

what of God was seen in the regeneration of man, or, in other words, the influence which the gospel put forth, as furnishing us with an argument that it was from God. It was said by opponents, that the believer was "beside himself;" the old cry was, "much learning doth make thee mad;" but the change was shown to be from God, under whatever name it might go. The lecturer then went on to show the effect of Christianity on the world beyond the region of those immediately influenced by its spirit, as manifested by the many institutions for religious and benevolent purposes, for which the present age was remarkable. In all these schemes of philanthropy, the characteristics of Christianity, as described by its founder, were being unfolded; "the blind received their sight, the lame were healed, and the poor had the gospel preached to them." The contrast was remarkable, when the eye turned from such scenes to the refined taste, but lax morality of ancient Rome and Athens, and it was difficult to say whether the dying gladiator was more a monument of the refinement or the barbarity of Augustan times. The lecturer concluded by an eloquent and earnest appeal to young men to cherish the Scriptures, to read and study their contents, assuring them that

A glory gilds the sacred page,
Majestic like the sun;
It gives a light to every age,
It gives, but borrows none.

The hand that gave them, still supplies
The gracious light and heat;
His truths upon the nations rise,
They rise, but never set.

The Politician.

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the New Brunswick Reporter.
STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

It has often been a matter of wonder to us that in a country where farming produce has for several years past, realized more than remunerating prices, the value of cleared lands has not advanced in proportion. The field which produces hay worth £5 per ton, oats worth 4s per bushel, and vegetables at rates just as high, ought not to be lightly estimated; nor should any one competent to manage a farm, who prefers the independence of labor to the harassing cares and drudgery often inseparable from a town life, hesitate to pay a handsome price for land, under present circumstances.

The extravagant rate of wages, is urged as the principal drawback to our provincial farming, and to one unacquainted with the actual state of the country, this objection would seem to carry great weight; but it is a fact fully borne out by our experience, that those who complain most on this head, can often spare one, two or three members of their family to work in the woods, a circumstance which is by no means congenial to the advancement of farm labor.

We fear however, that there is another and more intimate cause for the small value attached to land property, to be found in the strong tendency which so many of our people exhibit to throw aside the trammels of manual labour, and adopt the habits and speculative character peculiar to town life. This is not a native trait of provincial character. It is of American origin, but has been growing upon us for some time, and until checked by some strong reaction, it is likely to strengthen rather than decline. The absurd stories told about sudden fortunes made in the United States—the chances of gold digging, first in California, and next in Australia—the disposition to mix with what is termed a higher order of society—and the extravagant though fortuitous high price of lumber, have all in their turn contributed to divert the attention of thousands of our rural population from the somewhat slow yet sure process of obtaining independence as cultivators of the soil.

Hence arises the circumstances, that although we have a country fit to produce every necessary of life, and many of its luxuries, and although these productions bring very high prices in our markets, yet the rich and fertile land which produces them is generally estimated far below its intrinsic value, and while capital is too often directed to the wilderness, the fruitful field is despised. It is indeed to be feared that nothing less than another hard brush from the wings of adversity will ever stimulate our agricultural labour.

We regard the present as the most practicable time in the history of New Brunswick for the investment of capital. Money is plenty, and land is cheap, while the facilities for clearing and cultivating the primitive wilderness have in the last century been increased a hundred fold. There are yet enough of the original settlers of the country left to inform their grandsons of the real difficulties of cultivating a new country. These, having the first hard trial, succeeded in effecting what the circumstances of their case

rendered almost a miracle, and were followed by the hardy Irish labourers, who, under hardships and difficulties almost as insurmountable, succeeded in filling up the wide gaps left between the fertile points selected by the pioneers. Thousands of these persons are now enjoying all the sweets of independence, nor is the ease they enjoy the less that it has been purchased by hard labour. To obtain their present position the present young men of the country need not expend a tythe of their labours. They have the ready appliances of friends, money, and markets, with an improved country and climate to aid them in their work; while excellent farms may be obtained at a price almost nominal.

This is a subject for the frequent introduction of which we need no apology. We know of no other in reference to this world so important.

"Princes or Lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, a country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supplied."

It is folly to talk of making railroads without a population to give them efficiency; and it is a folly just as great to suppose that such population can long exist in towns, without a corresponding settlement of the rural districts. It is true that an unnatural stimulation may for a while sustain an artificial state of society; but that is blown away by the first adverse wind which it is called upon to encounter. "The real face returns, the counterfeit is lost."

Communications.

COUNTY KENT.

Mr Editor,

Believing it beneficial to the cause of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, to publish the names of the Officers elected quarterly, I sit down to give you a list of those so elected in Buctouche Division, No. 71, and to request publication of the same, if you will devote a corner of the Gleaner for that purpose.

J. A. Chipman, W. P.; John Keswick, W. A.; Valentine Hicks, R. S.; C. J. Smith, A. R. S.; N. Beckwith, F. S.; Edward O'Gerner, T.; James Cutler, C.; Israel Hicks, A. C.; John Campbell, I. S.; Edwin Atkinson, O. S.

Permit me to add, that on the 26th ult., the Division had a Tea Meeting and Lecture. The "Tea" took place at Brother Keswick's, who deserves much praise for the arrangement and ample provision made to accommodate. Upwards of 60 members and their friends sat down and partook of the good things provided by our host. Thence clothed in Regalia, the Sons moved in procession to the Wesleyan Chapel, when the Rev. Mr. Law, of Richibucto, who had kindly consented to deliver a Lecture on Temperance, responded to the call of the Chairman (R. B. Cutler, Esq.) and addressed the Meeting at considerable length, and in a forcible manner—impressed upon his audience the melancholy evils of the traffic in ardent spirits—charging home in no measured terms, the degraded position the dealers in that article held in the minds of all right-thinking men—and earnestly urging the true friends of the cause to arise in their might and press upon the Legislature for a prohibitory law; in all of which he was ably seconded by another speaker, the Rev. Mr. McPhail.

The friends then retired to their respective homes, well pleased with the whole affair, and which I trust will be the means of doing much good, under the blessing of a kind Providence.

BUCTOUCHE.

2nd January, 1854.

To the Editor of the Gleaner,

Sir,—In looking over the letter of your Correspondent, Mr. R. B. Cutler, copied from your paper into the Freeman of the 24th December last, I much regret to find that he has thought proper to drag me before the public, and mix my name up with matters with which I have had neither part, action, knowledge or participation, and on which to the present hour, I have never expressed an opinion. If Mr. Cutler has been charged by his colleague, the other representative of this County, with having acted a dishonest or dishonorable part in the course which he pursued in regard of the sales of Crown Land on this River, I cannot discover what reason, right, or cause he has had in attempting to reply to that charge, to assail the "brothers" of his colleague in such an ungentlemanly strain of virulence and abuse; or in what manner the introduction of their names at all into his letter, could in the slightest degree do away with any of the impressions which he sought to remove, or palliate a shadow of the guilt with which he stood charged.

Every syllable contained in his charge against me is untrue. The whole is a piece of deliberate, premeditated, gratuitous falsehood! I have never sought, directly or indirectly, by word or deed, in private or public, to injure him in the manner in which

he states. There is not a gentleman standing on the soil of New Brunswick this day who will assert that I have. So far from devoting so much of my time to Mr. Cutler's affairs, the circumstances under which I am placed, and the thousand little matters that I have to attend to from six in the morning till ten at night, leave me but little time and less inclination, to interfere or meddle in the concerns of any man. And so far from devoting the few remaining hours that I am able to steal from time of rest to "slandering" him, —the thought has scarcely thrice passed my mind since the commencement of the summer, that a diminutive mortal of his mould and weight was moving on the surface of creation.

The only way in which "this McPhelim's brothers" have attempted to interfere in Mr. Cutler's matters since the setting of the sun of 1851, is of too delicate a nature to be introduced into the columns of a public Journal; and I have no doubt that if his memory was a little more retentive, and his gratitude somewhat more lasting, he would remember the circumstance with feelings of a different nature, and perhaps endeavor to repay it otherwise than by low abuse and foul misrepresentation! With every gentleman in Kent who has the pleasure of being acquainted with Mr. Cutler's character, his assertions and imputations will go for what they are really worth. I have no hesitation in appealing to any one of them for a positive refutation of the vile slander which he has thus wantonly lavished upon me. He asserts that I have "slandered" him. I can positively assure him that I have not. It would be the height of folly to make such an attempt. His standing is not such as to create envy. His wheeling and reeling and shuffling, up to the time of his introduction into the Christian family last winter, was more calculated to awaken contempt than call down indignation. Whatever progress he may make—under proper reformation—in approaching the zenith of candour, honesty and sincerity, I firmly believe it is beyond his power to descend a hair's breadth closer to the naider of ingratitude and every opposite virtue. But he accuses me with saying that he is an "Orangeman," and that he wanted "to pull down" my "Religion." No, no,

Charming Robbie Wattle,
Who is all for the Sons, and a little for the Bottl.
I have never said any such thing. I never have said he was an "Orangeman;" and to talk of a little man, not more than about five feet in height, pulling down a whole Religion, would be the climax of absurdity. Indeed I do not know anything that he could pull down except his eye-brows, or his night cap. The venerable fabric that has braved the march of Time—the storms of Revolution—the falling of empires—and the extinction of Dynasties, has nothing to fear from the brayings of an ***!

I have not sought collision with Mr. Cutler. He has dragged me before the public, and made charges in the most abusive language against me, of which I am entirely innocent. I have repelled those charges, and most respectfully beg leave to decline any further correspondence with him through the medium of the Press. I will entertain no ill will towards him; for I really believe that when the "Honorable gentleman" made those charges he was under the influence of some jolly god, and that the mental superiority of which he boasts, was wrought to its highest tension by the sumptuous draughts of sparkling nectar which he inhaled before the shrine of his favorite deity. Ho! ho! what a "jollification" there must have been in the subterranean halls of Pluto on that night! How his grim counsellors would stare to see the champion of Kent pouring such sparkling libations before the cerulean throne of Bacchus! It must have been on that happy night that the bold Prometheus "filched the sacred fire of heaven" and while hovering o'er the world's expanse inadvertently dropped a spark that falling by the Buctouche bridge, among some torn pieces of cotton and faded calico, spread a midnight illumination far and wide that would have rivalled the splendour of a meridian sun!

I am Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

P. MCPHELM.

Buctouche, Dec. 31 1853.

R. CARMAN,
Barrister, Notary Public,
&c., &c.

OFFICE—At his Residence, opposite Dr. Thomson's, Wellington Road.

FOR SALE.

A FARM owned and occupied by the Subscriber, in Youghal, near Bathurst, consisting of

100 Acres of Land,

60 of which are fit for the plough, and under a good state of cultivation. The whole Lot is fenced round, and besides the Dwelling House, there are two Barns, one of which is large, new, and complete.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Bathurst, December 8, 1853.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

CHATHAM, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7 1854.

TERMS.—New subscribers Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, per annum, in all cases in advance. Old subscribers 12s 6d in advance, or 17s 6d at the end of the year. We prefer the advance price, and as it effects a large saving, we hope soon to see all our subscribers avail themselves of it.

NEWCASTLE TEA MEETING.

We have been handed the following notice of the Tea Meeting held in the Shire Town on the evening of the 28th December.

"According to agreement, the Tea Meeting in Newcastle, came off on the evening of the 28th December. The Weather was rather unfavorable, yet the attendance was good. We tender many thanks to the Ladies who so bountifully furnished tables, as well as to all the friends, who patronized the meeting, as well as the proprietors of the Institute for the use of their hall, and to the musicians for their kind assistance.

The receipts of the Meeting amounted to £8 14s, which has been handed over for the reduction of the debt on the Wesleyan Chapel, in the above place.

We are pleased to learn that the Ladies of Newcastle, intend holding a Bazaar in the early part of the ensuing summer, and through the kindness of friends we hope the whole debt due will be liquidated."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We have been favored with the following specimen of Essays on the *Life of Christ*, which subject was prescribed as an exercise for the first Sabbath of the year, to the Senior Class of the Pupils attending Saint Andrew's Church Sabbath School, Chatham, under the superintendence of Mr. James Millar. A Prize was promised for the best Essay, which was not to exceed a hundred words. There were nine competitors in the class, and after examining the performances, and all being considered equally meritorious, the Teacher decided on giving a prize to each. Prizes were also distributed to all the other pupils, amounting to sixty-two, notwithstanding the day was very stormy.

We give publicity to these exercises, not by any means, to excite feelings of self-conceit in the breasts of the pupils, but to stimulate them to further exertion in the good work, and to encourage the youth of our community to a strict observance of the Lord's Day, and a regular attendance at their respective Sabbath Schools. What a delightful aspect would the moral condition of the thriving and prosperous settlements on the banks of our beautiful river would assume, were Parents and Guardians to enforce, both by precept and example, uniform obedience to the fourth commandment of the Decalogue, and shew their desire for the welfare of the rising generation, by taking a more lively interest in these highly useful and meritorious institutions.

The absolute necessity and general utility of these seminaries will be readily acknowledged by all, when it is known that little or no religious instruction is communicated to our youth, now-a-days, in our Public Schools. Where then, is this instruction to be acquired, unless in the Sabbath School, or around the domestic hearth. Our children may become qualified for the competent discharge of all the duties of this life, by being well and faithfully trained in grammar, arithmetic, and general science, but what shall these as length profit them, if they are permitted to grow up fatally ignorant of that science which will remain when tongues shall cease, and all earthly knowledge for ever pass away.

We say then, that it is not only the duty, but the privilege of all who profess the religion of Christ, to give Sabbath Schools their countenance, support, personal attendance and prayers; to do all they can within the sphere of their influence, to strengthen the hands, and encourage the hearts, of the benevolent and truly patriot individuals who have so long and inauspiciously laboured in this important portion of the Lord's vineyard.

We publish below the Essays alluded to.

LIFE OF CHRIST.

Jesus Christ the Son of God, was conceived by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, yet without sin. He was born in the town of Bethlehem, of the tribe of Juda, and the offspring of David. He lived thirty three years on this Earth, during which period he went about continually doing good, healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, causing the deaf to hear, and the dead to live. He was at length crucified under Pontius Pilot. He was dead and buried, on the third day he burst the bands of death, rose triumphant from the grave, and forty days after ascended into heaven, where he now sits at his Father's right hand, head of his Church, High Priest of his people, and God over all, blessed for ever more. Hence he shall come at the last day, accompa-