

tasment to British institutions. We all wish to retain our connexion with that great and noble country which has not blinling about her knee a brood of young states such as the world never before saw. We all desire to see perpetuated among us the principles of that constitution under the beneficent shade of which freedom and order, growing up side by side and hand in hand, have attained a development unequalled in the history of the race. It is not that we desire to desert the parent who defended us in infancy, and guided our tottering steps in youth. But between the political and social condition of Great Britain and the political and social condition of these Provinces there is too wide a difference to be bridged over by a legislative union. Industrially and economically, too, we are as wide as the poles asunder. But it is scarcely worth while dwelling upon a what is so unlikely event to become a practical question. It is easy to understand why Hamilton should have hugged to his breast this notion. It is not the history of his life since he relinquished his seat upon the bench of Nova Scotia to prove what all who have read his works, more especially his later ones, must have detected at a glance—that he was much more of an Englishman than a Nova Scotian or colonist. British as we may be in principle and sentiment—venerate as we may our Mother country—and respect as we may the institutions which in a modified form we have adopted as our own—still, it is useless to deny it,—we are New Brunswickers, or Nova Scotians, or Canadians still. The very affection which we bear to the glorious old land which was the land of our birth, or of our fathers, is our excuse for attachment to that country which we have adopted as our own, or in which our nativity has been cast.

It seems to us that it is not in the direction of the Imperial service that our men of ability and ambition are to look for a widening of the field for the exercise of their talents. Perhaps in all its branches, whether military, naval, or civil, some of our people may find openings, and opportunities for distinction; and we hope never to see the day in which those avenues will be closed to the talent of what is now, and we trust will always remain, "British" America. But for that arena which is to furnish room and space for general intellect, we look, not to the mother country, much less to foreign shores, but to our own country, to our own legislative halls, our own bureaux of administration. Much will be done by our natural growth, in wealth, in population, and in importance. But we look to a union among the Provinces as furnishing an answer to the outcry which ascends daily from the brain-power of our people for "more room!" A legislative union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, we regard as a movement not only desirable, but highly feasible. The three Provinces have but little differences either in politics, or socially, industrially or commercially. Geographically, every thing favors a union. "We were made for each other," and it seems flying in the face of Providence to keep us apart. With such a union, with the increased power, resources, and importance which it will give us, and with the natural advance of all three Provinces, we shall find a field worthy of the best intellects which our country can produce. As this united colony grows, much of the sovereign power which Great Britain still retains in matters which concern us, must pass into our own hands. We shall accept more and more of the burdens of the State; and we shall ask and receive a corresponding proportion of the management. It is absurd to suppose that our pupilage can vary long; that we are forever to remain in the position of a dependency to any state whatever. As we grow to maturity, we naturally assume the duties and responsibilities of maturity. Still preserving a connexion with the Mother country, we shall reduce that tie to one of mutual love and attachment.

The final development of this movement may not be accomplished so near, but its beginning we have already seen. We are in the midst of it. It is our own country, then, and to ourselves, that we should look for the removal of the drive that which forms the subject of those remarks. True progress comes not from without but from within. We are pleased to see our natural talents and worth recognized by the Imperial Government; we should be glad to hear of the appointment of a New Brunswick to the

Government of a sister colony; but we are not inclined to attach to such matters any great degree of importance. Let us rather seek to find in their own country and among their own people, work for our sons. Let us not look for sustenance to the crumbs from any table, even from that of the parent state. Let us not look abroad for work for the brains and a field for the ambition of our men of intellect and of energy, but rather strive by the means which Providence has put within our reach to provide them labor and space in the advancement of the country which is theirs and ours. So shall we at once furnish scope for the development and compensation for the labour of the highest intellect, and reap the benefit which the exertion of that intellect is capable of, bestowing upon ourselves and our country.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The Daily Globe of the 29th last, referring to some remarks of our special Sussex reporter on the impropriety of railways being built under Government management, asks: "What reason has our friend of the Journal to suppose that a road can be built cheaper by a company, than by Government. If experience can be trusted, the contrary is the fact."

We believe that the almost universal impression is that public works, or works of almost any kind, can be constructed much more cheaply by private individuals, directly interested in the amount expended and in the result of the work, than by a Government. And we presume that the reasons make themselves plain to almost every mind at the first glance. The object of private individuals, investing their own money, and themselves running the risk of its return, is to construct a work with a certain standard of excellence at the least possible cost. Over every portion of the management and of the outlay they exercise the most rigid supervision. They are responsible but to themselves; and they are not troubled by side influences in the choice of men to do their work. How different is the situation of a Government, and under circumstances how different do they carry on a public work! The first object is to keep themselves in office; and if the management of the work can be made a means of aiding to that end, who doubts that it will be so used? The work is therefore carried on, not with the sole view of getting the most for the least money, but, under the influence of political expediency, with a view to get from it as much advantage for the men in power, at the time as possible. If a supporter in the Assembly is disaffected, how easy to propitiate him by the gift of an office to his brother, or son, or other relative. If a newspaper does service, which though not perhaps cleanly, is useful, how natural to reward its proprietor or editor, with some pleasant and profitable little office. If an engineer proves incompetent, and wastes a hundred thousand or two by his ignorance, fanciful notions, and instability of mind, how is it possible that he should be removed, when he is deeply read in the secrets of mismanagement and jobbing, and could make relations which would result in the hurrying of the Government from power under the execrations of an outraged people!

Such are some of the influences which modify the management of the construction of a Railroad under Government control, and make it much more expensive than if built by private individuals. But, on second thought, we come to the conclusion that the Globe is really not in earnest, but is indulging in a sly jest at the expense of the management of the St. John and Shediac Road. If this be so, we have nothing more to say about the matter.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL NEWS.—We receive regularly this weekly. It is large, well-conducted, and has now a more than common interest, on account of its illustrations of the Civil War.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—The Reulton Times states that the following is the "real and only oath required of those who volunteer to enter for the army of the United States."

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies, and will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the United States."

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, our new Lieutenant Governor, arrived at St. John, by a special train from Sussex, on Thursday the 23th instant. The City authorities and St. John Volunteer companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Thurgar Gray and Foster received him at the St. John station, and attended him to the Waverly House.

At 3 1/2 P. M. a levee was held at the Common Council Chamber. The corporation of the city and Saint Andrews Society here presented addresses, to which Mr. Gordon replied. After this there was a presentation of some two hundred persons, which the Freeman describes as a confused and ill-regulated affair. On the Court House stood the Volunteers presented an address, to which a reply was made, which appeared to give much satisfaction to the Volunteers assembled. On Friday the Governor proceeded to Fredericton in the steamer St. John. He arrived there after sundown, and was received by a guard of honour from the 62d. The Freesicton Volunteer Rifles and Yeomanry Cavalry also took part in the reception; and after arriving at Government House the Captains Brannen and Saunders, commanding these Corps, were sent for, and received Mr. Gordon's personal thanks, and his compliments on the appearance of their commands.

On Saturday last he was sworn in office in the Legislative Council chamber. On all these public appearances, His Excellency wore the uniform of the Volunteer Corps of which he is Colonel, which the Freeman describes "a very plain suit of coarse gray, without lace or ornament of any kind, except the Crown embroidered on his collar. He wore a plain leather cross belt, and the cap would disgust those of our Volunteers who delight in plumes and ornaments."

Governor Gordon is thirty three years of age, and unmarried. He is described as of middle height, thin, and pale, with a full beard and moustache of black, and of very unassuming manners. A Royal Gazette extra contains a proclamation of his assuming the government, and the appointment of Captain Henry Moody and David Wilson as his private Secretaries.

ANOTHER DAILY.—The Colonial Empire has made its appearance as a daily morning paper. The Empire is a neatly printed sheet, has plenty of room, and can be made, with good management, a valuable and interesting journal.

Correspondence.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.  
ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 28th, 1861.  
To the Editor of The Woodstock Journal.

DEAR SIR.—If it is considered desirable that the "volunteer movement" in our Province should become as it has in the Mother Country, one of its established institutions, the period has now arrived when a determined effort should be made to effect a radical change in the administration of the affairs of the Adjutant-General's office—for if matters are allowed to continue as at present, one year will see the whole volunteer force annihilated; and was it not for the inevitable energy of a few persons in this locality, who are determined that the course pursued by the Adj. General shall not crush the movement in this quarter, it would have fallen to pieces months ago.

The present incumbent is much too old a man, for that office, and very far behind the age in all military matters.—The Red Tape mode of doing things just suits him, but the minds of the people of this Province have become too far advanced, to be kept down to the old slow coach way of doing things.

Our New Lieut. Governor, the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, comes amongst us thoroughly posted as to the position of the Volunteer Movement in the "Old Country," and no time should be lost in making him fully acquainted with its position in our country, and we should let him know in plain but respectful language, that a new Adj. General should be appointed forthwith, as the incumbent, notwithstanding all the fulsome twaddle with which he has been nascent in the Royal Gazette, and the head of "General Orders," for some days past, has never taken one step, but what has been calculated to retard the movement.

I will not say that it has been done willfully, but I do say that the Adj. General wishes to receive such an amount of "subscripency" and

toadyism from every officer and private belonging to the Corps; that every man amongst us has become completely disgusted, and will never be satisfied until a change is accomplished,—and we have a person to discharge the duties of that office who will be entitled to our highest respect, and in whose every word we can place the fullest reliance.

Our legislature granted at its last session three thousand dollars for the use of the Militia Volunteers; can you tell your readers how that money is being expended? We in Saint John have never received any benefit therefrom! If you can by any means enlighten us on the subject, you will confer a favor by so doing. If money is to be voted to the Militia Volunteers, they ought to know how it is appropriated. There is strong talk of getting up a requisition to our new Governor, to be signed by all the Volunteers of the Province, to have the desired change effected. We shall call upon Carleton to assist.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

ST. JOHN'S N. B., Oct. 25, 1861.  
Steamship City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 16th was intercepted off Cape Lisos at 7 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

BRITAIN.  
Earl Russell in his speech at Newcastle deplared the disaster which has befallen the United States, and said he could not see that harmony could be restored either by a renunciation or by subjugation of the South. The English Government has no immediate power or interest in the matter but must watch closely what happens, and if occasion offers, use its influence in the cause of freedom and humanity.

The Duke D'Aumale, in a letter, rejoices that his Nephews have joined the American Army and on the right side.

In Russell's last letter to the Times, dated from Wisconsin, he says he heard expressions of discontent and even secessionist sentiments uttered in the West.

The London Star denounces the existence of any party in England that seeks to embroil England with the United States, in order to re-open the cotton trade.

Parliament further prorogued, nominally, to 17th December.

It has been decided to raise £25,000 to repair Great Eastern by a second Mortgage at ten per cent.

FRANCE.  
The King of Holland was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

Alleged letter of the Emperor to the King of Prussia on Italian affairs, is pronounced a pure invention. It is rumored that Fould will resign the ministry of Finance.

Bourse flat; closed firmer, 67 & 85.  
Breadstuffs in Paris declining.  
Reported that the French naval reserve is to be kept in such condition that a large fleet will be ready in an incredibly short time.

ITALY.  
Gen. De LaMarmora accepted the command of the forces in the Neapolitan provinces; he does not get civil power enjoyed by Cialdini.  
Rumored departure of Garibaldi from Capri is contradicted.

GERMANY.  
The King and Queen of Prussia made solemn entry into Konigsburg on the 14th. The ceremony was brilliant and imposing.

POLAND.  
Proclamation published in Warsaw on the 14th, declaring Poland in a state of seige. Military again occupied public squares.  
Warsaw national demonstration had been fixed for the 15th. No news as to the result.

SPAIN.  
Cotton factories closing owing to lack of raw material.  
Turks commenced invasion of Montenegro.  
Prince Montenegro protested.  
Further Telegrams of India, China and Australian mails received. Mails due in London on the 18th. News unimportant, Calcutta Market active. Cotton goods advancing. Shanghai Tea declining. Pow Chow unchanged.

BRITISH MARKETS.  
Cotton quiet, upward tendency.  
Manchester advices favorable.  
Breadstuffs buoyant.  
Provisions dull.  
Consols for money 92 1/2 a 92 1/2.  
The Baltimore had a full cargo and two hundred and eight passengers.

GEN. FREMONT SUPPRESSED.—The report made by Adj. Gen. Thomas of his recent examination into the administration of the Department of the West by Maj. Gen. Fremont, was this morning considered in full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which hesitates to injure a distinguished man, and to wound and disappoint the friends whom a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgements that the interests of Missouri and of the union required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Gen. Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The Tribune's editorial writing from the great Naval Expedition states that Commodore Dupont's private diary had absconded, taking with him the charts and sealed orders of the Command. It is stated Gen. Scott will voluntarily resign his rank and duties this week. An order has been sent to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command.

A number of Western Senators are again urging the necessity of a new re-organization of the army, and representing want of the people as impatient at delay.

The great Naval Expedition has been at Fortress Monroe on account of the rebels have sent large reinforcements to Norfolk, and an immense force has been sent to Norfolk in anticipation of another great Naval Expedition.

Reports from Missouri state that secessionists have recently favorably recruited. The rebels are concentrating to give battle to Fremont, and are preparing for a desperate campaign.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The N. Y. Herald says that Lieut. Scott has been ordered to Philadelphia, after being paraded the privateer Sumpter until her capture.

Gen. Stone's official report of the capture of Edward Ferry is published. He says that his force had first crossed the Potomac, of 1000 men would have been given up in vain.

Gen. Rosecrans's despatches from Virginia state that he is preparing for an advance movement, with victories from that section of the country. Washington despatches state, reports entered Fairfax Court House were seen. Federal vessels fired Creek batteries; fire returned by them.

COMPLETED AT LAST.—The telegraph operation across the Continent, since the completion of the transmission words from this city to the former and 55 cents for each additional word.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.—The King of Gen. McClellan's staff were taken the oath of allegiance, only faithful during service. Col. Ragan in raising a regiment of derelict to have taken a similar oath.

Mr. Linsley has been making a visit to the South. He had reason to believe that the President at Bull Run had over 5000 Federals at Bull Run, this large number was not the result.

The momentary articles of the following diabolical statement re-fers:—

"There is considered now to be a peace, except as the result of a revolution. That such a convulsion and that a depreciated currency bankruptcy will supplant the war, be witnessed before the day is stated to the firm conviction of our bankers. If this consummation is likely to be, the people are likely to be, the state of the country must earnestly be averted."—Boston Journal.

It is to be presumed that Mr. Fremont's large amount of granted public land in New Brunswick will Imperial aid should be may afford "hearths and homes" who desire them in England, Ireland, nor that Mr. Tilly will be elaborate very extensively the re-employment Committee of last winter paths to exhibit to the Colonies, the amount of that has been the Province from heat lands along and near, the John and Shediac Railway. No doubt that Mr. Tilly will be out the wide difference between the cost of that Railway, as Chief Engineer and Chief, of actual cost, now that it is, quite complete.

The "huge" efforts made of the Province since their prominent emigration and advices of the country, are not likely very prominently in England, and in short, it will be to Mr. Fremont to say as little as possible at done, but to gloss over, in the numerous back-slidings of the Government of which he is throwing overboard a heavy than himself, and to vaunt, style of what will be done in advantageous or creditable can be drawn from the past any great exertion of Mr. Fremont to promise largely