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NEC ARANEARUM SANE TEXTUS IDEO MELIOR. QUIA EX SE PILA GIGNUNT, NECNOSTER VILIOR QUIA EX ALIENIS LIBAMUS UT APES.

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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1858.

[Vol. X.]

Communications.

Mr Editor,

With exultant feelings generated in the consummation of all that even hope could have pictured, and which but recently fancy would not have ventured to contemplate, I solicit a limited space in your sheet, to announce to its readers, that while perhaps the sacred influences of religion have not penetrated the sensibilities of our community with that divinely accelerated impulse of which we hear so frequently as characterizing religious reform in many parts of the United States; still that Temperance, the celestial harbinger of higher emotions, robed in the spotless livery of her angelic mission, has found a more sheltered harbour in our midst. That while perhaps the "luminary" of fundamental virtue, in the "eternal loveliness" of its inspiring potency, revolves not directly over us, that Temperance, infallibly its satellite, has shot athwart the cycle of its revolutions, and now heralding the fair presence of religious zeal, rolls in expanded orbit through a firmament of temperance reformation.

The establishment of two Divisions of the "Sons of Temperance" within the past fortnight, palpably warrants the cheering reflection that the daylight of temperance reform stands tip-toe on the mountain, and sends forth the sharp outlines of shadows upon our path that herald the breaking morn; a morn of temperance supremacy, a morn in which the enslaved shall be emancipated, when every inebriate shall rend the trammels which fetter his body while they fascinate his soul; when he shall stand erect, clothed in the pristine dignity in which God designed him to grace this earth, and once more arrayed with the dethroned and exiled splendors of his reason.

Yes, Mr Editor, though the strongholds of alcohol are yet formidable, and the votaries of Rum still numerous, temperance men rejoice that a hostile power of undoubted equality is being brought into the field, public opinion, in the might of its ascendancy, is enlisting against Intemperance; men that agree in nothing, close unite in this. Individuals and Societies, persons of influential character, and before long we trust the Government of our country will have joined in waging an eternal warfare against this hell-cherished coadjutor of iniquity; and above all, the press—the great engine of reform—will open with all the thunders of its artillery against it. Yes Sir, in the progress of events such as these, we hail with unmitigated joy the period when that instrumentality by which the domestic sanctuary has so often been invaded, and the tenderest pledges torn from their shrine, which steals into the edea of domestic happiness, tainting all that is immaculate, polluting all that is lovely, defying God and destroying man, a herald of Hell in the paradise of felicity, blighting into deformity all that is beautiful, and into famine all that is abundant, degrading God's image, defying Christianity, and branding posterity itself with hereditary degradation, shall be known only in fable as an emissary of the devil in the shape of Rum, Gin, and Brandy, that once scourged our earth, his heart rank with the flames of hell, his hands steeped in the blood of earth, and withering with terrific desolation all that man held consecrated and lovely, but which, being expelled to the regions of his kindred, damnation shall visit this earth no more.

"Two other hands have reared to stand,
Among the brave array;
Before whose might, though hard the fight,
Intemperance dies away."

YOUTH.

Newcastle, May 4, 1858.

To the Editor of the Gleaner.

DEAR SIR.—In your issue of the 24th inst., I observed a communication signed "****", a very significant signature indeed, soaring far away in the starry firmament; the writer seems to look down with pity and wonder upon the realities of life, sorrowful indeed, that his very remote situation renders it impossible for him to be instrumental in bringing about the change which he so much desires should be speedily effected. In the communication referred to, Mr Stars seems to have some regard for a proper observance of the Lord's day, as well as a desire for the renovation of our community, he also professes a feeling of regard for the Miramichi Young Men's Christian Association; now I am not going to spin out a long sentimental story about what people might do, and the great advantages which might result from their labors, but I shall set about it

more as a matter of fact, by making a few interrogatory remarks, to which, I trust, Mr Stars will be pleased to give his most serious consideration, and report progress as soon as convenient.

What plan does Mr Stars follow himself, which he can recommend to the public as likely to prove beneficial in bringing about a proper observance of the Sabbath? Does he make it a point of duty always to stop and exhort those whom he may see engaged in acts of wickedness, to forsake their sins, pointing out to them the paths of holiness, and urging them to avail themselves of the privileges of the religious ordinances for that Holy day, which we are all at liberty to enjoy in this land of freedom? Or does he rather with words of reproach seek to compel their respect for the sacred day, or force their submission by holding out to them the terrors of the law? perhaps he would rather recommend quietly passing them by.

For the general improvement of the moral condition of society, would he approve of holding public meetings, and come forward himself as a workman in the cause, urging the advantages of Total Abstinence, Honesty, Truth, and a hearty Co-operation in those Associations which have for their object the improvement of the moral and social condition of their fellow men? and not only urge these upon them, but by example, which is oftentimes better than precept, show, that he can appreciate those privileges and virtues which he now so earnestly urges upon their consideration, writing with others in their attempts to put down intemperance, honest in his dealings, truthful in all his communications, and ever showing by his zealous and punctual attendance at the meetings of the Societies with which he may be connected, his desire to advance the objects for which they were formed.

Now, Sir, as one of the public, I would like to know what Mr Stars wishes us to do in behalf of the Young Men's Association, (for which I profess to have a friendly feeling, does he wish us to contribute to their funds, for the purpose of enabling them to procure a library and such like necessities? Have we ever been called upon yet to do so? surely a favour worth having is worth asking for; does he wish the merchants, mechanics and employers of all kinds, to adopt the early closing system, so that those whom Providence has placed under them may be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of such Societies, (a system which seems to follow in the track of these associations and is much to be commended,) and have they ever yet been asked to do so? and is he, and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, (with which I presume he stands connected) at all times, both in their weekly prayer meetings, and in their private closets, earnest at a throne of grace, that God would grant these and such other blessings as would prove instrumental in advancing the spiritual condition of this community?

I profess no hostility to the sentiments of Mr Stars, expressed in his communication to you, I have merely thrown these thoughts together in the hope that they may be the means of stirring him up to suggest something to us as a means for the accomplishment of the end he aims at, or of causing him to come boldly out himself, as the pioneer in the great work for which he professes such anxiety, and in which he will find not a few friends ready to assist him. Should my end be attained, then my object is gained.

I am yours very truly,

CONSISTENCY.

Miramichi, April 28.

P.S.—I may suggest as one object worthy the attention of Mr Stars, in his reform, since work in Post Offices on the Sabbath is now prohibited by law, to try and procure the passing of a law such as they have in Nova Scotia, to prevent the mail travelling on the Sabbath Day.—I suppose the Post Master General would vote against that too, as he did against the former measure.

C.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Avoid Imposture!—As there may be counterfeits in the market, it is well to know that there is a sure protection to the purchaser in the Water-mark that exists in every leaf of the genuine book of directions, viz., the words, "Holloway, New York and London," which can be seen in the paper itself on being held to the light. In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to the part affected. The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system, through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences.

News of the Week.

From English Papers to the 24th April.
EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on the 23rd ult., the Government indicated the policy it proposes to pursue with regard to India. Instructions have been sent to Lord Canning recommending the fullest toleration and mercy consistent with judgment. It was not intended to proceed with the India Bill No. 2. but to found a bill upon the resolutions respecting India now before the House. Some discussion took place on the subject of the Militia and the National Defences.

It is calculated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the expenditure of the financial year will amount to sixty-seven millions and the receipts to sixty-three millions. The European Times says:—It is some satisfaction to know that this deficiency is not caused by any diminution in the permanent prosperity of the nation, but by old engagements and the cessation of taxation. In fact, the state of the revenue during the past year, notwithstanding the commercial crisis, has been highly satisfactory, and shows a condition of things more encouraging in the aggregate than might have been anticipated.

There was an improvement in the Paris Bourse on the 22nd ult., the three per cent. rents having closed at 89 30, being an advance of 1 per cent.

The Dublin Evening Mail gives currency to a rumor that the Prince of Wales will be made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The James Baines, one of the Black Ball line of clipper ships, belonging to Messrs James Baines & Co., was almost wholly destroyed by fire in one of the Liverpool docks on the 23rd April.

The Emperor of the French has just completed his 50th year, having been born at the Tuileries on the 26th April 1808.

The members of the United Service Club gave the Duke of Malakoff a dinner on a magnificent scale, at their palatial quarters in Pall Mall, on the 22nd April, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided. A large number of Crimean officers, of both services, were present.

The process of stowing the Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the Niagara and Agamemnon is proceeding with all possible expedition in the tidal basin at Keyman.

The Leviathan.—It appears that a further outlay of £172,000 is required to complete the Leviathan, making the total cost of the ship £804,522, or at the rate of £34 per ton, builders' measurement. In order to raise the additional amount required, and to pay off the present liabilities of the company—£211,232 11s 10d, in all—it is proposed to issue debentures and preference shares. The vessel will not be completed before autumn, when it is intended to make several preliminary voyages to America, for the purpose of testing the ship's capabilities, and in the spring to commence her voyages to India or Australia.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has resolved upon inviting Queen Victoria to the great festivities which are projected for the middle of July, in the port of Cherbourg. Lord Cowley will come to London to settle with the Court of St. James' the details of this interview, which is intended to partake somewhat of a demonstrative character.

It is stated that the French riflemen are to be armed with double barrelled guns, and that the experiment will be made with a few companies at first.

Trade was very much depressed in France, and large numbers of workmen had been discharged from many of the manufactories.

ITALY.—Rumblings of the Volcano.—The kings of the earth are taking counsel together to preserve "the Lord's anointed" from the pollution of contact with the people. There are certain signs of the times which betray the rumblings of the volcano and excite their uneasiness. The state of Italy and Hungary inspires them with awe, for were the flame to burst out in the Austrian empire the live thunder would leap from crag to crag, and rattle from Alp to Appennine, from the Carpathian to the Pyrenean chain. The Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Austrian Emperor, appears to have inherited but few of the prejudices of his race; he is represented as a high-spirited young prince, endowed with qualities which were he in another sphere could not fail to secure for their possessor the respect and admiration of all around him; but the Archduke has been sent to rule over a people who cannot brook the galling of the chain, allgided though it be with affability. The Archduke writes to his brother to complain of his position being

intolerable, and praying for release. His high spirit cannot brook the hourly and passive submission to insults from the Milanese nobles, and which his position precludes him from resenting. The Emperor answers his request by sending him three extra regiments, the old Austrian salvo for the old Italian sore; the application of the counter-irritation system. The Emperor has sent another relative, the Archduke Albrecht, to rule over Hungary. The Archduke finds his position also intolerable, and prays that he may be relieved. Surely these are portentous signs, nor need it excite our surprise that they should create alarm in the breasts of those whom it may concern. Yet, with all this internal disorganisation, Austria meditates an intervention in Montenegro, and Russia, who disapproves of any Power interfering in the affairs of others is about to march 100,000 men upon the south-western frontiers of Poland, and the Russian army now quartered in Lithuania will be ordered to march onward to the north-western provinces of Poland. The condition of Austria is not one that would inspire any sovereign with envious feelings, and should an outbreak occur in that country the result would not fail to be felt in this.

SPAIN.—A Spanish squadron has been fitted out at Cadiz to convey troops and stores for the new settlement projected by the Spanish government on the island of Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Biafra, with a view to the protection of Spanish commerce on the Guinea coast.

SARDINIA.—Turin, April 22.—The answer of the Neapolitan Government to the last Sardinian note about the Cagliari has been officially communicated to-day to Count Cavour. The Neapolitan Government claims a flat refusal to consent to the Sardinian claims.

NAPLES.—Accounts from Naples, in the Universe, state that serious preparations are being made for defending the territory against Sardinia.

The trial of the Cagliari prisoners is continued.

RUSSIA.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that on and after the 30th of May, foreign ships will be admitted to the ports of Poti, Anapa, Sukum Kali, and Redut Kale, on the Black Sea.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin.—By way of Trieste, details have arrived of the treason of Mehemet Bey (the Hungarian Colonel Bangura) to Sefer Pacha, the Circassian chief. The plot was so completely unravelled, that Mehemet Bey was condemned to death, two of his emissaries to the Russian General Philipson, were shot, and three of his officers sent to Trebizond after a severe punishment.

NORWAY.—A large fire had occurred at Christiania, in Norway, destroying property to the value of £110,000.

The liberation of serfs by the nobles is still proceeding in Russia.

INDIA.

Lucknow.—Our information is derived exclusively from the telegraphic despatches daily received by the government from Allahabad and the seat of war, and is so succinct that we place them at once before our readers in their original shape:—

Allahabad, March 15.—By the Governor-General's order, the following telegraph, just received by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, dated Martiniere, March 15, is forwarded for information. It was reported in the afternoon of yesterday, after the fall of Kaiserbagh, that the enemy were streaming out of the city in vast numbers in the direction of Sandal Camp. Up to the present moment there are rebels in the city, but we have no reliable information. Brigadier Campbell, who was well placed on the left of the Alumbagh position, started in pursuit at two this morning, with a very strong brigade of cavalry, and two troops of horse artillery. Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant advanced towards Seetapore, with a view of intercepting fugitives who may be turned off by Brigadier Campbell's movements. He has with him one thousand sabres, and two troops of horse artillery. He will be followed to-morrow by an infantry brigade and a heavy battery. He is directed to halt at Seetapore for instructions. This is a direct road to Rohileund. Her Majesty's 75th regiment has been ordered to leave Cawnpore to-morrow, en route for Meerut.

Allahabad, March 18.—The following message of this date has just been received from the Commander-in-Chief:—We are in possession of the greater part of the city. Jung Bahadur has done good service in taking the line of works from which Alumbagh was long threatened, seven guns falling into his hands in our advance on the right yesterday. The first attempts at restoration of authority in the