Tight Binding

miles built, if the Grand Trunk managers look in this direction for an ocean terminus, this road will present an argument in favor of St. Andrews which all the influence of St. John will not be able to overcome.

The New York Albion on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.

While we endeavor to keep our readers acquainted with the current of events in the United States, and with the principal turns and vicissitudes in the conflicts of party, we rarely intermeddle in their politics, even so far as to express an opinion, favorable or unfavorable, of the principles or conduct of any of the numerous sections into which their politicians are divided. And if we now depart from this rule it is only because a contemporary which has professed, and very generally preserved, a similar neutrality, has led the way in an article which has caused us both surprise and pain. We speak of the New York ALBION and its article in the issue of the 22d ult. upon the Harper's Ferry insurrection.

We can very well understand why The Albion should chalk out for itself a course of general neutrality in respect to the internal politics of a country in which it represents the interests of another state; and we can understand, too, how it might occasionally be tempted to depart from that course, and induced to express with more or less freedom an opinion upon an important political occurrence. But we cannot understand why, when it does speak, it should evince the spirit which is so apparent in the article to which we have alluded.

Of all men in the world the Briton is he who should feel most keenly and speak most freely upon the subject of slavery. He should feel keenly the miserable injustice of slavery in contrast with that happy state of freedom which is HIS noblest and proudest privilege; and he should speak most freely that which he feels, inasmuch as Heaven having bestowed upon him a larger measure of liberty than has fallen to the lot of most of the sons of men, and having taught him by experience its blessings, he should above all other men raise his testimony in its behalf. When we hear of an Englishman carried beyond the bounds of prudence in denunciation of slavery we can scarcely wonder; but we do marvel to see one carried beyond the bounds of justice in reprobation of a party whose object is, by legal means, to discourage, and eventually extinguish, the blighting curse.

Mr. George Curtis may be "the most popular of popular lecturers" but we cannot see how his saying that "the Republicans and Abolitionists are but the extreme wings of the same body," even if it be true, justifies The Albion in making the Republican party of the United States responsible for the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, as it would seem desirous to do. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Fergus O'Conner may have been the extreme wings of the great Liberal party of Great Britain; but are we therefore to hold the "jaunty peer" responsible for the outrages of Chartism—the burning of country seats, the destruction of hay ricks, the sacking of cloth mills? True the object the Republicans may be "to INTERFERE with slavery," ("phrase of convenient vagueness and universal application!") but if they interfere with it only by legal and constitutional and honest and honorable means, are they to be held responsible for the madness of the other "extreme section", the Abolitionists, who would appear "to be willing and ready to interfere" with it by means at once illegal, unconstitutional, dishonest and dishonorable, by inciting servile insurrections, and furnishing means for their prosecution?

We do not profess an intimate acquaintance with the politics of the neighboring republic; but, if we do not mistake the avowed objects of the Republican party are to prevent the extension of slavery into the territories, and to discourage the institution generally, with a view to its ultimate total extinction in the United States. The party regard slavery as a local and municipal, and not a national, institution, and therefore not to be encouraged and protected in the territories which belong to the whole nation, and which are under the general management of the national congress. But while they propose to prevent the extension of slavery in the territories by the direct action of Congress, they do not propose that Congress shall "interfere" with it in the States within whose bounds it is recognised and supported by law; they leave its extinction in these States to the action of their respective legislatures under the influence of an enlightened public opinion and a sharpened public apprehension of the immutable principles of justice and benevolence.

Standing entirely apart from all parties and sects in the great Republic, and having no interest in her politics beyond our own impressions of right and wrong, of wisdom and folly, we cannot see in the principles and objects thus set forth any thing reprehensible, any thing to which the statesman and the patriot can take exception. Nor do we see the justice of that logic which would throw upon the party which holds and acts upon such principles the blame of all that another party who, looking forward to the same object, seek to attain it by far different means,—by inciting "servile insurrection," if you will,—may in their short-sighted and wicked madness do.

The Albion's story of the trumpeter is as inapplicable to the point as story can well be. The Republicans are not trumpeting on the Abolitionists to such courses as that of which the Harper's Ferry insurrection is a result. The Republicans propose to attain a certain end by means not forbidden by the laws of God or man; certain of the Abolitionists set about gaining the same end by means for which they find as little warrant in Holy Writ as they do in the laws of their own country. Is it fair, or manly, or honorable to confound the two together; or to throw in the teeth of the former the sad results of the policy of the latter, as a warning for them to desist? When we meet with such unjust charges in the papers of the party which is in deadly opposition to the Republicans, we can find not an excuse, but a slight palliation, in the excitement of heated partizanship. But to find them in a paper which is supposed to represent Old England in the New World, and which in almost every respect does ably, nobly and thoroughly so represent it, is a mystery which we cannot fathom. The Albion is one of our especial favorites; time and again have we noticed its manly British tone, its destation of humbug and charlatanism, its hearty support of the institutions and principles which are dear to the heart of every loyal British subject, and its general moderation and fairness when induced to speak, as it sometimes, though very rarely, does,—on the internal politics of the United States. And it is for this very reason, because we take a pride in its reputation; and feel a strong interest in the preservation of its high character, that we notice this serious mistake. We exceedingly regret to see a paper which we have learned to respect so much, taking up a position admirably adapted to the proclivities of Mr. John Mitchell.

Three Thousand Rifles for New Brunswick.

From Saint John papers we learn that three thousand Enfield rifles, with the accompanying accoutrements, have been received by our Government from the Imperial authorities for the use of the militia. We do not know on what terms these arms have been sent out by the home authorities, or on what conditions they will be supplied by the Provincial Government, but now that their arrival has removed one great difficulty in the way of the formation of volunteer Rifle corps among us, we hope to see our young men on the alert. The volunteer movement has become a matter of national importance in Great Britain. From one end of the island to the other, or, in common parlance, from the Land's End to John O'Groat's, in every shire and in almost every town, Rifle companies are being organised and drilled. The movement is fostered by the highest authorities, and receives the aid of all classes and all degrees. The sturdy farmers and the hard worked artizans find time to spare from their peaceful occupations to devote to a movement which the best and wisest in the land regard as a wise and necessary measure of protection. The grave authorities of the two great seats of learning, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, avowedly countenance the movement among the youth under their charge; and even the inhabiters of the law schools, the inns of court, are among the first to form themselves into volunteer corps for the practice of the military art. There seems to be an opinion gaining ground among British statesmen that the militia of the empire must take a higher position, and do more towards furnishing protection against foreign foes than ever hitherto since the close of the great continental war. It is felt that as the economy of the state does not admit of the maintenance of a large standing army, and that as the forces which are kept on foot must be spread far and wide over the almost boundless territories which own British sway, to the people themselves must be committed the task of furnishing a sufficient force, well armed and partially disciplined, to secure immunity from foreign invasion. We expect to see this idea further carried out than it has ever yet been since the adoption of the modern policy and the modern tactics. A national militia perfectly armed and organized, and partially disciplined, can be maintained at a cost insignificant compared to that of regular troops. For foreign service such forces are not fitted, as they are not intended or needed, but for many purposes of national defence they are but little inferior to regular troops. The Imperial Government while organising and arming a volunteer force at home show an anxiety to promote the organization of a similar force in the colonies. The sending out of these three thousand rifles to this Province, with a like number to Nova Scotia, and one thousand to Prince Edward's Island, are the latest steps to this end of which we have heard. It is now the duty of our Government and people to do their share of the work. We make not a doubt but that in every part of the Province volunteer corps can be formed. To preserve them in a vigorous condition the Government must act discreetly and liberally with them. They should have the nomination of their own officers, and the arrangement of their own uniform and organization. In the event of the formation of such companies it will not do for our military authorities to force upon them their own nominees as officers; such a course would in a very short time prove utterly destructive. A simple and neat uniform may be made from the becoming grey homespun which is common throughout the country. Each corps should by Act of Assembly have the power of imposing small fines upon its members for absence from drill and other breaches of its regulations. By such means as these, by the discreet co-operation of the Government, and the countenance of the influential portion of the community, a number of active and respectable rifle corps might be raised and supported, and the intentions of the Home Government in its timely gift of arms be fully carried out.

LOCAL TOPICS.

The fire department of our town made a grand display on Friday last. The roof of the building near the north end of the bridge, occupied by Messrs. James Robertson and E. D. Watts, caught fire. The engine was brought down to the spot, when, lo, it was discovered that there was no hole in the flooring of the bridge thro' which the suction hose could be passed. An axe had to be got and an end cut off one of the planks. This occupied some time, and when this difficulty was overcome the engine would not work, and another delay took place. After a time the engine was got into working order; but long before the fire, by the efforts of a number of persons in handing up buckets of water, had been extinguished. Had the sole dependence been the engine the whole building with its contents might have been burned to the ground. We congratulate the Mayor and Councillors on the marvellous efficiency of the Fire Department; and beg to express a hope that the agents of the several Insurance Companies who do business in Woodstock may not furnish their employers with too particular an account of the proceedings of Friday.

The weather for the last week has been cold, but dry and pleasant. We have had threatenings of rain, but the clouds have in every instance refused to pour out their treasures. The weather is very favorable to fall work on the farm. But the river is down and freights are up. Tow boat men are getting four shillings a barrel from Fredericton to Woodstock, and have, in some instances, been offered even higher freights by merchants anxious to hurry on their goods.

We understand that the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute have resolved to give an invitation to the Hon. Joseph Howe of Nova Scotia, to come to Woodstock for the purpose of delivering a lecture. As Mr. Howe, we believe, intends to visit St. John it will be but little out of his way to pay Woodstock a visit.

Living is cheap in Woodstock just now. Beef has been sold as low as two pence a pound and can be had for two pence halfpenny or three pence. Potatoes are from a quarter to eighteen pence; while turnips can be bought for nine pence, or even less. There is too much country for the town; and the means of transport to other markets are wanting. When the Saint Andrews Railroad is completed to Woodstock we shall not have such quotations of our markets as these.

The Rev. Dr. Connolly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Nova Scotia, has been on a visit to this part of his diocese. On last Sunday he preached in the Roman Catholic chapel in this place, to a large congregation.

SAINT ANDREWS RAILWAY.—We learn by telegraph from Saint Andrews that on and after Tuesday next a passenger car will be run with the freight trains on the Railroad. This will be a very great convenience to travellers and those having business connection with St. Andrews, St. Stephen or Calais.

CHIEF JUSTICE CARTER.—We learn with much pleasure that Chief Justice Carter, of our Supreme Court, has received the honor of Knighthood.

HOW TO TREAT CRAMP.—Hall's Journal of Health says:

When a person is attacked with cramp, get some hot water quietly and expeditiously (for noise and exclamations of grief and alarm still further disturb the nervous equilibrium), put the sufferer in the water as completely as possible, and thus heat is imparted to the blood, which sends it coursing along the veins, and the pain is gone. While water is in preparation, rub the cramped part very briskly with the hand or a woolen flannel, with your mouth shut. But, why keep your mouth shut? You can rub harder, faster, and more efficiently; besides, it saves the sufferer from meaningless and agonizing inquiries.

A bill is under consideration in the Legislature of Tennessee providing that all free persons of color over 18 years of age, and under 50 years of age, shall either go into Slavery or leave the State.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA-SCOTI

BOSTON, October

Steamship Nova Scotia from Liver 16th, passed Farther Point this morn

Treaty of peace signed between Fr and Austria on the 17th.

An European Congress was soon to place.

Great Eastern remained at Holyh Prince Albert visited her on the 17t The Queen did not go. Nothing dif as to her future movements, but a m ing of the Directors was to be held on 19th, when final arrangements would made.

London money markets buoyant.

Liverpool markets exhibited little cha

Consals closed at 96¾ a 96½

SHARP PRACTICE.—Two large Carib had visited R. Towse's premises, on t Abeaujoggin road, at which he fired, wi out hitting them, and having occasion leave home last week, left his Kentuc rifle loaded, and told Mary, his wife, the Cariboo came out of the woods to f at them. After noon they appeared the edge of the forest, Mary seized the fle, and after wading through a swam crept around the edge of the woods, within 157 yards of them, when she fir killing a fine buck, and as she thoug wounding the other! The rifle had balls in, and from the direction one taken, discovered by those who dress it, it is not doubted but that the other wounded. The above may appear strang to many, but not to those who are ac quainted with Mrs. T.'s genealogy. She is a grand-daughter of Mr. Frederick Sear (familiarly called Old Uncle Fade), a dead shot at 200 yards or more. Since we re sided in Sackville, we have known Mr. S to shoot 40 wild geese in one season, and many a hearty laugh have we enjoyed whilst hearing the old gentleman, when comfortably seated by a blazing hardwood fire, recounting some of his shooting expeditions in bygone days, such as shooting otter and other animals in the lakes, and wading out at daybreak barefooted, to fish them up on his toes.—*Sackville Borderer.*

Dr. Edward Cullen, known from his connection with the Darien Ship Canal scheme, has applied to the government, through the Peruvian minister in Bogota, for permission to introduce 25,000 Irish emigrants into Peru, each person over 18 years of age to receive some portion of land in some part of the republic, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Minister, under date of August 27th, accepts the proposition, and authorizes the Peruvian Minister in London to make the necessary contracts for the passage out of the immigrants.—*New Brunswicker.*

At the late Agricultural Exhibitions in Truro and Pictou, the Berkshire Pigs which were exhibited far surpassed any other breed. This province is indebted in a great measure, to our late Lieut. Governor for the improvement in our swine, cattle, sheep, &c. We should like to see the good example set in such matters by Sir Gaspard followed by his successor.—*Halifax Sun.*

A PRETENDER TO THE CROWN OF IRELAND.—We are no alarmists, exclaims the London *Examiner*, but we can "smell a rat", as well as other people, and, as a forensic orator, distinguished for the happy combination of his metaphors, once said, we think it our duty to "nip in at the bud." Our London contemporary begs all England to beware of Marshal M'Mahon! Ireland has been thought in danger of being made a province of France, but some think it would be just as great a calamity to see her severed from Great Britain under the restored Irish dynasty of the M'Mahons. The Bishop of Orleans, in a recent pastoral charge to the clergy of his diocese, observed:

"Who can say that Ireland would not prefer to the sceptre which oppresses her, the sword of one of her bravest soldiers, the descendant of one of her ancient kings?"

The *Examiner* says: "Is this all. Overtures have actually been made to the Marshal on the part of Ireland! Under pretence of requesting his autograph, the *Mayoress* of Limerick has sounded his intentions; and, what is most significant, Marshal M'Mahon in his answer passes over in silence the lady's marked allusion to his blood and his claims. It is evident that he 'bides his time,' and we can conceive his vexation at the Bishop's premature disclosure."

At New Orleans the fillibusters have all been acquittd.