

Tight Binding

POO

TO AGRICULTURISTS. A few copies of the present half-year of the Genesee Farmer can be had at this office, for three year shillings a copy. The Farmer is a monthly publication, devoted to Agriculture, Husbandry, Horticulture, Stock Raising, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c., and is full of practical information for all engaged in these pursuits. The 1s. 10jd. will purchase six numbers of this excellent work, from July to December inclusive. Those desirous of getting a copy had better apply immediately. Journal Office, Sept. 15.

LAST WORD TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS. Having given those of our subscribers who were two years in arrears on the 7th instant (yesterday) timely notice of the means which we should adopt to collect the sums which they owe us, those who have disregarded the warning will have to take the consequences. To-day a large number of accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate; and we will continue to hand them over to him as fast as is found convenient. Journal Office, Sept. 8

The Journal.

Thursday, November 10, 1859.

THE RIVER SAINT JOHN AGAIN.

The Morning Herald of the 4th instant in quoting our remarks upon the River Saint John, and the improvement of its navigation, takes occasion to say that "whether the Government are really deserving of blame in the matter it is not prepared to say," but fears "that its contemporary (meaning ourselves) like many others, allows bitter partizan feeling to get the better of his judgment in this as well as other matters."

We are obliged to the Herald for its good opinion of the Journal so far as respects its "bitter partizan feeling;" and beg to assure it that in making such an accusation, it does that for which it has no warrant. The conduct of the Liberals while in opposition in 1857, and for some time after they came into power, earned them our thorough opposition. We looked upon their conduct in opposition during the winter session of 1857 as factious, selfish and disgraceful, beyond all precedent in New Brunswick party history. The Proscription Policy which they ushered into existence, after the reins of Government fell into their hands, after the general election of 1857, increased our aversion for them. To our eyes it appeared to be a policy founded upon no honest, liberal, or manly principle, but rather upon utter selfishness and odious tyranny. Believing this we attacked it and its advocates and originators with a spirit and a persistency which we are free to admit, partook largely of bitterness. But our bitterness arose not from a dislike to the men themselves, but from our thorough detestation of the principles which they enunciated, and to some extent practised. This policy, felicitously termed "Smasherism," soon gave away before the force of honest and manly Public Opinion; and after sacrificing a few unimportant officials to their wrath, and the necessities of their friends, the Government halted in the work of proscription, and after a time sank into a condition of happy inanity, in which it has continued to this day. When Smasherism began to wane, the bitterness of The Journal's attacks disappeared; and for a long time we have very rarely troubled ourselves or our readers about the Ministry. If there is a paper in the Province of political opinions as decided as those of the Journal, which has dealt as leniently with its opponents as we have done for the last year, we should be glad to have it pointed out to us.

We have time and again blamed the Government for its apathy or neglect, in the matter of the improvement of the River. Upon all these occasions we have given the reasons upon which our opinions and censures were founded, and cannot now remember that those reasons have been shown to be bad, or these censures unjust. Before the Herald accuses us of being instigated by no better motives than "bitter partizan feeling" in our advocacy of legislative aid for one of the most important works of public improvement that can engage the attention of the Province, it had better endeavor to arrive at some conclusion as to whether "the Government are really deserving of blame in this matter." So long as it remains in its present state of inactivity, upon the conduct of the administration in this respect so long will insinuations as to our motives be foolish and uncalled for. When it does come to the opinion that we are wrong in our censure, it will be time enough to impeach the parity of our motives.

The River is the common property of all the western portion of the Province; and every man in the western portion of the Province is deeply interested in it as a means of communication and transport as a great highway during six months of the year. Woodstock is not a whit more interested in it than is St. John; every inhabitant of the great valley of the St. John is directly profited by every shilling judiciously expended in the improvement of its navigation. The inland counties have as yet no other means of communication with the sea,—at least so far as the purposes of trade and commerce are concerned. Were such means adopted as would secure the navigation of the River from St. John to Grand Falls from the breaking up of the ice in the Spring to its formation in the Autumn, the actual gain commercially and industrially would be enormous. Those who have not watched narrowly the trade of the River can form no adequate conception of the losses occasioned by the defective navigation,—by the want of regular conveyance for the travelling public and the inconvenience caused by the scarcity of means of transport at the precise time when it is most needed, the beginning of Winter. Were the actual money loss, to the Counties of Carleton and Victoria, by the absence of the steamers from the Fredericton and Woodstock route, during this and the past month to be placed before the public in figures, they would probably be startled; and those who had wondered at our persistency in this matter, would wonder no longer. Were a sum equal to what is spent upon one mile of the Shediac railway expended judiciously upon the River, we have the best authority for saying that it would render it navigable for such boats as the Bonnie Doon through out the greater part of the season.

With these facts before us we shall certainly not allow the imputation of improper motives, by a paper which acknowledges that it is not prepared to say whether our censures are just or unjust, to deter us from the advocacy of the improvement of the River Saint John.

We notice that there has been a considerable fall of snow in the interior of New York State. Here we have had as yet scarcely any thing worth calling a snow storm, and the weather which a short time ago seemed to threaten an early winter, and a speedy closing of the river, is as mild and pleasant as can reasonably be desired. Under its influence the ice which had previously formed in considerable quantity in the river, is rapidly melting away.

HOW SHALL WE LIVE WHEN OUR FORESTS ARE CUT DOWN?

During the last week or two our merchants have been more than usually busy in opening their fall supplies, which have been arriving as fast as they could be brought up the river in the absence of our usual steamboat accommodation.

As we have seen boat after boat arriving, filled to overflowing with barrels and boxes, a question has suggested itself to our mind, which is this: How is it that a country so rich in natural resources as ours, is so dependent upon other countries for the necessities of life?

We have a fertile soil, capable of providing food for a far greater number of inhabitants than the country now possesses. Our summer season though short, is sufficiently long for the maturing of almost every species of grain,—as they ripen with great rapidity under its genial influence. We have good breeds of cattle; sheep of excellent quality for the production of both wool and meat; swine, which for fattening qualities and delicacy of flesh cannot be surpassed; we have abundance of food springing almost spontaneously from the soil, sufficient for supporting much larger numbers of these animals than we now possess; and yet spite of all these natural and acquired advantages, our Province is all but drained of its circulating medium by the necessity of obtaining supplies of flour and pork and cloth, the very articles, which it would seem, we should export largely, instead of importing.

That ours is a new country, comparatively speaking, may be a good reason why our numerous and valuable water-privileges are as yet, to so small an extent turned to account for manufacturing purposes. And even this cannot much longer with any propriety be urged as a sufficient reason for the deficiency. But no such reason can be urged while land is so cheap and so easily obtained, and returns such abundant harvests as ours does in requital of but moderate labor, why we must year after year purchase such enormous quantities of food to sustain us, and clothing to cover us.

As yet we have scarcely felt the effect of this constant draining away of the money from the country for food. We have been spending the wealth stored up during many years by the bountiful hand of Nature. Lumber has been plenty, easily obtainable, and has generally commanded such prices as have kept us from any embarrassment. Occasionally, to be sure, there has been a temporary stoppage of the cash supply,—the lumber market has been overstocked,—prices have gone down below a remunerative figure, and we have consequently suffered what we call "bad times." But this has only been of short duration; some extra demand at "home" has cleared out the market,—again our timber has been shipped and sold,—again our purses have become plerthoric, and again have they been depleted to provide us with food and raiment.

So far everything has gone on swimmingly—money has been plentiful, and as a consequence every species of pleasure within our reach. But we have been spending our capital. So long as it lasted we have wanted for nothing. We have felt none of that cramping which we might have felt had we attempted to subsist on the products of our property.

But now the time is beginning to draw nigh when our Aladdin's lamp is to be taken from us; before long we shall find that instead of having vast wealth heaped around us, with but little trouble to our selves, we must be content to labor more, and obtain smaller returns. Year by year our storehouses, the forest, is receding from us: each season it becomes more and more difficult to obtain locations where the lumber is within remunerative distance. In nearly all those situations where it is available, the mighty monarchs of the forest, whose growth added so much to the receipts of their discoverers, have been cut down; and consequently of the trees left the average is less, the price smaller, and the demand less eager.

Such being the case does it not prove the necessity for a change in our mode of management? In other new countries after the land is once prepared for the production of crops the difficulty usually is, not the dearth of food for the supply of the inhabitants, but the want of a market for their produce. With us it seems to be different,—not only do we apparently con-

sume all that we ourselves raise, but beside that we afford a market for the surplus of our neighbors, who are thus adding to their wealth by our profession. Not only do our farmers not supply the demand of the towns for food, but they themselves are actually supplied with daily bread from the importations of the merchants.

What end such a state of things as this tends to, does not require any great amount of prophetic vision to foretell. Nothing can be more certain than the fact, that a country without manufactures and without other sources of wealth than the fruits of its soil, which still does not produce food enough for the sustentation of its inhabitants, must of necessity be each day growing poorer and poorer, and approaching with strides more or less rapid, the finale of national bankruptcy.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON.—St. James' Church, Northampton, (Church of Scotland) has during the present season been thoroughly furnished inside and finished. The pulpit and seats were designed and made by Mr. Currie, of Kingsclear, the builder of the Church, and painted and varnished by Mr. Tolford. The pulpit is an octagon, made of butterput, and varnished, and presents as good an appearance as if it had been mahogany. The seats are substantial, without doors, the ends of them being grained oak. The arrangements for heating and lighting are admirable. A neat and more comfortable church, both inside and out, is not to be found in the County. It is an ornament to the river, and from its beautiful situation receives advantages in return. Its completion reflects great credit upon the energy of its managers, and the liberality of the congregation worshipping there.

All the seats, we understand, have been taken up except five, two of which are reserved for the choir.—(Comm.)

We have received from Mr. S. R. Miller of Fredericton, Harper's Magazine for November, containing its usual variety. The Musical Friend also has come to hand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. D. W. received. Reserved for the consideration of the conductor of the paper, who is at present absent from home.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS.

Papers received by the last mail from Salt Lake contain the details of another Indian massacre, which occurred twenty-five miles off Fort Hall, on Lander's cut off, on the night of the 21 of September, on a party consisting of six men, three women and ten children, part from Michigan, and part from Buchanan county, Iowa.—The massacre must have been a most horrible one. The emigrants were surrounded just as they were about camping, and shot down before they had time to prepare for defence. Some who escaped, fell in soon after with a company of dragoons under command of Lieut. Livingston, who sent a detachment to the scenes of the massacre. The following is the description of what they found:

"After informing the command of our distress, Lieut. Livingston sent a detachment of nine men, with one of our company, to pilot them to the place of the massacre. On their arrival they found the dead bodies of five persons on the ground, out of the eight that were missing. The dead were horribly mangled and scalped. One little girl five years old, had both her legs cut off at the knees; her ears were also cut off, and her eyes were dug out from their sockets; and to all appearance the girl, after having her legs cut off, had been compelled to walk on the stump, for the purpose of gratifying their hellish propensity of savage barbarity.

Their animals were taken and their waggon plundered according to the usual mode of Indian spoliation." Another account says: "The ill-fated train was composed of seventeen persons from Buchanan County, Iowa. We can only give their surnames:—A. Mr. Miltimore and family, (wife and 8 children,) a Mr. Hill, wife, and Messrs. Cline and March, passengers; Mr. Harrison, wife and employer. In the evening of the attack the main body of the train had advanced ahead of Mr. Miltimore and family, and settled down on a camping place for the night. The savages took advantage of this separation of the company, and first attacked Mr. Miltimore's detachment, killing him, his wife, six child-

ren, and Mr. Cline. Mr. Miltimore's two eldest sons were absent from the family at the onset. Upon hearing of their father's demise, the sons hurried to render succor. Arriving near the scene, they attempted resistance on their part, would result in the loss of their own lives, without rescuing those of their friends, they beat a hasty and covert retreat for the parties ahead.

After the Indians had completed their work of murder and plunder with the Miltimore party, they pressed ahead and attacked the remainder of the train. Here they met a warm reception and were kept at bay by the emigrants until darkness closed upon the scene, when the assailed finding further resistance futile made their escape, leaving the Indians possessors of their stocks and goods. They travelled on foot two days without anything to eat, and finally reached a military post. The survivors are now at Camp Floyd, in a destitute condition.

A few weeks since the workmen, in digging out the foundation on the east end of Three Nuns Court, by St. Michael's Church, Aldgate came to a considerable quantity—upwards of a cart-load—of human skulls and bones, about seven feet from the surface. In some of the papers it has been conjectured that they formed part of the sweeping of some adjacent churchyard after the fire of London. This was more likely the great pit, or "dreadful gulf," as De-Foe calls it, provided for the parishes of Aldgate and Whitechapel during the continuance of the Great Plague, which, during a fortnight after it was opened, had thrown into it 114 bodies, when they were obliged to fill it up.

A FRODOUS MEMBER OF AN AMERICAN.

A case of a most atrocious character has just been reported by persons from the interior of Mexico. An American, Mr. Ormond Chase, whose family reside near Portland, Maine, who had rendered services to the British Consul in Tepic, in saving his consulate from being plundered by the mob during the time the Constitutionists were there in July last, was arrested by Marquez after his entrance into the town, and after being marched half way to Guadalupe and back again, and after lying in Prison without any examination or trial whatsoever, was shot by Marquez one night, and his body strung up to a tree as an example to foreigners! The particulars of this shocking affair are now on the way to the British Legation in the city of Mexico from the Consul in Tepic, and it is reported Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires will give it her early attention.

EXTINCT FAMILIES.—Mr. Robert Stephenson leaves no family behind him—His wife died many years ago, and he remained a widower, so that the direct line from George Stephenson, the eminent English engineer, has died out. James Watt, the noted British inventor, left no descendants. It appears that the men noted for mechanical genius, like many of those famous in literature, science and government in Great Britain, leave no children to perpetuate their names. Shaspeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Harvey, Pope, Mansfield, Pitt, Fox, Gray, Congreve, Cowper, Collins, Thomson, Goldsmith, Gay, Hume, Bishop Butler, Locke, Hobbs, Adam Smith, Bentham, Davy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, Sir Thomas Lawrence and others well known to fame in British annals, have no living representatives now living.

PITT.—A writer in Once a Week, gives the following account of the death of the great Pitt:—"Pitt died at his house on Patney Heath near the spot where Canning and Castlereagh fought their duel, and in a very neglected state, none of his family or friends being with him at the time. One, who was sincerely attached to him, hearing of his illness, rode from London to see him. Arriving at his house he rang the bell at the entrance-gate, but no one came. Dismounting, he made his way to the hall door, and repeatedly rang the bell, which no one answered. He then entered the house, wandering from room to room, till at last he discovered Pitt on a bed—dead, and entirely neglected. It is supposed, that such was his poverty, he had not been able to pay the wages of his servants, and that they had absconded, taking with them what they could."

EUROPEAN NEWS

THREE-DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP.

The steamship America, which from Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 7th arrived at Halifax at 6 p. m. on the 9th.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The Zurich telegraph of the 10th. The principal points of the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria have been signed by the Plenipotentiaries not yet ratified by the two governments. They are as follows:—Austria gives Lombardy, except Mantua, Peschiera, as far as the frontier line, fixed by special commission, to France, who offers it to Piedmont. The pensioners in Lombardy are to be paid by the government. Piedmont to pay forty million of francs, and to be liable for three fifths of the debt of Lombardo Venetia, making the debt transferred to Sardinia, two hundred fifteen million of francs. The contracting Powers will unite their efforts that the reform in the Admiration should be carried out by the rights of the Dukes of Tuscany, Parma and Modena expressly reserved. The two Emperors will assist with power the formation of a Confederation of the States of Italy; Venetia, Austrian rule, to form part of the Confederation. The ratifications are to be exchanged at Zurich within fifteen days. It will be seen from the above that the treaty is merely an amplification of the Villa Franca agreement.

A Zurich telegram of the 21st states that Count Colonna was not attacked with apoplexy; four physicians were attending him, but there were hopes of his recovery.

PROJECTED CONGRESS.

The Paris Pays intimates, of knowledge, that in a Congress in principle by the English Government the only Powers to be represented are, will be Piedmont and Naples, under certain events. The admission of Spain might be refused. Sweden and Portugal have not been invited. The Independence Belge says that the Congress should sit in Paris, in compliance to Napoleon, Austria ratifies the Congress should sit in Paris, was declined, and the chances of Brussels.

The Policy of England in talking in the Congress was being canvassed in the press, and generally the arguments were against it. The London Times and Herald are both averse to England any European Congress on Italian territory. The London Post, (Lord Palmerston's organ) asserts that it were an idle waste of the influence of England to hope of Italy to expect that any statesman at all worthy of the name hazard his own reputation, and national honor entrusted to his care, to preside at a Congress which has been the execution of the Zurich Convention. The same journal, in another edito regards the Italian complications serious and the position of Naples extremely embarrassing. He has taken the special protection of the Government, and also of Italian while the Papal Power and Italian are at open warfare. It is almost that Romagna will be attacked by troops. It is also certain that the menace of an armed intervention Duchies, the troops of Garibaldi will before them every vestige of Papal power. Under these circumstances, the intention of Austria will be anticipated part would France then play, an extension would the Roman question assume? The Post concludes by stating that English statesmen will make to avert the dangers which now threaten Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Directors of the Great Eastern Railway have announced that the departure of the vessel for America has been postponed sine die, and orders given all passage money received, but no time will be fixed for the transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made in fitting out the ship in a sea-going completeness; and according to some authorities there is no likelihood the voyage being made before next autumn. The ship would remain at Holyhead ten days longer, and then go to Liverpool to complete her fittings, which a trip to Lisbon is spoken of as stated that in her present condition Directors will not accept the ship Scott Russell.

The Directors of the London and Western Railway Company gave a banquet at Holyhead to the Directors of the Great Ship Company on the 19th. Marquis of Chandos presided, and the guests were Mr. Gladstone, Colonel of the Exchequer, Sir John P. P. and other influential men in commerce and politics. The speakers were all in favor of the success of the great ship. In the course of his remarks, Lord Chandos stated that the Cunard Company was building a steamer considerably larger than the Persia, but not so large as the Great Eastern.

Prince Napoleon, after minutely