength which God gives to those who simply trust his word, and obediently carry out its requirements. And then, my Lord, if such a spirit through his goodness is given to us, we may indeed rejoice at the share in the labor which he has appointed for us. It is not indeed for us to have the stirring adventure of starting a new institution and watching its struggling through its first day of difficulty; it is to inherit these labors from others, and carry them on to perfection. And so it is in all God's works, whether in grace or providence. What a striking example do we see of it in that which is going on in those great seas, where year after year myriads of artificers, hardly discernable by the naked eye of man, are raising underneath the waves the foundations of that which shall in future generations be islands raised in the bosom of the sea, which shall bear them on its breast when the rays of heaven fall upon the green verdure of those beautiful lands. Now, to such a time as this our lot has brought us. Our fathers laid the foundation deep—they laid the foundation deep because they were true builders, and they understood that men must not build for God upon the shifting sands of worldly expediency—but that they must dig deep and found upon a rock—and that rock was Christ. They knew this truth, my Lord, and so they did dig deep, and did lay the foundation there; and God has suffered it now to raise its head above the angry storms which broke then so fiercely around its earliest beginnings. And now the sun of heaven shines upon it. And now in many a spot the palm tree and verdure of the earth are clothing that which was then an unseen, unnoticed, almost unknown labour, and it is our's to make it glad indeed, and make it bear fruit abundantly to the honor of Christ's name. I think we did well, therefore, my Lord, at the bidding of the Committee, to open this our day of thanksgiving with earnest, hearty prayer to God, to seek that blessing in which only we can be strong, then to survey what was doing, having been guided in the voice of the Psalmist to the true light in which to look at what God has wrought, and then to ascribe to him all the praise from first to last. In such a spirit, my Lord, may we go on; with no vaunting of our own ability, with no trust and confidence in our own practised administration of affairs, with nothing like a thought in any heart as we survey this great Institution, to look at this Babylon that I have builded, but seeing, as the apostles did of old, when they saw the power of the world falling before them, the hand of God in everything, the name of Christ their only strength, the spirit of Christ the only power that could keep them standing, the glory of God in Christ in man's redemption their one and single desire. May it be our's, my Lord, to go from this Jubilee with simpler, stronger, nobler, more self-distrusting thoughts; and then indeed, our first Jubilee will, through his

goodness, waft us on, and they who come after us shall tell how the first Jubilee was kept in humiliation and prayer, and say how God has blessed this Society since, and the second Jubilee shall be greater than the first.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1848.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruitless endeavours 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 mail by the Steamer Britannia, reached here on Friday last. She had a rough and tedious passage of 15½ days to Halifax. We have devoted considerable space to extracts.

Willmer & Smith's paper thus speaks of the favourable aspect of affairs in the commerce and manufactures of the mother country:

A feeling of greater confidence begins to prevail among all classes of the mercantile community. Still the transactions in the Produce markets are not extensive. Merchants, however, are bringing forward a smaller quantity of goods, and notwithstanding the anxiety of importers to sell at the present low rates, the home trade only buy to meet actual requirements. The Cotton market is very steady, and during the last day or two, been somewhat buoyant. The transactions are to a fair extent, and prices have rather an upward tendency. The Grain markets are dull, and prices during the past week have had a declining tendency. There is a better demand for Metals. The state of business therein is of a more satisfactory character, and prices for most articles, appear to have seen their lowest. More business is being done in Manufactured Goods. Money continues abundant, and the rates of discount low—Prime Bills at 2½, and Cash on call at the very moderate quotation of 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

EMIGRATION.—A late English paper contains the following paragraph. It is gratifying to perceive that the British Press has at length turned its attention to the benefits which would result to the over-worked, and destitute labouring classes of Britain, and the nation at large, from a well directed, and well sustained system of Emigration. There is ample room for thousands in this Province, where nature has lavishly bestowed inexhaustible treasures, which only require enterprise, capital, and population, to bring them into profitable operation.

Emigration as a Measure of Relief.—One of the most solid and careful statisticians of the present day, computes the amount of persons living by theft and in idleness and want, at upwards of 150,000 in the United Kingdom. Now we hold that this is not an exaggerated statement of the social condition of Great-Britain and Ireland. Rather, indeed, is it the reverse; and yet the Government is silent and inactive, although at the same time the State has at its command upwards of 53,000,000 acres of land within a few hours' sail of London. The vacant Crown Lands in Nova Scotia are estimated at 5,787,772; 12,300,951 in New Brunswick; 1,000,000 in Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton; and in Canada 70,000,000. Again, turn to British America, with its wild wastes, uncleared forests, and almost untrodden tracts of land. Why, within that continent alone we have unoccupied Crown Lands amounting to upwards of 200,000,000 acres. And we find Ministers, meanwhile, affect perplexity as to how best to relieve the misery, destitution, and poverty, of the mass of Great-Britain. We say affect perplexity, because, with the numerous evidences of the advantages to be derived from colonization, lying neglected in the Colonial Office, and to be derived from our knowledge and experience, it would be paying their skill and sagacity a poor compliment did we hint at their being ignorant on the subject.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL SUGGESTION.—A Mission to England on the Union of the Colonies.—The Saint John Observer of Tuesday, under the above head, contains the following important announcement. We are glad to perceive that some persons in the Province are bestirring themselves to bring under the notice of the Government and the British public, the depressed state of our trade, the inducement it holds out for emigration, and other matters connected with our future prosperity.

We were pleased to hear, a few days since, of a suggestion, emanating from an able and influential professional gentleman of this community, to send, with all possible despatch, a Deputation from New Brunswick to the mother

country, to bring under the notice of Her Majesty, the Ministry, the Imperial Parliament, and the British Press, the unfortunate position in which we are placed, as regards Trade, and Colonial Government policy,—and to introduce, explain, advocate, and urge upon them the necessity of a great Parliamentary measure that will effect

A Union of the entire British Colonies and Dependencies; Free Trade, and Parental and Filial ANNEXATION between them and the MOTHER Country;

Colonial Representation in the British Ministry and in Parliament;

A wide plan of Emigration of Laborers and Capital; and an abolition of the obnoxious "Colonial office policy."

Two fearless and independent gentlemen, possessing a spirit of determination to overcome all obstacles,—and to bring the whole matter before the people, through the medium of the press, could be found in New Brunswick, who would undertake the mission, from motives of patriotism,—and we understand that ample funds could be raised to defray the expenses of such a Delegation. To be successful in either or any one of the objects before mentioned, would, we conceive, be attended by a revival of every branch of Colonial Trade, and an opening of our vast resources to the capital and labour of the British empire. Surely, there are none among us, possessing real or personal property, who would refuse to contribute to this measure, by their means and cordial support. The broad proposition is one of such vital importance to every one among us, who claims to be loyal and patriotic,—without reference to minor political differences of opinion—that we would feign hope, the gentleman from whom the suggestion has emanated, will use his influence, for convening a meeting of our influential citizens, for the consideration and discussion of the project. We do not entertain a doubt but that our neighboring Colonies will gladly fall in with the proposition, (if we entertain it favorably) and act upon it. The most of the British Colonies are in a wretchedly unprosperous condition—in a middle state—suspended between Great Britain and the United States;—both the Mother Country and the Republic are taxing our exports,—and the Colonies taxing the little trade there is between one another. There is no remedy, apparent to us, but in a Parliamentary Bill for a "Colonial Confederacy"; and this Bill, we think, can be obtained, if the Colonies will now generally send Deputations, authorized to go to each member of Her Majesty's Government—to each member of the Imperial Parliament, and explain our unfortunate position—urging, at the same time, by means of the press, and every other honorable method, upon the nation at large, how much to their interest it will be, to make the whole of the British possessions abroad, integral parts of the Empire at home. There is so much respect and regard for Monarchy, and Monarchical principles, in New Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, without great and cogent reasons, be entertained by the Province; but our trade is prostrate—our population is gradually removing to the neighboring Republic,—and it is hard to say what men, in self-defence, may be forced to do; the rulers of the British Empire, if they wish to retain the affections of the Colonists, must unite them under a common head—and draw them closer, by ties of sympathy and a common interest; and it now becomes the duty of every loyal Colonist to fasten this truth on the minds of the rulers and the people of the Mother Country. Whoever will act, to carry out the project of a Delegation for such a noble purpose, will countenance and aid one of the most important practical measures of relief for the Colonists, and the overgrown numbers of the population of Britain, that has ever yet been conceived; and also benefit themselves, their interests, and posterity.

NOVASCOTIA.—The Novascotian thus comments on the remarks of the Acadian Recorder, respecting the commission instituted by the Post Office department, for inspecting the roads through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Every person who has travelled in the two Provinces, must have been struck with the superior condition of the public roads in this Province; why it is so, we leave our contemporary, who is more intimately acquainted with the working of the Legislative machinery of the sister Province than we are, to explain. We sincerely hope, as the subject has been brought under the notice of the public, that some vigorous measures will be taken by the Legislatures to remove the evils complained of, and that the British Government will be induced to continue the present advantageous arrangement of conveying the British mails through the Provinces.

We entirely agree with our contemporary, that it would be for the interest of the province that a large sum of money should be expended in improving the main road east, rather than have the mails carried by any other route. We go further. We contend that the two Main Post lines East and West, should be put in a thorough state of repair, independent of any arrangement of the Post Office Department for the transmission of the mails.

The main lines from hence to Pictou and Amherst, in the East, and to Annapolis in the west, are a disgrace to the country and a reproach to the Legislature. Our entire road and bridge system—if system it can be called

is unsound. Nothing can be more absurd than the plan of dividing the road money by counties, irrespective of the main lines of communication between the capital and the adjoining provinces. Under the existing system, the distant cross roads, traversed by few persons, in many instances gets as large an amount per mile, as portions of the main line, subject to constant wear, tear and heavy travel.

Our road system requires revision. Members should come prepared to surrender the entire control of the great roads to Government, and a sufficient sum placed at their disposal to make necessary repairs and alterations. Until this be done and active and efficient supervision provided, large sums of money will be thrown away, and our great roads will not be improved. Whatever amount is granted for the road and bridge service, let it be small or great, the main arteries should be the first provided for, and liberally, and the minor roads afterwards.

While we agree with the editor of the Recorder that were the result he predicts brought about, the 'finale' would be disgraceful, we cannot believe that there is any disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to change the route of the Atlantic steamers, even if the main lines of communication through the province were not materially improved. We do not believe that the imperial authorities will ever make a foreign port the connecting link between the Old World and her several dependencies in the northern part of this continent. Certainly not while Halifax enjoys the advantage of closer proximity to the Mother Country than any of the ports of the neighbouring republic.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—According to announcement, a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society was held in the Band Room on the evening of Thursday. The large room was densely crowded, and we understand a number of ladies and gentlemen could not obtain admittance. The meeting was addressed, briefly, by the President, John T. Williston, Esq., who introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. McCurdy, that gentleman having at his request, and after very brief notice, kindly consented to deliver a Lecture on the occasion. This the Revd. Gentleman did in a most masterly manner. He occupied the floor for about an hour, and was listened to with marked attention, while he portrayed the advantages that have resulted, and which must result to communities, from the establishment of Total Abstinence Societies. He pointed out the baneful effects of intemperance on society, on families, and on individuals, and the long catalogue of evils which followed in their train. He urged on the Society, as well as on the Sons of Temperance, the necessity of persevering in their good work, and as an encouragement, pointed out numerous instances where success had ultimately crowned the labours of others, who like them, in days past, had subjected themselves to jobs and ridicule, while advocating measures tending to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men.

At the close of the lecture the Revd. Gentleman was loudly applauded, and received an unanimous vote of thanks for his labours.

The Sons of Temperance were present, dressed in the regalia of the order, and as they marched into the room, their number appeared quite formidable. The Amateur Band was also in attendance, and during the evening enlivened the scene by performing several marches, quicksteps, waltzes, &c.

Since the previous meeting, the room has been very comfortably and neatly fitted up, by which means a larger number of persons can be accommodated than formerly; the taste displayed in the fittings and embellishments, reflects much credit on the Band, who have been at considerable expense to accommodate the the public, and we hope they will not hold back when an opportunity occurs, to assist them in liquidating the debt thus incurred.

The meeting broke up about ten o'clock, and the audience appeared well pleased with the proceedings throughout. Another meeting will be shortly held, of which due notice will be publicly given.

WARNING TO JUVENILE SKATERS.—As James McDonald, a boy of fourteen years of age, son of William McDonald, of Black River, was skating on Wednesday last, with his cousin Alexander McLean, the ice gave way, when the former was drowned, opposite James Cameron's farm, Black River, and the latter had great difficulty in saving himself. An inquest was held next day before M. Cranney, Esq., Coroner, at the residence of the deceased's father, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning, was returned by the Jury.

We understand an Indian Boy was drowned in the Napan river, one day last week, while skating. His body was not recovered, although diligent search was made for it by his friends.